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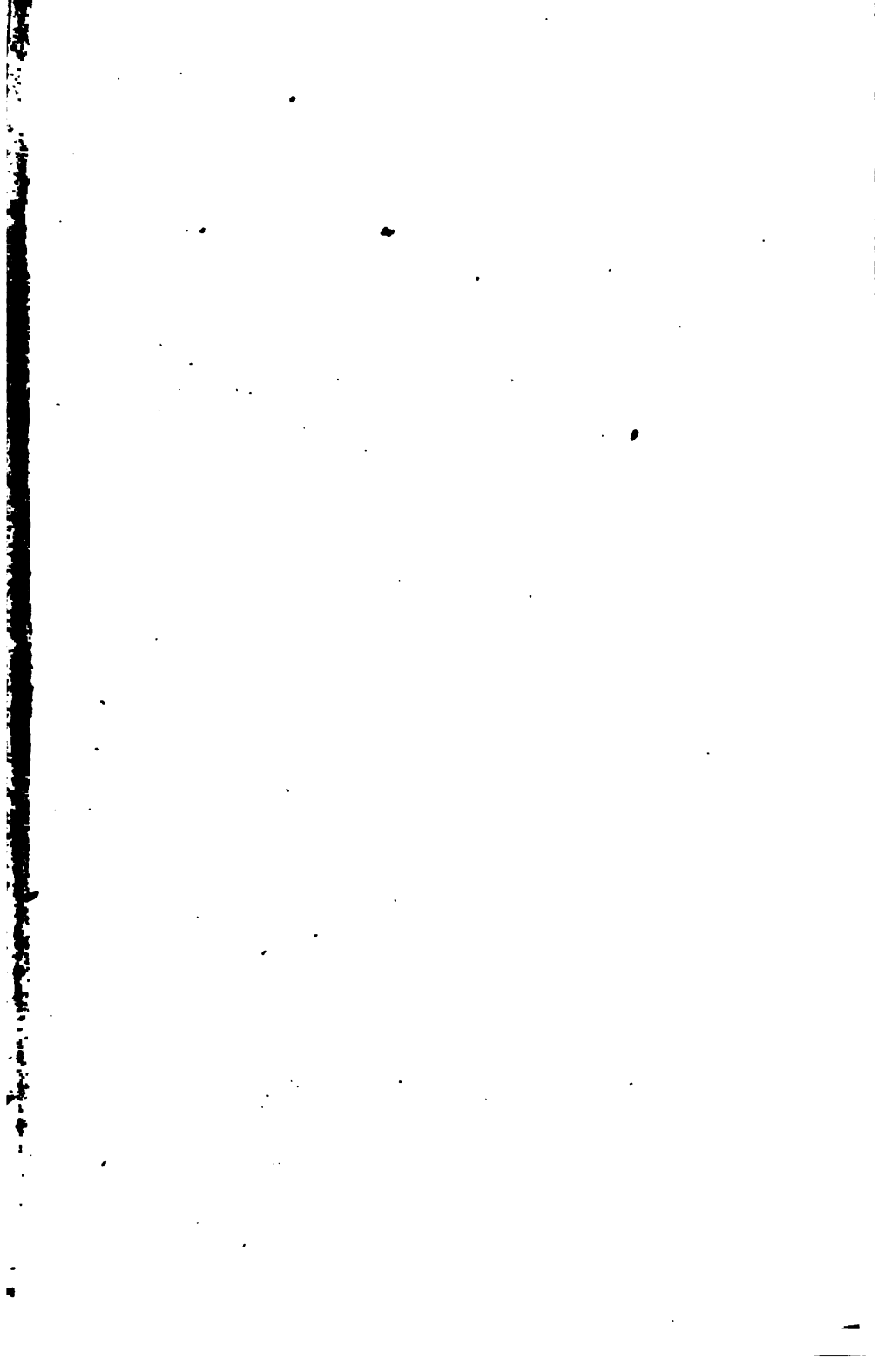
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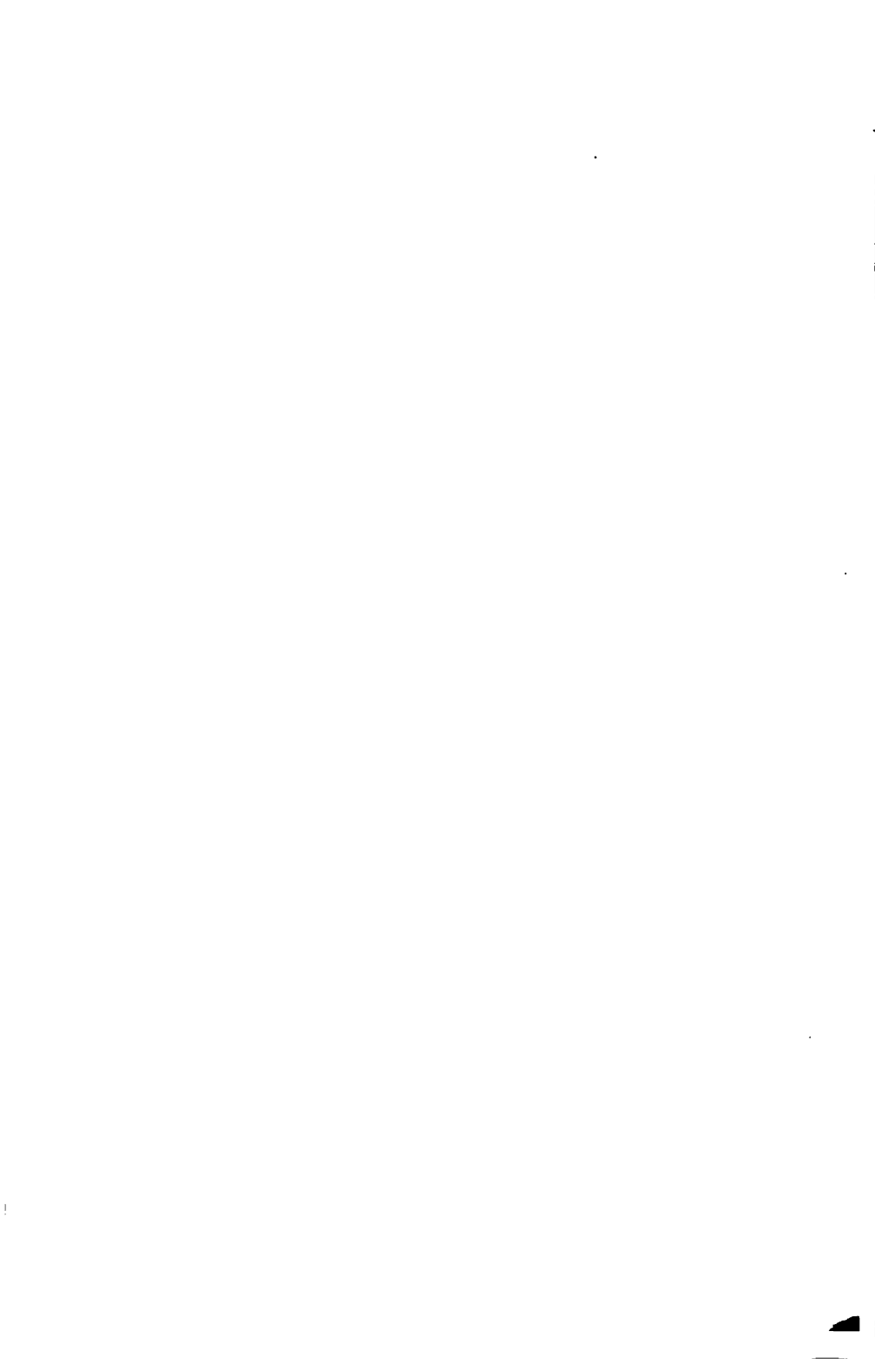
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## Errata.

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P. 14, line 21 ; for 33 read 49.

P. 32, line 2 ; for Anstyn read Austyn.

P. 185, line 7 ; for Rectory read Vicarage.

P. 192, last line, same correction.

P. 201, line 12 ; for prebendary read prebend.

P. 208, line 12 ; for prebendo read prehendo.

    Line 14 ; for Miohi read Mihi, or *perhaps* Michi.

P. 218, line 21 ; for (where Mr. Arnold was then residing) read Mr. Arnold was then at Manchester.



## Mottoes.

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### PART XLI.

"The race of yore  
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,  
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store  
Of strange adventures happ'd by land or sea ;  
How are they blotted from the things that be !"

"Antiquities, or remnants of history, are, as was said, 'tamquam tabula naufragii': when industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time." BACON.

### PARTS XLII. & XLIII.

"Some ther be that do defye,  
All that is newe, and cuer do crye,  
The olde is better, awaye wyth the newe  
Because it is false and the olde is true.  
Let them thys boke read and beholde,  
For it preferreth ye learnynge most olde."

WYLIAM TURNER'S *Comparison betwene the Olde Learnynge and the Newe.* 1538.

### PART XLIV.

"If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their own soile and forrainers in their own citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these paines."

CAMDEN.

"I doe love this ancient citie  
We never tread upon it but we set  
Our foote upon some reverend Historie."

WEBSTER'S *Duchess of Malfi.*

### PARTS XLV. & XLVI.

—"Calling back  
Things that have been, in the bewild'ring track  
Of ages far gone by."

SWAN.

"I would have you to be well versed in authentick histories, and in the chronicles of all nations ; but specially in our own histories (*ne sis peregrinus domi*), the example whereof most neerely concerns you."

βασιλικον Δώρον, lib. ij., p. 92.

### PARTS XLVII. & XLVIII.

"The tendency of this age is to find original documents and not to rely on opinions of historians."

"To be ignorant of what took place before you were born, is to be always a child ; for where is human life if the memory does not connect past events with others before ?"

CICERO,



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"The race of yore  
 Who danced our infancy upon their knee,  
 And told our marvelling boyhood legends o'er  
 Of strange adventures happ'd by land or sea;  
 How are they blotted from the things that be!"

"Antiquities, or remnants of history, are, as was said, 'tamquam tabula naufragia': when industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

LORD BACON'S *Advancement of Learning*.

# Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial  
 Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

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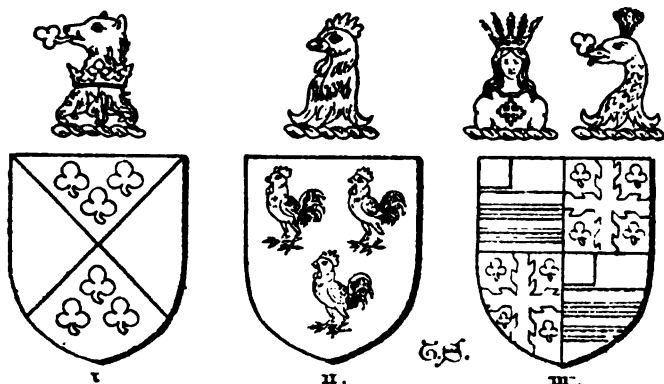


RUSHTON HALL.—EAST FRONT.

# Northamptonshire

## Notes and Queries.

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I. Arms: Per saltire sa. and or, three trefoils slipped in chief two and one, and as many in base one and two of the last. Crest: A boar's head erased at the neck sa. ducally gorged or, in the mouth a trefoil of the last.—TRESHAM.

II. Arms: Arg. three cocks gu. armed crested and jelloped sa. Crest: A cock's head erased gu. beaked crested and jelloped sa. Supporters of Cockayne Viscounts Cullen, 1642-1810: Dexter—a lion guardant, per fess or and arg. Sinister, an ostrich arg. holding in its beak a horse shoe ppr. Motto: Virtus in arduis.—COKAYNE (or Cockayne).

III. Quarterly—1st and 4th, Gu., two bars gemel ar., a chief of the last, for distinction a canton of the first, for Thornhill; 2nd and 3rd, Or a cross ragulee gu. between four trefoils slipped vt. for Clarke. Crests: The bust of a woman ppr. vested gu. fimbriated or, crined and ducally crowned also or, and issuant from the crown five thorn leaves vt., charged on the breast for distinction with a cross crosslet or, for Thornhill. A peacock's head erased ppr., in the beak a trefoil slipped vt., for Clarke. Motto: Be fast.—CLARKE-THORNHILL.



**RUSHTON AND ITS OWNERS.**—Rushton, a small village four miles from Kettering, is known as the former home of the Treshams, and for the possession of a remarkable triangular building. In Doomsday, where it is called Ristone, the nearest approach the Norman scribe could get to the English pronunciation, it is recorded that Robert de Toden held 1½ hides of land there, one

Hugh being his under-tenant; that William held half a hide of Robert de Buci; and that Eustachius held 2½ hides of the Countess Judith, niece of William the Conqueror. Such ownership as Judith held in the place subsequently passed to David, Earl of Northampton, afterwards King of Scotland. The estate passed through various hands, but it is not until the connection with it of the Tresham family that Rushton is brought into historical prominence. The greater part of the estate came into the possession of the Treshams in the 16th year of Henry vi. through William Tresham of Sywell, who was afterwards knighted. The family is said to have come originally from Gloucestershire, but they had been established at Sywell, Northamptonshire, before they settled at Rushton. The grandfather of William Tresham is the first of the family of whom we have any knowledge, and he is chiefly noteworthy for having married an heiress named Brampton, thereby importing her arms into the Tresham shield. William Tresham himself was a man of some note. He was attorney general to King Henry v., "the mirror of all Christian kings;" and in the reign of Henry's luckless son he was three times Speaker of the House of Commons. His end, like that of many of his contemporaries, was tragic: he was slain on his way home from Northampton to Sywell, while saying his matins. His assailants thrust him through with a spear, and his servants coming up shortly afterwards found him transfixed. They cut off each end of the weapon, and carried him back to Northampton, Leland relates, "where after the Truncheon was pulled oute, he dyed." William Tresham had two sons—Thomas, who lived at Rushton, and Henry, who married the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Mulaho of Newton, near Geddington, and who was the ancestor of the Treshams of Newton. Thomas, who stayed at Rushton, followed in his father's footsteps in attaching himself to Henry vi., to whom he became comptroller of the household. He was made speaker of the House of Commons in the year 1460, and fought for Henry at Tewkesbury, an act which cost him his head. His eldest son, John, succeeded him in most of his estates, though some appear to have been lost by the attainder of the father. He married Elizabeth (or, for the names are identical, Isabella), daughter and heiress of Sir James Harington, of Hornby, in Lancashire, who brought many quarterings into the family arms.

It was probably this John who began the hall at Rushton, as a very considerable portion of it dates from the latter end of the fifteenth century, including the west front and about half the north and south wings. When he did this, however, he must have been in better case than when he wrote a certain undated letter to his

brother-in-law, Sir Henry Vere, of Drayton, begging the loan of "five marcks," or at any rate forty shillings, as it would do him great ease, and he had need thereof. The next in descent after this John was Thomas, who was born about the year 1500, and was married and had a son by the time he was 18. His first wife was Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Parr, of Horton, Northamptonshire, and cousin of Catherine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII. Through her came further quarterings into the Tresham shield. This Sir Thomas was a notable man. He was a zealous Catholic at a period when it began to be doubtful whether it were safer to be Protestant or Catholic. But for him, at any rate, being a Catholic tended to his good, for he was an ardent supporter of Queen Mary, and received from her a remarkable distinction. In 1557 the famous Order of Knights Hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem, was re-erected, and Mary made Sir Thomas its Lord Prior. Old Fuller observes in his "Church History":—"Among the religious orders restored by Queen Mary were the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The Queen made Sir Thomas Tresham lord-prior of this order, who, the 30 Nov., 1557, received the order of the cross, at Westminster, and was solemnly inducted into his place. He was of an ancient family and large estate, and had done the Queen knight service, proclaiming her in the highest contest with Queen Jane. If the dimension of his body may be guessed by his finger, and his finger by his ring (which I have seen in possession of his kinsman, Wm. Tresham, Esq., of Newton, co. Northampton), he was a little giant, and far greater than his portraiture on his monument, in Rushton Church. But Alexander's soldiers were not in proportion so big as their shields left in India, and it is possible that ring of state, serving for a seal, was rather borne about him than worn on his finger. Queen Elizabeth coming to the crown, in the first Parliament of her summoning sent writs to the aforesaid Lord-prior Tresham, and to the Abbot of Westminster, with the rest of the barons. Sir Thomas, as the lord-priors of his order always claimed to do, took his seat above, and the abbot beneath, all the temporal lords. But they had hardly sat down before they were raised up and their orders dissolved. But there goeth a tradition that Queen Elizabeth (in consideration of his good service done to her sister Mary, whom he proclaimed, and their titles to the crown having been shut out of doors together both were let in again at once) allowed him to be called 'Lord-prior' during his life, which however, was not long, and the matter not much, as it brought him no power nor profit." It was during Tresham's shrievalty of

the County of Northampton that John Kurde, the poor Syresham shoemaker, was martyred at Northampton. Kurde denied the doctrine of transubstantiation, and for this, after an incarceration in Northampton Castle, he was tried before William Binsley, Chancellor to the Bishop of Peterborough, in the Church of All Saints. He was found guilty and sentence of death was pronounced against him. In September, 1558, by command of the Lord Prior Tresham, Kurde was led by the sheriff's officers to the stone pits outside the north gate of the town, and there burnt at the stake. When offered his pardon by John Rote, vicar of St. Giles', on condition of recanting, "he replied that he had his pardon by Jesus Christ."

The deposed Lord Prior died in 1559 and was buried in the now demolished church of S. Peter, Rushton, and an altar tomb bearing his effigy and arms, marked his resting place. When the church was pulled down this and other monuments were removed to the church of All Saints. The effigy, representing the Lord Prior in the dress of the order, is remarkable as being the only one of the kind in England. A sword is worn over the mantle, and portions of the armour are visible at the neck, wrists, and ankles. The Prior outlived his son John, who with his wife Eleanor, the daughter of Anthony Catesby, of Whiston, died on May 27th, 1546. They left a small family, the eldest son of which, Thomas, born in September, 1543, succeeded to the estates on the death of his grandfather. This Thomas, deprived of his father when yet a babe, is the most remarkable figure in the history of the Tresham family. He was apparently nurtured in the Protestant faith, but was "reclaimed" in 1580, and thenceforward was a strenuous adherent to the Roman Catholic cause. Previously to 'verting to Rome, Tresham in 1577 received from Queen Elizabeth the honour of knighthood at Kenilworth Castle; but, through his new religion, soon lost the favour of the court. Upon his head troubles fell thick and fast. For over twenty years he paid £20 a lunar month—£260 per year—for refusing to attend a church where the reformed doctrines were preached. Accused of harbouring the Jesuit missionaries, Campion and Parsons, he was thrown into the Fleet prison, to be subsequently arraigned before the Star Chamber in company with William, third Lord Vaux of Harrowden, who had married Tresham's sister; Sir William Catesby, of Ashby St. Ledgers, his brother-in-law—Sir Thomas Tresham and Sir William Catesby had married daughters of Sir Robert Throckmorton;—and three other persons, on a charge of contempt against the Queen's Majesty in having refused to swear that they had not secreted Campion. Campion when under torture incriminated Tresham

and the others. An account of the trial amongst the Harleian MSS. was evidently written by a sympathizer who was present, not improbably one of the accused, Ambrose Griffith, described as a student of Lincoln's Inn. The court consisted of the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Bromley; the Lord Chamberlain, Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex; the Earl of Leicester, Lord Cromwell, Lord Buckhurst, Lord Hunsdon, Lord Norrrys, Sir Francis Knollys, treasurer; Sir Walter Mildmay of Apethorpe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Lord Chief Justice of England (Wray), Lord Chief Justice Dyer, and Lord Chief Baron Manwood. The following extract will illustrate the character of the trial and the nature of Sir Thomas' defence:—

*L. Hunsdon.*—Yf yt please your honours to call to remembrance, sir Thomas Tresham yelded a reason even now, why he might not sweare, for he said, yf he dyd sweare falselie he should be periured, and therein, indede, he said verie trulie, and so yt semeth to me, and he fully hath satisfied the court why he will not sweare.

*Sir T. T.*—Yt ys verie trewe that I said, yf I dyd sweare falselie I should be periured but that I said, as your lordship affirmeth, that was my reason; why I would not sweare, I utterlie denie. For had your lordship remembered the wordes and reason immediatlie following, I had lefte your honour small scope to play upon me; wherefore, may yt please your honour, and your honors all, at that tyme when I yelded sondrie instances to prove that I could not in *iudicio* take this othe, I propounded, yf I dyd sweare falselie I were periured, and yf I dyd sweare trulie, I should laye myselfe wyde open to periurie, because Mr. Campion had affirmatyvly accused me. And, yf I dyd accuse myselfe by my owne othe, I should comdemne myselfe, against the lawe of nature and Gods lawe. Lastlie, yf I should sweare as Mr. Campion had sayd wrongfully, I should accuse hym and myselfe bothe, also recorde myselfe before your honours to be an egregious lyar. And, above all, in so swearing, *perhiberem meæ conscientie falsum testimonium*, which is a great synne, which then, I trust without offence of your honour, I maye boldlie affyrme that my reason why I refuse to sweare ys not for feare of periurie in false forswearinge, but that I cannot, in this laberynth, sweare, but fall into one of the perilles and inconveniences aforesaid. Which yf yt maye not be eschewed, then can there not be *iudicium iurantis* in me, and therefore, by the authoritie of the prophete [Jeremiah,] I ought not to sweare in this point.

*L. chauncelour.*—You argue ignorantlie, and yt semeth you ar taught a lesson, but you have not well caried yt awaie. Howe can you laye yourselfe open to periurie when Campion ys not deposed? Will not your othe be alwaies of more validitie then Campions accusation? Your speche ys herein to lytle purpose.

The others, like Sir Thomas, pleaded that it was a matter of conscience which led them to refuse to swear; but their objections had but little weight. Lord Vaux was fined £1,000, and Sir Thomas Tresham and Sir William Catesby 1,000 marks (£666 13s. 4d.) each; and the sentence further ran—"that they be returned

again to prison, and there to remain until they conforme themselves to doe that which hath been lawfullye required of them." Mr. Powdrell, Mistress Griffith, and Ambrose Griffith, the three others accused, were each fined 500 marks. The trial took place on November 15th, 1581, but the date of his first commitment was fifteen months previous, according to a letter dated "from my prison" on February 10th following the sentence. This letter was found amongst a mass of letters and other documents which were accidentally discovered in 1828 when some repairs were being made at Rushton Hall. In removing a lintel over a doorway in the great hall, a book of devotion fell out upon the workmen. On a further examination a recess or closet was discovered in a thick stone wall, about five feet long, and fourteen or fifteen inches wide, almost filled with bundles of manuscripts, and including about twenty Roman Catholic books in excellent preservation. The manuscripts comprise historical and controversial notes by Sir Thomas Tresham, rolled up with building hills, deeds, and farming contracts; and a portion of the domestic correspondence of the Tresham family between 1580 and 1605. In another letter, dated April 21st, 1593, found in the same place, Sir Thomas speaks of being committed to prison and not being allowed to come into Northamptonshire for full eight years. In a letter to Lord Vaux, bearing date July 22nd, 1594, he speaks of it as "the first letter of my writing to any since my arrival at Rushton from my long close imprisonment in the Fleet." In a "painted scheme" of the Tresham family, quoted by Bridges in his "History of Northamptonshire," as being at that time "in the hands of . . . Tresham of Pilton," he is stated to have been three times in custody for recusancy. The last there recorded was his committal on December 31st, 1596. He was discharged by warrant on December 8th of the following year, the year in which the scheme was made. From the Rushton papers we learn that he was again confined in the Fleet in 1599. When not in prison he was generally under restraint at his own home at Rushton. Much of the time that remained unoccupied by theological controversies or endeavours to alter the condition of the Roman Catholics, was spent in elaborating architectural conceits. The extraordinary triangular lodge at Rushton, the market house at Rothwell, and the ruins of Lyveden, are instances of his ingenuity and fancy. By Muriel, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Knight, Tresham had four sons, Francis, Lewis, William, and Thomas; and six daughters. All the daughters grew to womanhood, and married. Sir Thomas lived to proclaim James I. King of England at Northampton on March 25th, 1603. He died on September 11th, 1605, less than



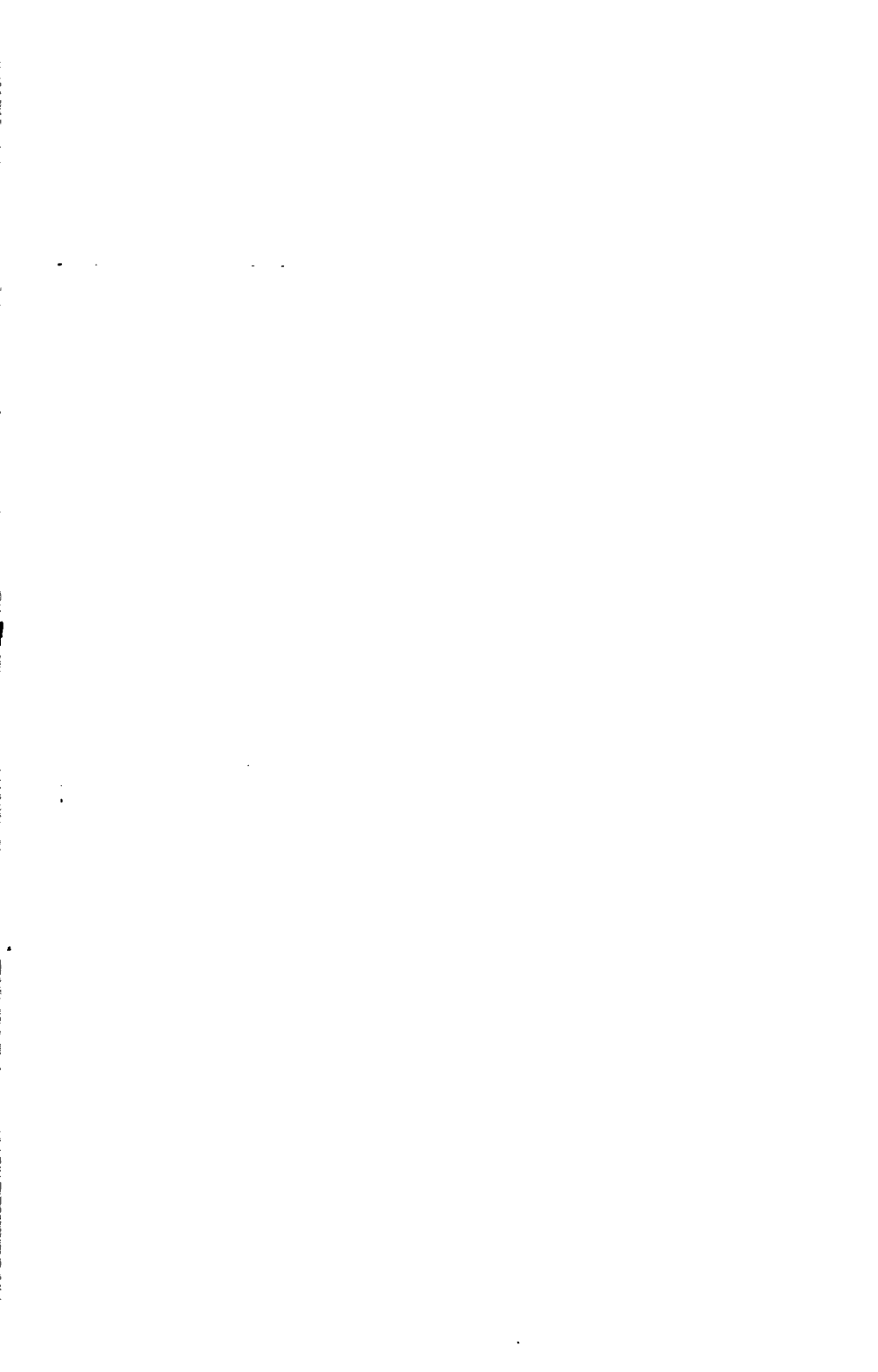
two months before the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, in which his eldest son Francis played a leading part. Associated with Francis Tresham in the Gunpowder Plot conspiracy were Robert Catesby his cousin, and Sir Everard Digby of Stoke Dry, a parish just without the northern borders of Northamptonshire. It is said that the conspirators met sometimes at the Triangular Lodge, and sometimes in a chamber still existing over the gateway of Ashby St. Ledgers. Tradition assigns a small chamber over the porch of Stoke Dry Church as another of their meeting places. It is alleged with good reason that Francis Tresham had something to do with revealing the plot. It was he, beyond doubt, who wrote the famous letter to Lord Monteagle, who had married his sister, warning him to absent himself from the meeting of Parliament, for "though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The Hon. G. C. Grantley Fitzhardinge-Berkeley, in an interesting little tale, "Francis Tresham, of Rushton, the Gunpowder Plot Conspirator," pictures a vivid scene in which Catesby and Winter hint to Tresham that he had already betrayed the plot. On the night of November 4th, moreover, Lord Monteagle received a second letter with the advice, "Think not thy former warning was in vain." It is certain Tresham, possibly on account of the money cost to himself, tried to dissuade his fellow conspirators from continuing in the plot, informed them that all was known, and urged them to leave the country, for which purpose he agreed to find them money. They declined, and while some were killed in resisting arrest, others suffered the extreme penalties of the law. Tresham was arrested on November 12th (Mr. Berkeley says on the 6th, in Farmingwoods Forest, near the Bocase Tree, which was blown down that night in a fearful tempest). He died in the Tower on December 23rd, some say by poison, and some from natural causes. His head was cut off and set up either at Northampton or London. In the "*Magna Britannia*" (1720) it is said that "being imprisoned in the Tower, he is thought to have poison'd himself there; however his Head was cut off and set up with the rest of the Conspirators Heads upon London Bridge." A letter in the State Paper Office (vol. xvii., No. 60, Jas. 1.) gives this version:—

Francis Tresham dyed of sickness, and thought to save the hangeman a labour belike, but notwithstandinge in respecte of his impenitencie, showing no remorse of the facts but rather seeminge to glorye in it as a religious acte, to the minister that laboured w<sup>th</sup> him to sett his conscience straight at his ende, had his heade chopped of and sent to be sett up at Northampton, his body beinge tumbled into a hole w<sup>th</sup>out so much ceremonie, as the formallitye of a grave.

An autograph endorsement says that this was "extracted out of a copie written by Mr. Thomas Phelippes." Francis was attainted and the family estates of Rushton and Liveden were escheated to the Crown. The family in consequence became impoverished. The next head of the family, Lewis, the second son of Sir Thomas Tresham, was created a baronet; but he lost his estates, and died in debt. The next brother, Sir William Tresham, knight, who was in command of troops in Flanders under the Prince of Orange, was divorced from his wife, Theodosia (Reed). She sued him for her jointure, £4,000, but never got the money. Sir Lewis Tresham's son, William, succeeded to the baronetcy and his father's penury, and died in debt in or shortly before 1651 without issue.\*

In 1619 Rushton was purchased by Sir William Cokayne, knight, that year Lord Mayor of London. He was a scion of the ancient family of Cokayne of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, being descended from William, a younger son of Sir John Cokayne of Ashbourne (who died in 1438) by Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh Shirley. This Sir William Cokayne, dying in 1626, was succeeded in his estates by his only son Charles, who in 1642, was created Lord Viscount Cullen by Charles I. at Oxford. He raised a troop of horse for the king and concealed them in his grounds at Elmeſthorpe, Leicestershire. He was voted a delinquent by the Cromwellian Parliament and had to compound for his estates in the sum of £7,515. He died in June, 1661, at the age of 59, and was buried at Rushton. His son Bryan, the second Viscount (by the Lady Mary O'Brien, first daughter and co-heiress of Henry, 5th Earl of Thomond), married Elizabeth, the only child and heir of Francis Trentham, of Rocester Priory, Staffordshire, and of Castle Hedingham, Essex, which last estate was inherited from the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford. At the time of their betrothal Bryan was only sixteen and his future wife twelve years of age. A romantic story of the wedding is charmingly told by A. T. Story in "Legends of Northamptonshire." When doing the grand tour Bryan became enamoured of a handsome Italian lady, said to be a princess, who reciprocated his affection. On his return to England Bryan forgot the lovely Italian, and wedded his old love. While the marriage banquet was in progress the Italian lady arrived at Rushton Hall in a coach and six. She entered, and, going to the head of the table, seized a goblet of wine, in which she drank to the endless

\* A chart pedigree and "historical notices of the family of Tresham," are in T. Bell's "Ruins of Liveden," 4to., 1847, London.





RUSHTON] HALL.—A CORNER OF THE COURTYARD.

misery of the young couple. Then, dashing the cup to the ground, she knelt, solemnly invoked the vengeance of Heaven on the bridegroom for his treachery, and cursed the bride, who, she said, would live in wretchedness and die in want. The curse was fulfilled. The wife was extravagant, the husband dissipated: unhappiness was the lot of both. Their wealth went from them, and on the death of the Viscount in 1687 his estates were mortgaged to nearly their full value. Lady Cullen had already sold her estates in Staffordshire, and she had to sell her Essex property a few months before her death in order to pay her debts. She was a lady of the bed-chamber to Queen Catherine, and her beauty was the theme of much admiration at the court of Charles II. John Dryden, the poet, was a friend of the second Lord Cullen, and was a frequent guest at Rushton Hall, where he wrote his theological poem of, "The Hind and the Panther," as is recorded on a tablet erected in a charming avenue at Rushton, known as Dryden's Walk.

The third Viscount Cullen (Charles) died in 1688, a year after his father. He declined to join the plot proposed by Queen Anne for exterminating the Romanists in England. His wife Katharine, daughter of William (Willoughby), Lord Willoughby of Parham, died a month after him. Their son Charles, who succeeded at the age of two, died in 1716, so that the "cursed" bride of Bryan saw five Lords Cullen, her father-in-law, her husband, her son, her grandson, and her great grandson. Her great grandson, the fifth Viscount, succeeded to the estate and titles at the age of five: his mother (Anne, sister of Borlase Warren, of Stapleford, Notts,) was already dead; and he enjoyed his possessions for the long period of 86 years. He died at Rushton on June 7th, 1802, at the age of 91. His widow, his second wife, survived him only five weeks. His eldest son, Borlase, the sixth and last Viscount Cullen, died unmarried in August, 1810, aged 69. He was the only surviving son of his father's first wife. The only child of the second marriage was the Hon. William Cockayne\* who predeceased his half brother on October 8th, 1809. His widow, Barbara, was the daughter and eventually sole heiress of the eccentric Sergeant Hill, of Rothwell, Northamptonshire. Before the death of her husband she, by act of parliament in 1802, assumed the name and arms of Medlycott under the will of her maternal grandfather, Thomas Medlycott, of Cottingham House, Northamptonshire, whose

\* The name Cockayne was thus spelt by the Hon. William Cockayne and his wife, the Hon. Barbara Cockayne-Medlycott; though the earlier members of the family spelt it Cokayne, as is the practice of existing members at the present day.

heiress she also was. By this assumption her name became Cockayne-Medlycott, her husband's name being Cockayne only. She died at the age of 85, on June 2nd, 1838, at her residence in Abington Street, Northampton, afterwards Mr. Kingston's Abington House School. In 1828 the daughters of the Hon. William Cockayne, nieces and co-heiresses of the last Lord Cullen, sold the Rushton property (the hall, estate, and advowson), for £140,000 to William Williams Hope, of Amsterdam, who, two years before, had assumed the name of Williams in addition to and before the name of Hope. He was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1832. In September, 1854, the estate was sold by the executors of Mr. Williams Hope to Miss Clara Thornhill for £165,000, at that time a ward in Chancery, residing at Dingley, Northamptonshire; and in the following August the furniture, pictures, books, etc., were dispersed by auction by order of the executors. The sale extended from August 6th to 17th.

Miss Clara Thornhill, the new owner of Rushton, was the eldest daughter of Thomas Thornhill, of Fixby, Yorkshire, and was born on May 20th, 1836. On November 20th, 1855 (the year after the purchase of Rushton), she being still under age, married William Capel Clarke, of Swakeleys, in the parish of Ikenham, Middlesex. By royal license dated January 10th, 1856, both took the name of Clarke-Thornhill in lieu of that of Clarke, in accordance with the will of Mrs. Clarke's grandfather, Thomas Thornhill. Mr. Clarke-Thornhill is the only son of Thomas Truesdale Clarke, of Swakeleys, and was born on April 8th, 1832. He is a J.P. and D.L. for Northamptonshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1860, and J.P. for Middlesex. He was formerly Lieutenant of the 3rd Battalion Durham Light-Infantry; and Captain of the 23rd Regiment of Fusiliers. Mrs. Clarke-Thornhill died on July 16th, 1865, leaving six children: Thomas Bryan, born March 13th, 1857; Clara Louisa; William Capel, born November 13th, 1860, and died July 22nd, 1892; Arthur Herbert, born December 31st, 1861, and died November 18th, 1874; Randolph, born January 7th, 1863; and Gwendoline Blanche.

Rushton Hall, built mainly of local Weldon stone, is charmingly situated upon a gentle eminence which rises from the Ise, a small stream watering the park. It is a magnificent structure commenced during the second half of the fifteenth century by Sir John Tresham; enlarged and embellished by Sir Thomas Tresham, who died in 1605; and finished on the same lines by the Cokaynes about 1630. The work of the time of Elizabeth and James so dominates the design

as to give the structure the appearance of a Renaissance building; and the simple masterly treatment makes the house one of the stateliest in the country. The portions built by Sir Thomas bear his arms and the date 1595; and those added by the Cokaynes have their arms, and the dates 1621, 1627, 1629, and 1630. It is built round three sides of a quadrangle, the centre facing east and west, and the north and south wings running from the main building easterly. These wings are exteriorly connected at their eastern extremities with a handsome lichen-covered Doric screen, which, with the bay-windowed ends of the two wings, at one time formed the western side of a large outer court. The south side of this outer court was formed by the Church of S. Peter; the north by offices; and the east, the front, by a gate and iron railings, described as of enormous height. Under the direction of the Hon. William Cokayne, this quadrangle was wholly destroyed, and the church was pulled down. In Winstanley's view of the hall, made in 1741, and engraved by Toms, this quadrangle, which was not destroyed until 1785, is accurately shown. The court was covered with turf save for a circular carriage way from the gate to the entrance to the inner quadrangle. The north, south, and east sides were formed of stone walls apparently about six feet in height, dividing the court from the small churchyard on the south, and from the outbuildings on the north. The gateway, massive stone pillars connected by an elaborate corona of ironwork, easily permitted a loaded coach and six to enter, but there is no trace of "the iron railing of enormous height." A similar gateway existed at a corresponding distance to the west of the hall, but apparently was not intended for use. Much of the stabling on the north side was stone built, tiled, and gabled. The barns were thatched.

The exterior of the main building, as will be seen by the accompanying engraving, is imposing and graceful. The fronts of the two wings facing the quadrangle are in keeping with the main façade, and they have at each end very fine bay windows, two storeys in height, each showing twelve lights in front and four on the returns. These windows are surmounted by curious open-work parapets of elaborate workmanship. Each of the three fronts towards the court has three gabled terminations embellished with rich mouldings and finials. The Doric screen has in the centre an entrance arch, on either side of which is a niche containing a statue of an armed knight, and above is a reclining figure of Plenty with cornucopia. This entrance arch is now filled with a heavy door, and a covered passage leads from it to the entrance to the hall itself. The building is extremely interesting within. The principal stair-

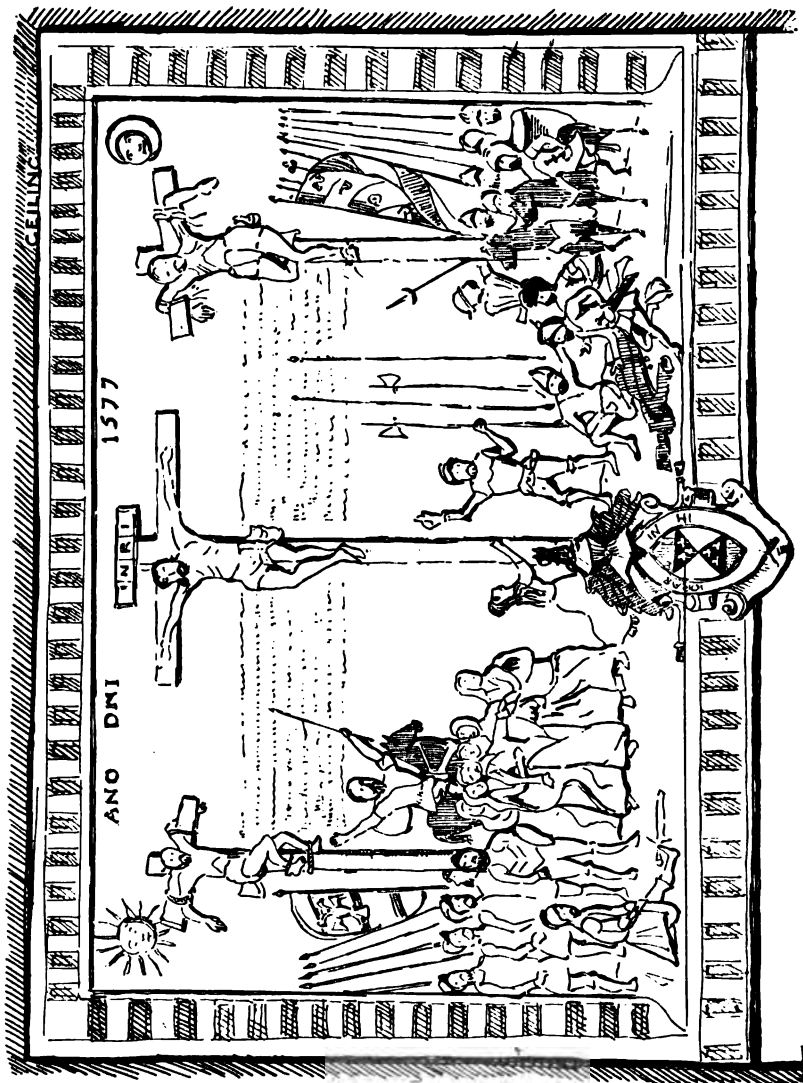
case is dated 1627, and is surmounted by a beautiful plaster ceiling. On the wall is a handsome portrait of Mrs. Clarke-Thornhill. The hall is a large and lofty apartment rising in one storey to the height of the rest of the house. It is covered by an open-timbered roof. The circular bay window that lighted the dais end remains, but the dais is gone, as is the screen shown in a view published by Neale in 1826. The hall contains several pictures of interest in panels, including an Abélard and an Héloïse. In the library remains an elaborately carved mantelpiece in oak, surrounding two shields, one bearing Tresham only, and the other containing eighteen quarterings of Tresham, the same as are shown on Sir Thomas Tresham's portrait preserved at Boughton House. These eighteen quarterings, together with seven others which are to be found on shields on the Triangular Lodge (making twenty-five in all) are on the book plate of Sir Thomas Tresham, a copy of which appeared in "*Ex Libris*" of May, 1892. An impression of this book plate is in a work on architecture, consisting of fifty-four figured leaves, with woodcuts, preserved in Sir John Soane's Museum, but from the clean state of the work it cannot have been largely used. It is entitled "*I quattro primi Libri di Architettura di Pietro Cataneo Senese*," and was printed by Aldus in 1554. About the middle of the somewhat elaborate title page is written "*Tho. Tresame A° 1600 and Nisi Dñs custodierit Civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit eam*": and near the top of the title page is written "*Tho. Brudenell 1610.*" Thomas Brudenell of Deane was a son-in-law of Sir Thomas Tresham, and no doubt came into possession of the book after Tresham's death in 1605. Below the oak over-mantel in the library is a mantelpiece in white alabaster, very delicately and gracefully carved by Thorwaldsen.

The oratory is said to be the work of Sir Thomas Tresham, and there is no doubt that he is responsible for the curious representation of the crucifixion that occupies its east wall. Mr. J. A. Gotch in his "*Buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham*," says of this:—

"It is worked in composition in high relief, so much so that various arms and legs have been knocked off. The subject is treated in the manner customary among pre-Raphaelite painters. In the middle stands the Cross with the Christ upon it, and on each side is a cross bearing a thief. The thieves are bound to their crosses instead of being nailed, and both have the head turned in the same direction; consequently one looks away from the central figure, while the other gazes towards it: the latter is therefore







BAS RELIEF IN THE ORATORY AT RUSHTON HALL.

probably intended for the penitent. Embracing the foot of the Cross is Mary Magdalene, who is distinguished by having her head uncovered and her hair streaming over her shoulders. To the left are the women among whom the Virgin Mary is fainting. Behind them is the Centurion, mounted. To the left again are soldiers with spears and a banner bearing the double-headed Eagle of Rome, while in the foreground sits a soldier apparently bewailing the loss of a foot. On the right are various soldiers, mounted and on foot, three of whom in the foreground are casting lots for the seamless garment, while in the background is a banner bearing the letters S. P. Q. R. The costume of the soldiers is a curious mixture of Roman and 16th Century dress and armour. In addition to the subject matter there is the date ANO. DNI. 1577, the Sun in one corner, and the Moon in another. On the lower frame in a conspicuous position are the Tresham arms, with fragments of a motto. On the background are the following verses, which are here partly unwrapped from the mystery in which a free restoration, by a hand wholly destitute of Latin, had enshrouded them :

ROSE SALVTIFERVM SIGNVM THAV NOBILE LIGNVM  
VITÆ SERPENS HIC ÆNEVS ALTER ERAT  
VENDITVS HIC IOSEPH PRO VILI MVNERE IONAS  
QVI TRIDVO CETI CORPORE CLAVSVS ERAT  
HIC SALTIENTIS AQVÆ FONS [NAMA PEIRA] SACERDOS  
AGNVS QVI OCCISVS [THIPIRL PREIS] ERAT  
AGNVS ET OCCISVS PRIMÆVA AB ORIGINE MVNDI  
CRIMINA QVI LAVIT SANGVINE NOSTRA SVO.  
  
O QVAM IVDÆI MEDITANTVR INANIA MVLTA  
ET GENTES MANIBVS QVAM FREMVERE SVIS  
HI CAPVT ATTOLLVNT HI RIDENT HI MALEDICVNT  
SVNT QVI PRO TVNICA LVDERE FORTE VOLVNT  
EST QVI COR TENERVM ORVDELI PERCVTTIT HASTA  
EST QVI VVLT MAGNAM TOLLERE FELLE SITIM  
MATER AT O MATER LACHRYMIS COMPVNCTA LABA<sup>SCIT</sup>  
SED MVLIBRE GENV DAT MVLIBRIS OPEM.

“The following is a translation of the verses: ‘Behold the health-giving symbol THAV [the Greek T. tau, resembling a Cross], the noble Tree of Life. This was the second Brazen Serpent; a Joseph sold for filthy lucre; a Jonas who was shut for three days in the whale’s belly. This was a fount of springing water, a . . . . . Priest; a Lamb who was slain . . . . .; and a Lamb slain from the foundation of the world, who washed away our sins with His Blood. O how the Jews imagine many vain things, and the peoples raged

with their hands! These raise the head, these laugh, these curse. There are some who wish to cast lots for the tunic. There is one who pierces the tender heart with a cruel spear. There is one who wishes to quench great thirst with gall. But the Mother, O Mother, overcome with tears begins to faint; but the womanly knee gives the help of woman.' The symbolical references to passages in Scripture will be at once recognised. The false quantity in *mulieris* in the last verse is a 'not uncommon licence in Mediæval Latin.'"

The picture gallery formerly extended the whole length of the north wing, but in December, 1835, a fire caused considerable damage, and in the rebuilding the gallery was converted into a number of small rooms. Mr. Hope, who only resided at the hall during the shooting seasons, made other alterations in the hall, upon which he spent large sums of money. He destroyed the beautiful pendant ceilings of the upper drawing-rooms, painted the old oak staircase, and made other changes, "for the purpose of fitting up the house in the French fashion, which he did at a great expense and in a very sumptuous manner."

[The above article will be continued in a future part, on page 33, of "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries;" when the Grounds of Rushton Hall, the Triangular Lodge, the existing Church of All Saints, and the destroyed Church of S. Peter's will be described.—Ed.]

**802.—THE MANOR OF GREAT DODDINGTON AND THE HENCHMAN FAMILY.**—In Nichols' "Topographer and Genealogist," vol. ii., pp. 44-45, an account is given of the family of Hodilow of Cambridgeshire, Essex, Northamptonshire, and Middlesex, showing the connections between the two families, viz., the Hodilows and the Henchmans.

"Mention is made of one Arthur Hodilow, Esq., of Grafton Underwood, who married twice, his first wife being Jane Henchman, only sister of the celebrated and Right Rev. Dr. Humphrey Hensman, D.D., Lord Bishop of London, and Privy Councillor, and High Almoner to King Charles II., whose life that prelate is famous for having saved after the battle of Worcester, in 1651; and daughter of Thomas Henchman, Esq., of Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, and of London, citizen and skinner, by Anne Griffith, his wife. The Henchmans were a family of great antiquity and respectability in Northamptonshire, having been seated at *Great Doddington* in that county, at a very distant period; . . . Mrs. Hodilow . . . had divers brothers beside the Bishop,

## *Great Doddington and the HENCHMAN Family.* 15

and an imperfect pedigree of the family, deduced to a late date, is extant in one of our county histories. Of the Bishop, the best biography is in "Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Salisbury." Bishop HENCHMAN was undoubtedly one of the most eminent prelates that England has ever produced."

Bishop HENCHMAN, the third son of Thomas HENCHMAN, skinner of the city of London, was born at Barton Seagrave, in 1592, in the house of his aunt, Mrs. OWENS, whose husband was rector of the parish. His forefathers were an ancient Northamptonshire family. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and ultimately became one of the two first fellows of Clare Hall, which he resigned in March, 1622-3, on his appointment to the precentorship, and a prebendal stall at Salisbury Cathedral. In 1624 he became rector of Rushton, Northamptonshire; of Westbury, Wilts, in 1631; and the Isle of Portland in 1643. In the civil wars he championed the cause of the King, and during the Commonwealth lost his preferment through not subscribing to the authority of the Parliament. At that period he resided privately at Salisbury, and kept up a secret correspondence with Royalist leaders. It is said he arranged for King CHARLES II. escape to France after the battle of Worcester. He continued to live at Salisbury until the restoration of Charles in 1660. The King early showed his obligations to HENCHMAN by presenting him to the Bishopric of Salisbury in the same year. Although a confirmed Royalist, he, at the Savoy Conference, won the respect of those who were his opponents. Richard BAXTER said he "spoke calmly, and slowly, and not often, but he was as high in his principles and resolutions as any." In September, 1663, he succeeded Sheldon as Bishop of London, and in a few weeks afterwards was appointed Lord High Almoner. During his episcopal rule at Salisbury and London he gave no "trouble or disturbance to the Nonconformists." The "great plague" did not frighten him away from his duty, but during the whole of that terrible visitation he remained at his post, arranging and dispensing help to the poor. After the burning of St. Paul's Cathedral in the "great fire," he exerted himself largely for its re-building, and annually subscribed to that object, nor did he forget it in his will. He died on October 7th, 1675, at his residence in Aldersgate Street, London, aged 82, and was buried in Fulham Church. Bishop HENCHMAN married Ellen, a daughter of Bishop TOWNSON, in 1630. His family appears to have consisted of three sons and two daughters.—Vide "The Dictionary of National Biography."

London.

W. PERKINS.

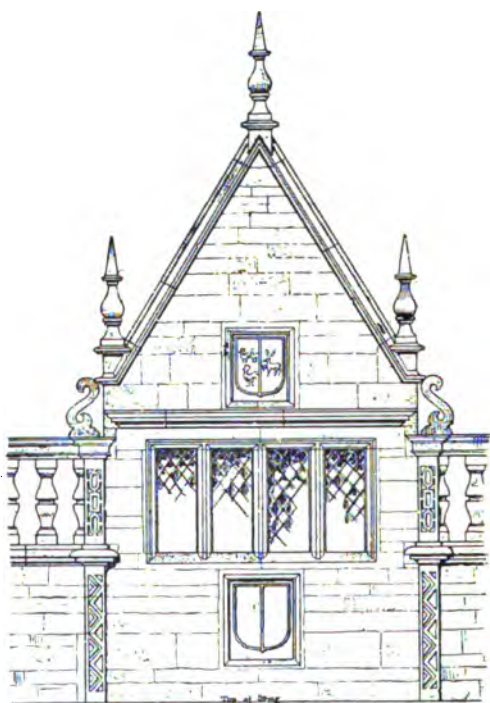
**803.—GREAT DODDINGTON AND THE TREGOZE FAMILY.**—In the article on the "Pedigree of the Tregoze Family," Nichols' "Topographer," vol. ii., pp. 130-132, mention is made of the above manor. It appears under "Sir Robert Tregoze, Knt.," viz. :—

"Sir Robert Tregoze, Knt., eldest son and heir succeeded his father in his immense Wiltshire and Herefordshire possessions, and was Baron Tregoze of Lydiard Tregoze in the former county, and Lord of Ewyas Harold in the latter, in right of his mother. He did homage and had livery of his mother's estates in Herefordshire, 20 Hen. III. 1236, paying £100 for his relief. He was living 40 Hen. III.; and two years after was summoned to march against the Welsh; but joining the rebellious Barons of his reign, the same year was slain at the battle of Evesham, 4 Aug. 1265, 49 Hen. III.; having had to wife Juliana, daughter of Lord Cantilupe (by Millicent his wife, daughter of Hugh de Gournai, widow of Almeric Earl of Evreux) which Juliana brought the manor of Great Doddington, in Northamptonshire into the Tregoze family, and bare her husband two children. Sir John Tregoze heir to the above died 21 Aug. 28 Edw. I. 1300, he left behind him besides the manor of Eton Tregoze numerous estates in Wilts, Northamptonshire, and Salop."

W. PERKINS.

**804.—FINEDON DRIED APPLES (714).**—Finedon dried apples were local delicacies much of the nature of present day Normandy Pippins, except that the Normandy apples are dried in the sun and the Finedon apples were dried in slow ovens. They reached the zenith of their fame about the time of Waterloo. Mr. William Butlin, of Finedon, was one of the last who prepared Finedon dried apples. They were placed on trays and put into the baker's oven some hours after the bread was withdrawn. When taken out they were carefully pressed between finger and thumb, special pains being taken not to break the skin, and were placed away to cool. The next day they were again put in the oven, again pressed, and again left to cool. This process was continued for nine or ten days; the apples in the end being pressed quite flat, being only about half-an-inch thick. If the skin should be broken the apple would be spoiled. They were then packed in boxes ready for sale. If properly prepared they would keep for months; and they were used for dessert. Naturally the best apples for the process were those with a tough skin. The favourites with Mr. Butlin were Meltons and Beaufins. Mr. Chapman, a baker of Finedon, also dried apples in the same way until about thirteen years ago. He generally used the Norfolk Pippin, which also has a tough skin. It is curious that the preparation of apples in this way should have





GABLE IN COURTYARD OF RUSHTON HALL (*circa 1626*).



WEST FRONT OF RUSHTON HALL, 1595.



been almost confined to Finedon. One of the chief vendors of Finedon dried apples in Northampton was Mr. J. Abel, who had a music depôt and was the predecessor of the present firm of Abel and Sons. His advertisements appeared every autumn for many years in the "Northampton Mercury." One commences in this way:—

Genuine Finedon Dried Apples, &c.—J. Abel begs Leave to inform the Public, that they may be supplied with Finedon Dried Apples as usual, of the best Quality, by him, either in Boxes at 20s. each, or smaller Quantities on the same Terms as from the Person who prepares them at Finedon. ["Northampton Mercury," November 25th, 1815.]

The advertisement proceeds to announce the pianofortes and other musical instruments Mr. Abel had for sale. In the "Northampton Mercury" of November 18th, 1815, "E. Chapman, Baker, Confectioner, and Pastry Cook, Kettering," advertised "Kettering Dried Apples," which he could with confidence recommend, and had no doubt but they would meet with approbation. D. N. T.

805.—KETTERING COURT ROLL, 1731.—The Court Roll for this year which, except for being worn in places at the edges, is in very fair condition commences as follows:—

"Manor of Kettering 1731.

The Court Baron and Customary Court of the Right Honorable Lewis Earl of Rockingham and the Honorable Lady Catharine Sondes alias Watson his Guardian and of the most Noble John Duke of Montague Lords of the said Mannor held in and for the said Mannor of Kettering aforesaid the twenty first day of October Anno Dni 1731 Toby Chauncy Esquire Steward there."

There are some forty different transactions recorded, but none are of special historical importance. There are, however, several quaint street names mentioned, and here and there are references to old inhabitants and places which will be noted in this article. The number appearing before each paragraph is the number of the document in question on the Roll.

(2) Is a surrender by John Richards of a piece of ground extending in length from the Corner of the Stable late Mr. Ives's and then in the possession of Joseph Barker Tenant unto James Lyne, James Underhill, and Henry Wood, trustees for Dame Susannah Danvers late of Hagton Northants deceased, unto the Meer Stone or Pebble under the Sycamore Tree on a place within the Maanor called the Hogg Leys on the North side and in length on the other side being the South side thereof from Mr. Belcher's Wall along by the Duke of Montague's Wall which was lately purchased of Falkner and Edward Sparrow's house and walls called the Three Forks Inn and from thence opposite to the Meer Stone or Pebble and in breadth five yards.

(9) Mentions three Leys near Meadow's Hedge in Beggar Lands and that John Jordan is the eldest son and heir of Wm. Jordan dec<sup>d</sup>

(10) In a surrender by Wm. Tebbutt to John Stoughton of a barn in Mill Lane or Goosepasture Lane it is stipulated that the Watercourse is to go through Wm. Tebbutt's entry and there is granted "the privilege of the Door in the Barn to go to thatch into John Pell's garden."

(14) Mentions David Soame as attorney for Jno. Hutton.

(20) Thorngateford is mentioned.

(22) Relates to a message in a certain place called Newland near the pond there where Wm. Jordan did sometime since inhabit and dwell, theretofore the estate of Stephen York, which was surrendered by Wm. Jordan to his own use till after his marriage with Hannah Curtis of Kettering Widow and after that event to the issue of the marriage and failing issue to the right heirs of Hannah Curtis.

(24) Relates to a surrender by Alexander Latham to Henry Latham of a message situate in a place called Maydwell or Lane.

(25) Concerns the surrender by David Black and John Parson of the Cottage or Tenement called by the name or sign of Cock Inn to John Goodfellow of Kettering plumber and Sarah his wife.

(28) Mentions two short lands near a place called Pegg Bridge Hill.

(29) Relates to the surrender to Hugh Paul of Kettering Surgeon of a cottage near Bakehouse Hill adjoining the School House on the West and then in the possession of Thomas Chappell Officer in the Excise.

(31) Sets out that Thos. Maydwell had died seised of a cottage in Dickers Lane and that Samuel Maydwell is his eldest brother and next heir.

(32) Refers to a surrender by Elizabeth Page of all those three doles of meadow-ground lying and being within the Mannor aforesaid (viz.), one dole and a half dole parcel thereof lying in a certain place called Barnes' Hyde, and one dole and one half dole residue thereof lying in a certain Hyde called Sparrowe's Hyde, in a place there called Killingholme, and Walcutts, heretofore the estate and inheritance of Thomas Page, late husband deceased of the said Elizabeth Page, then in the possession of the said Elizabeth Page, to William Whitlark, of Kettering, aforesaid, yeoman, his heirs and assigns for ever, subject nevertheless and charged and chargeable with the payment of two and twenty shillings of good and lawfull money of Great Brittain yearly for ever to the overseers

of the poor of Kettering, in the County of Northton, to the use of the poor of the said parish.

(34) Mention is made as to the new Tenant that "his fealty respited because under age." In other cases except where the incoming tenants were minors it is stated that they did their fealty.

(36) Contains a reference to a messuage and tanyard in North Hall surrendered by the occupant George Wade to his own use for life then to his wife Jane for life then to their joint heirs or failing issue to his own heirs.

(37) Has a reference to a place called Stone Land.

(38) Relates to a surrender by Ann Bass widow of Everard Smith Clerk deceased, Charles White of Shenfield and Elizabeth his wife sole daughter and heir apparent of the said Ann Bass of certain premises. (These surrenderors had a few years earlier sold the Duke of Montagu a tenth share of the manor for apparently £60.)

(39) Relates to a surrender made in 1728 by Mary Faulkner of Rushton in the County of Northampton Spinster Charles Smith of the City of London Packer and Ann his wife John Jones of Caldecott in the County of Huntingdon Clerk and Elizabeth his wife which said Mary Faulkner Ann Smith and Elizabeth Jones are the Daughters and Coheirs of Ann Bell deceased late wife of Richard Bell and before that the wife of Griffin Faulkner deceased viz. the said Mary Faulkner and Ann Smith by the said Griffin Faulkner her first husband and the said Elizabeth Jones by the said Richard Bell (which said Ann Bell the mother was the only daughter and heir at law of Mary Cooper) of a Messuage theretofore called the King's Arms and then known as the Starr Inn situate in Kettering in a certain place called Park Style Lane or Pagley Lane, a messuage in Pudding Bag Lane, a building containing two bays situate in or near the Market Place in a certain place known as the Rotten Row, one yard land known as Bolton's land, and other property to John Booth of the Parish of Saint Giles in the Fields Middlesex, Gentleman, in trust for the Most Noble John Duke of Montagu. These surrenderors also owned a tenth share of the Manor which they sold to the Duke of Montagu.

(40) Is rather obliterated but apparently relates to the sale of some small properties by Edmond Sawyer of Lincolns Inn Esquire son and heir of Henry Sawyer to John Booth in trust for the Duke of Montague.

Kettering.

FREDK. WM. BULL.

[The original Roll is in the possession of Mr. Geo. A. Tudor Sherwood, who kindly lent it for "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries."—Ed.]

806.—BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH: DEAN TOWERS.—Contemporary writers assert that Dean Towers procured advancement by means of bold solicitation and the assistance of his patron, the Earl of Northampton. They do him an injustice. At Cambridge John Towers was a fellow of Queen's: in 1617 chaplain to Earl of Northampton and rector of Castle Ashby: 1623, vicar of Yardley Hastings. In 1628 he was chaplain of King James, and on July 3 of that year obtained a dispensation to hold with Yardley Hastings the vicarage of Halifax, co. York: in 1630 he was appointed Dean of Peterborough. King James was on a visit to the Earl of Northampton when John Towers was parson. The church is situated within the park close to the castle, and it was the practice of the household officers of the Wardrobe to use the chancel of the Church for the purpose of storing the Court garments. Next Sunday our rector took his text from Matt. xxi. 13, "My house shall be called the house of prayer." The King and Court officers were there. The preacher signified his sense of the above, calling to the mind of his hearers that "He who spared the adulteress, pardoned the extortioner, ate with sinners, suffered his betrayer to share his bread, and in the last hour received a thief into his very paradise, yet with anger drove from his House those who made it a den of thieves. He the Lamb of God, the Peacemaker, who was meek above all men on the face of the earth, was moved with indignation at such as ye. Ye have made His house a den of thieves." <sup>a</sup>

The King listened attentively and presently after the sermon questioned the Rector thereof, and learning of the abuse thanked him for his honesty and forthwith gave orders for its discontinuance. On this occasion K. James reminded the Rector that he had witnessed him at Cambridge play the part of "Dullman" in the comedy of "Ignoramus." <sup>b</sup> The Rector was appointed Chaplain to His Ma<sup>ty</sup> on the spot.

<sup>a</sup> Four Sermons by J. Towers, ed. by his son, W. Towers. Lond. 1660.

<sup>b</sup> Ignoramus, a Comedy. As it was several times Acted with extraordinary applause before the Majesty of King James. With a Supplement which (out of respect to the students of the common law) was hitherto wanting. Written in latine by R. Ruggles sometimes Master of Arts in Clare Coll. in Cambridge. Translated into English by R. C. M. of Arts in Magdalen Coll. Oxford. London. 1662.

The performance before the King was on March 8. 1615. John-a-Stile student of the Common-law published a retort courteous, addressed to "Scholars who thus become exceeding learned fools." The lawyer says the king left the hall full of strange oaths before Act I. ended. May be; there are 12 scenes.

The Dean's family was large and the stipend of his office slender, a difficult position which sufficiently explains the following letter addressed to the Dean of the Arches (Dom. Car. i. ccliv. 3 g) :—

"To the R<sup>t</sup> Worthy and the Rev<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> John Lambe Kn<sup>t</sup> Deane of the Arches my very worthy friend at his lodging in Doctors Commons these delv<sup>r</sup>

"Worthy S<sup>r</sup> I intended onely my hearty thankes to you in this lre for what I read in yo<sup>r</sup> last lre to my Lo. Bishop concerning myself and yo<sup>r</sup> true love in that I shall ever acknowledge with a sincere heart. But now S<sup>r</sup> I must intreat leave of you that I may joyne an earnest suite to my thanks. My Lo. Bishop I heare is to be translated to Hereford and I am not thought on to succeed him. I dare not write to my Lord's grace of Canterbury<sup>c</sup> but I dare hope of his goodnesse to me and that he will comiserate my case when he shall be truely informed of my need and what an utter discredit it will be to me in my country when I shall be intercepted by whome-soever, now the third tyme,<sup>d</sup> after that his Grace did incourage me to pitch upon this Bishoprick in his house at Westminster. In truth Sir if I mysse of it this third tymme I shall have no joye to shew my face in the Diocesse: therefore I beseech you that you will speedily be my earnest solicitor to his Grace that if for no other reason yet out of meer compassion I may not be so utterly disheartened. I should be as glad to see D<sup>r</sup> Sibthorp<sup>e</sup> in the Deanery *almost* as myself in ye Palace. Yo<sup>r</sup> interest in his Grace's love may be a powerful mediator for us both. Good S<sup>r</sup> delaye not the tyme to comend my cause to his Grace in whose goodnesse I

<sup>c</sup> Archbp. Laud.

<sup>d</sup> Will. Piers S.T.P. Dean of Peterborough, elected Bp. 1630.

Aug. Lindsell S.T.P. Dean of Litchfield. Bp. of Pet. 1632.

Francis Dee S.T.P. Dean of Chichester. Bp. of Pet. 1634.

<sup>e</sup> Robert Sibthorp. Son of John Sibthorp, rector of Ashent, 1564.—1607, vicar of St. Giles, Northampton. 1618, vicar of St. Sepulchre's. 1622, rector of St. Peter's, Brackley. 1629, rector of Burton Latimer. In 1624 D.D. Oxford, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. He beautified Burton Latimer Church, and actively promoted the rebuilding of St. Giles', Northampton, where over the pulpit was the inscription :—

Rob. Sibthorps care.

To Gods true fear,

This down falln church

Got help to rear.

Ob. 25 April, 1662. He was ejected early in the Civil War and plundered of all he possessed.

An entry in the Burton Register testifies to his worth. He was censured by Parliament for an Assize Sermon, 1627, wherein he justifies the General Loan and asserts the Regal Power to tax without consent of Parliament.

cannot but have great confidence I heartily comend you to God's grace and will ever be yo<sup>r</sup> very thankful friend,

"J. TOWERS.

"Peterburgh Dec. 30 1633."

This third application of our Dean was a failure: he was "intercepted" by Francis Dee, dean of Chichester.

The Dean might have taken a hint from the practice of the Council in making an appointment to a bishopric.

"This note from the State Papers will explain it:—" 1630, Aug. Note of benefices which will fall into His Ma<sup>ties</sup> gift if either D<sup>r</sup> Balcanqual, master of the Savoy, D<sup>r</sup> Donne, dean of St. Paul's, or D<sup>r</sup> Piers, dean of Peterborough, be promoted to the bishopric."

At last, in 1638, John Towers was Bishop of Peterborough; but his troubles were not at an end.<sup>1</sup> During the civil war his revenue was confiscated and his palace sold over his head, the purchasers watching his anxious life to its close. Gunton says:—

"Presently after the 'death' of Bp. Towers the purchasers of the palace began to demolish it and the first place they laid hands on was the Chappel, Jan 29<sup>th</sup>. The Bishop's death occurred on Jan 10 1648."

The "Cathedral Register" reads:—

"1648 John Towers L<sup>d</sup> Bp of Peterb: departed this life the 10 Jan about 2 o'clock in the morning being Wednesday and was buried the next day very near his son and daughter."

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.

807.—DODDRIDGE'S NORTHAMPTON ACADEMY.—John Roebuck, M.D., was one of many sons of John Roebuck, of Sheffield, a considerable manufacturer, and born in Sheffield in 1718. His parents were Dissenters, and from the Grammar School at Sheffield they removed their son to Dr. Doddridge's academy at Northampton, then in high estimation. He had there for his fellow students Jeremiah Dyson, afterwards well-known as an active member of the House of Commons, and Dr. Mark Akenside. His friendship for both these persons continued during life. From Northampton he removed to Edinburgh, to pursue his medical studies, which he finished at Leyden, and in 1743 had his diploma from that

<sup>1</sup> Dec 30. 1641, Bp. Towers was one of the 12 who signed the "Petition & Protestation" alleging that the Parliament was not free since they could not come to vote without danger to life. Accused by the House of Commons they were committed by the Lords to the Tower. The Bishop must have died poor. As a delinquent the Committee for Compounding deemed his estate 'nil' but a debt of £500 from James Earl of Northampton was "discovered as a real debt due to the Common Wealth by reason of his delinquency." This was in August 1647.

University. Dr. Roebuck became the patron, and eventually the partner, of James Watt, who was then struggling (the lot of many other great discoverers) to find capital and opportunity for developing the capabilities of his steam engine. The author of the memoir of Dr. Roebuck says "he left behind him many works, but few writings."

GILES HESTER.

308.—MULSO OF TWYWELL.—In Canterbury Cathedral, on the floor of the Martyrdom, is a stone, which bears the following inscription:—

"Edward Donne L.L.D. | de Place—Court | in Agro Salopiensi  
Hujus Ecclesiæ Praebendarivs, | et Parochiæ Ojūm Sanctorum |  
(in vico vocat̃ Lombard-Street) | apud Londinensis Rector, |  
CANDIDVS, BENEVOLVS, BENEFICVS, | Annum agens 59<sup>m</sup>. | obiit | 15<sup>o</sup>.  
Ian. 1745. | Superstes UXOR ANNA | Filia Thomæ Mulso Armig̃ | de  
Twywell | in Com. | Northampt. | H.M.P.O."

ARMS: [Azure], a wolf salient [or], for *Donne*. Impaling, Erm., on a bend [sable] three goats' heads erased [argent], armed [or], for *Mulso*.

CREST: A wolf's head erased [or].

I shall feel obliged to any reader of "N. N. & Q." who will give me particulars (1) as to the Mulso family; (2) when and where the above-named Anna Donne was buried; (3) anything relating to Edward Donne. It would be an advantage to me if communications were made, in the first instance, to

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

309.—"THE ROYAL CAPTIVE OF FOTHERINGHAY."—Who was the C. F. Barrett, who was the author of an extraordinary pamphlet of 36 pages, published August 1st, 1808, of which the title is as follows? "Mary Queen of Scots, or the Royal captive of Fotheringhay Castle: a Scottish Legendary Tale, founded on the History and Manners of the Sixteenth Century" (London: Printed for Tegg and Castleman, No. 23, Warwick-Square, Paternoster Row). There is a frontispiece, designed by T. Vaughan, and engraved by J. Barlow, representing the scene of the execution. The introductory matter to this remarkable romance will afford amusement to the reader, to whom it will be news that Fotheringhay Castle, though somewhat "ruinated," was standing in the year 1700. The story opens by describing how Lady Pembroke, overtaken by a sudden storm, seeks the shelter of a ruined Castle, where she encounters a ghostly female who leads her through several apartments, and, pointing to a secret panel in a chamber richly furnished, abruptly vanishes. Lady Pembroke, pushing the panel aside, discovers a MS. covered with dust, which she has barely time to secure ere she is rejoined by her attendants. The manuscript so

obligingly presented by the spirit of Mary, Queen of Scots, to Lady Pembroke, was supposed to be written by the hapless Queen, and to be a full history of her life and career, from her birth to her execution. Here is a specimen of the narrative, relating to her son's birth :—

“The time of my delivery drawing near, I retired, by the advice of my Privy Council to the Castle of Edinburgh. When walking one evening about twilight on the ramparts thereof, I observed my walk often crossed by an uncouth figure: alarmed at this circumstance, and suspecting treachery, I flew immediately to my chamber, where I spent the night in a state of sleepless anxiety, revolving in my mind a hundred causes for the singular object I had beheld, but without being able to fix on any thing. Reflection served to recruit my scattered senses, and regardless of the phantom, although it frequently crost my way, I continued my nocturnal walks on the ramparts: at length, one evening, being grown more familiar with the sight, I halted, and looking more earnestly at the phantom, perceived it bore the resemblance of a woman bent nearly double, whose pale and distorted countenance, together with something which I heard it mutter, reminded me of the Wierd Sisters I had so often heard of. The phantom looked on me at this moment with a fixed and vacant glare; and whilst I shuddered with affright, breaking silence, addressed me thus :

“Hail, rival of Elizabeth, hail, Queen of Scotland, thou shalt be the mother of a King, who Phoenix like, shall rise upon thy ashes; but beware of courtly wiles and crafty knaves, who plot thy sure destruction; shun the English shore, for there the root of all thy woes is sowed;’ so saying, the phantom vanished, and I retired to my chamber trembling with affright, where I was soon after taken ill, and the next morning delivered of my only son, who was afterwards christened by the name of James.”

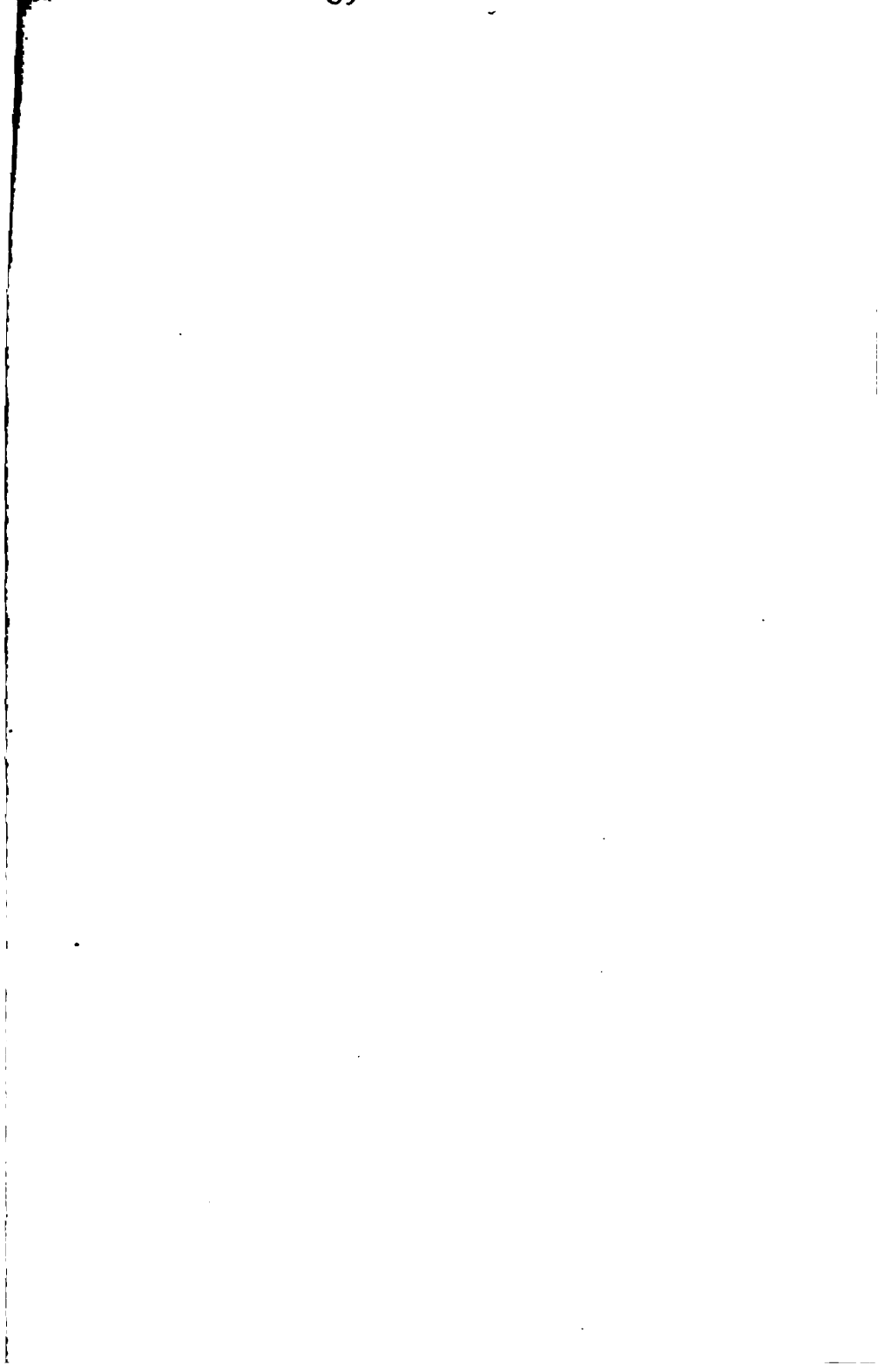
The narrative ends thus :—

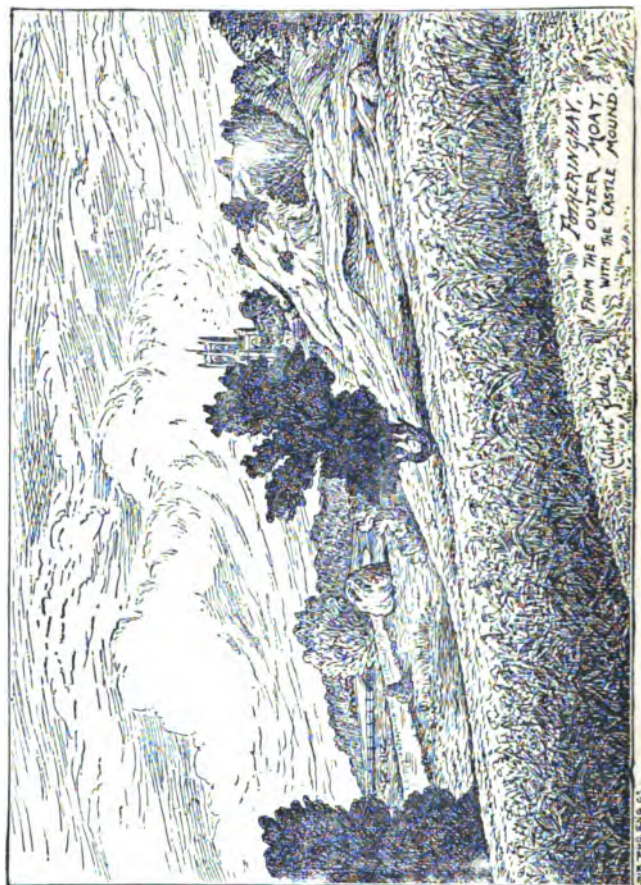
“The commissioners have been, they have just read my death warrant, and to-morrow——Gracious Heaven! Elizabeth sheds the blood of one who never injured her. I die to expiate faults, not of my own committing. Oh! my son, never shall I see more a presence which could sooth me midst affliction—but, hark, they come—I’ll hide these papers—may future ages read and pity me—the fatal moment is arrived—have mercy—Heaven.”

Thus ended the manuscript; but on an annexed paper was written as follows :—

“The morning fixed for the execution being arrived, the ill-fated queen was conducted into the hall, where she found the block and every necessary appendage for her execution completed. She viewed the terrific scene with unconcern; and falling on her







FROM THE OUTER MOAT,  
WITH THE CASTLE MOUND.

IN THE KING'S

knees repeated a prayer in Latin, then kissing the crucifix, she offered up a prayer for the prosperity of Elizabeth and the English nation; this done, she spent a few minutes in silent devotion, then taking leave of her domestics, she laid her head on the block, when it was immediately severed from her body, the hair of which had turned grey through the excess of sorrow she had experienced.

"Thus fell the Royal Captive of Fotheringhay Castle; her fate even regreted by her enemies, leaving an indelible stain on the character of Elizabeth; who dying soon after, the crown devolved to James the Sixth, fully proving the truth of the phantom's assertion, that he should Phoenix like, rise from the ashes of an ill-fated mother."

The pamphlet from which the foregoing quotations have been made, is, I believe, very scarce. It is, certainly, curious; and, in a certain sense, amusing.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

[The accompanying block from "Fotheringhay and Mary Queen of Scots" by "Cuthbert Bede" is kindly lent by Mr. Alfred King, of Oundle.—*Ed.*]

810.—A DESCRIPTION OF PENRY.—In Nash's "Countercuffe giuen to Martin Iunior" there is the following fanciful description of John Penry, one of the writers of the Marprelate tracts. Penry, who had married a Northampton woman, was known to be hovering about the county, and the pilgrim press, it was certain, had not only been in Northamptonshire, but had been set up and worked in at least the neighbourhood of Fawsley. Nash was employed to write down the Marprelate tracts. He refers to Penry in the "Countercuffe" in these words:—

"I will leape ouer one of your brother Preachers in Northampton shire, which is as good a Hownde for his sente to smell a feaste as euer man sawe. Pasquill met him between Bifielde and Fawseley, with a little Hatte like a Sawcer vpon his crowne, a Filchman in his hande, a swapping Ale-dagger at his backe, contayning by estimation, some two or three pounds of yron in the hylts and chape, and a Ban-dogge by his side to command fortie foote of grounde wheresoeuer hee goes, that neuer a Begger come neere him to craue an Almes."—p. 6.

In this curious example of 16th Century wit there are several references that may explained; such as Filchman, Ale-dagger, and Ban-dogge. Nash was not a Northamptonshire man, but his books were intended for all, and there can be no doubt that all his allusions would be promptly recognised by those that bought and read his effusions. They would know that "Pasquill" was much the same as our modern "Miles's Boy;" and that a "little Hatte like a Sawcer vpon his crowne" [head] indicated a low and ignorant clown.

The "Ale-dagger" gave rise to an extended discussion in "Notes and Queries" (8th S. iii. p. 387, *et seq.*). It was a formidable affair, "contayning by estimation some two or three pounds of yron in the hylts and chape." Correspondents were unable to agree upon this weapon. The "New English Dictionary" says that it was a dagger "worn for use in ale-house brawls," and a correspondent observes on this that "Men in drink frequently kick each other, but no one that I know of has found out that there was a special kind of boot made for the purpose and called 'ale-boots.'" But he there misses the point, and the N. E. D. is probably not strictly accurate. "Pot-house slang" is not a special kind of conversation that a man cultivates "for use in ale-house discussions." "Billingsgate"—"foul abusive language," is not language heard only at Billingsgate; it is a word signifying a kind of speech supposed to be prevalent at Billingsgate. An ale[house]dagger is a kind of dagger common, or supposed to be common, at ale-houses, being carried to a large extent by the men who frequent ale-houses. We know what class of men they were; the frequenters of ale-houses and the engagers in public-house brawls. Such a man frequently, generally, carried a big dagger, slung by a strap on his back, a heavy formidable weapon, "contayning by estimation some three or four pounds of yron in the hylts and chape." For daggers were not always the bodkin mentioned by Chaucer, and by Shakespeare in "Hamlet" (iii. 1)

When he himself might his quietus make

With a bare bodkin.

One of Nash's contemporaries, William Harrison, has given us an account of the weapons worn in civil life by Englishmen of the period. "Seldom," he says, "shall you see anie of my cuntrymen above eighteene or twentie yeeres old to go without a dagger at the least at his backe or by his side. . . . Our nobilitie weare commonlie swards or rapiers with their daggers, as doth every common seruing man also that followeth his lord and master. Some desperate cutters we have in like sort, which carrie two daggers or two rapiers in a sheath alwaies about them, wherewith in euerie dronken fraie they are knowen to worke much mischiefe; their swords and daggers also are of great length, and longer than the like vsed in any other cuntrye, whereby ech one pretendeth to have the more advantage of his enimie" ("Description of England" in Holinshed, ed. 1587, i. 199). Referring to this passage a correspondent (Mr. F. Adams) observes:—"The frequenter of an ale-house, mindful of the chances of embroilment with cutters haunting it, would arm himself efficiently. If he possessed two daggers, one short and the other long, he would of course take the

longer and more formidable weapon with him to the ale-house." In "Letting of Humours Blood," published in 1600, Rowlands says:—

See you the huge bum Dagger at his back,  
To which no Hilt nor Iron he doth lacke?—Satire 3.

And in Satire 5 he writes:—

The weapons that his humours do afford,  
Is Bum-dagger, and basket hilted Sword.

The bum-dagger was evidently slung across the back in the region of the buttocks, available for prompt use by either hand. The "two or three pounds of yron" was so much metal, added probably to give the weapon the property of a mace or knuckle-duster. Thus in another of Rowlands' poems ("Humors Looking-Glasse") one of two disputants says to the other:—

My hilts shall braine thee like a maul.

None of the disputants in "Notes and Queries" seem to have regarded "ale-dagger" in its proper significance. One theory was that a particular kind of dagger was popularly known as an ale-dagger; the opposing theory was that the term "ale-dagger" was mere slang or raillery. The truth lies between the two. Any heavy dagger was opprobriously styled an "ale-dagger," just as any kind of vulgar language would be to-day denounced as "Billingsgate." The whole passage from Nash is scathing satire on the manner of man Martin was; and Nash searched his brain for withering condemnation. The "ale-dagger" was only carried by ale-house brawlers: to say that a man wore an ale-dagger was to say that he was a quarrelsome frequenter of low public-houses. To endue the dagger with "two or three pounds of yron in the hylts and chape" was to add that he was also a bully, and took care to arm himself with a formidable and unfairly weighted weapon to use upon those with whom he should pick a quarrel. The Preacher, who was known to be Penry, says Nash in the extract given above, was a grovelling who could scent out his own advantage as well as any hound could scent game. He was a low, quarrelsome, public-house bully. Moreover he had a Filchman in his hand. A filchman was a beggar's staff; and every beggar was, or was supposed to be, a downright thief. "Filch," to steal, is good English, and always has been. Old Tusser writes:—

The champion robbeth by night,  
And prowleth and filoheth by day.

The use of the word in the well-known passage in "Othello" (iii. 3), is remembered by all:—

Who steals my purse steals trash; . . . .  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which not enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed.

In Thomas Harman's "Caveat or Warning for Common Cursetors vulgarly called Vagabonds" is a particular description of a filchman, though the name is not there applied to it:—

"These Hookers or Anglers be perilous and most wicked knaves, . . . they commonly go in frieze jerkins and gally slops, pointed beneath the knee: these when they practise their pilfering, it is all by night, for as they walk a day times from house to house to demand charity, they vigilantly mark where, or in what place they may attain to their prey, casting their eyes up to every window, well noting what they see there, whether apparel or linen, hanging near unto the said windows, and that will they be sure to have the next night following, for they customably carry with them a staff of five or six foot long, in which, within one inch of the top there is a little hole bored through: in which hole they put an iron hook, and with the same they will pluck unto them quickly anything that they may reach therewith, which hook in the day time they covertly carry about them, and is neuer seen or taken out till they come to the place where they work their feat." (Chapter 3. Charles Hindley Reprints.)

The character of our Preacher, as drawn by Nash, is getting complete. The "Ban-dogge by his side to command fortie foote of grounde wheresoever hee goes" is one more piece of reviling. The origin of the word is doubtful, though the meaning is clear. A ban-dog or band-dog, was a dog held by a rope or chain (a band), because he was too big or too ferocious to be allowed full liberty. It was a class of dog that would be shot by the keepers or bailiffs of a deer forest if found in the curtilage. The preacher's dog in Northamptonshire "commanded fortie foote of grounde." For what purpose? That never should a poor man get within earshot "to crave an Almes." It was one way, and an effectual way of buttoning up the pocket against charity.

The passage in Nash may be thus paraphrased:—

"I will pass by without remark one of your low preachers in Northamptonshire, a man who seeks self as readily as the best hound ever sought a pheasant. An anonymous friend met him between Byfield and Fawsley. His attire and accoutrements showed that he was a low, knavish, sneaking ruffian, always on the prowl, a frequenter of low public-houses, a stirrer up of strife, and ever ready to take an unfair advantage of another. He was, moreover, so brutally mean that he kept a hungry dog with him to prevent any poor man approaching its master to ask for alms."

811.—LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLÆ NORHAMPTONIÆ, circa 1460  
(164, 628, 671, 684, 737, 774, 799).

ORDINACIO FACTA PER CARNIFICES	ORDINANCE MADE FOR THE
TEMPE JOHIS FOX MAIORIS	EXECUTIONERS IN THE TIME OF
ANNO REGNI REGIS	JOHN FOX MAYOR IN THE
RICI SECUNDI REGIS	SIXTEENTH YEAR OF KING
Capitulum lxxx	RICHARD THE SECOND
	Chapter lxxx

[Space has been left by the scribe on five pages for this chapter, but the leaves have been filled up by two different hands, the first of the 16th century, the second of the 15th, as follows:—]

FOR REGRATYNG OR FORESTALLYNG OF FFISHE W-IN THIS TOWN  
OR W-OUT BY THE SPACE OF XXIIII MILES

Ordenyed it is also that no fifther ne non other man that fifth  
felleth ne bye fifthe of no man that fifthe bryngeth to this town to  
sell tyll that he that the fifthe bryngeth haue holden his chepyng  
fullyk the firste daie that he comyth into this town Ne no marchaund  
of the town ne go owt of the town nygh nor ffar by xxiiij miles from  
Norhampton for to byen ffreshe ffyshe ne salt ffyshe for derffion the  
town And if eny therof be overtakyn be he amercyed to the town at  
ijs And if he do thryes & therof be ouertakyn forfwere he the craftes  
a yere & a daie &c

ORDINACIO ARTIS CUSOX ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI  
SEXTI XXIIJ

To ALL TRUE CRISTIN MEN this present Wrytyng indented Aren  
to be holde feen Redde or herun Thomas Deraunt Maire of the town  
of Norhampton and xxiiij of his Comburgeis to hym fworn Senden  
gretyng in god ewerlastyng Sith in the generall counsell of the feide  
town ther holden the Monday next aftir the ffeste of Seint Andrewe  
thappostell in the xxiiij yere of the reigne of kyng Henry the Syxte  
Apetycion by byll to them put and shewed for the comyn profet and  
honeste of the feide town in hit conteyned Sithe the Tailloours Crafte  
in the feide Town vied full many gentilmen and other people of  
oure lorde the Kynge for the fhapyng of theire clothyng and of  
their fuites And of their lyverys dayly comen to the same town  
Nevertheles noo Rule ne order put ne is in the said Crafte betwene  
thartificers and mynyftres of the said Crafte So that eueryche of  
them holdyth hym felfe as great and hable A maister oon as another  
Wherefore the feide gentilmen and diuerse liege people of our  
lorde Kynis oft tynes for vnhabill fhapyng in the meayne tyme  
aren hurte or made worfe and disseived to her preiudice And also  
folaunder and detriment to the faide town And therefore the faide  
Maire and his Comburgeis by the comyn Assent of the feide town

Wyllen in the feide Crafte ordynaunce and good Rule be putt and ordent for the weale and honoure of the feide Toun And to the laude and honoure of god perpetually to endure And inthat that the ordenaunce and good Rule of the feide crafte there more perfittly and faithfully may be vied this constyticon and ordinaunce fuyng stonde for lawe in the faide toun for euer to endure So that by the lybertees & privileges therof by oure lorde the kyng and his progenytores graunted and confermed By the whiche they may Amonge other lawes Amonge or bytwene themfelfe make for the good Rule of the fame toun to be keppe Jn the ffyrste day chofen and putten John Clayhunger and John Syilly of the faide crafte Maisters and ouerfeers for defalties in the fame crafte correctoures for the yere next fuyng And that thei and their fuceffoures haue an halle in the whiche thei may when they wyll call togedyr all thoo that vfen the feid crafte And thoo called that abfent them felfe to ponyffhe And there of them felfe in like wife ij maisters for the yere of theire owne to be for to chofe The whiche fhall make othe byfore the Maire of the toun for the tyme beyng in the generall counfell faithfully to occupie and the faide maisters to haue power all trespafoures and defaulters of hem pleynty to correcte Alwey excepte that if it happen any contrauersie amonges hem parcially for to fprynge or hadde hit be put to the Maire of the faide toun beyng for the tyme to amende leest they putt soo great ponyffment to the trespafoures or money of hem wyllfully take by extorcion and putte or turne the money to theire owne purpur vie But fuche Amendes for defautes and other fumes of money levyed of men of that Crafte rightfully taken into the honoure of god and for the welfare of the faide crafte medefully and charytably as it fues They putte and difpofe And good rule and ordinaunce amonge hem holde as it fues That is to fey that no Taillo<sup>r</sup> in the toun forfeide nor in the fubbarbys ther holde fhoppe But he or that by the maisters of the feide Crafte be conyng and Able in the fame and in his maners for the avayle to the feid craft soo conably provid and then in the bygynnyng of fettyng uppe of his fhoppe that he pay to the feid maisters That is to fey euery ftraunger iij*s* iiij*d* And of euery other man as in maner of A prentiz within the feide toun in the feide crafte taught xxd of the whiche the maisters the halfe shall deliyuere to the Meire and comyn *ferjeant* of the feide toun to the vie and profite of the Maire and comynalte And the other halfe the Maisters to kepe for the comyn necessaryes & nedis of the seide crafte And the fuffentacion of the *ffraternite* of seint John Baptifte and the light abowte the Sacrament in the chirche of Alhalowes of Northampton to be fpendid And that no Taillo<sup>r</sup> hold any chaumbir in the feid Toun ne in the subbarbis therof but allonly for hymfelfe



his wiffe and his chyldren *propur* clothes to be sewed And yf any Tailor be founde in that trespassyng by A moderate mercyment by the forseide Maisters or the Maire as it is feide for to be taken in the visis & necessariis forseide evenly or equally to be deuyded vnto the tyme he leve fuche Chaumbyr and he be so chastyfied And that hereafterwarde Taillours of the feide craft in Norhampton than to Brethern of the feid *ffraternite* of seint John Baptiste by the maisters of the craft Abovefeide to be receyvid and to gedyr sworne for to take vppon hem the ordinaunce and constitucions of the feide *ffraternite* And to paye their quarterages & to supparte and mayntene all other charges of right to the feide *ffraternite* longyng In wittnes hereof to oon partye of this present wrytyng endented Avenste or with the Maisters of the feide Crafte to Abide Aswell the comyn seall of the feide toun of Norhampton As the seall of thoffice of the meiryalte of the fame toun Aren Appendaunt or putto And the other partie of the fame wryting indented Avenste the feide Maire and xxiiij comburgeis in the comyn cheste of the fame toun amonge certeyne Evydence for euer to be kepte vnder the seall of the faide John Clayhunger and John Sylly rest sealed yeven at Norhampton the xx<sup>th</sup> day of Auguste the yere of the Reigne of the feide kyng Henry the syxte Aftyr the conquest xxiiij<sup>th</sup>

[The original handwriting recommences here.]

TEMPORE THOME HUNT MAIORIS  
JOHANNIS LEYCETTUR &  
THOME POPE BALLIVORUM ANNO  
REGNI REGIS  
EDWARDI III<sup>th</sup> XII<sup>th</sup> ETC

Item *presentatur* quod Ricardus Knightley Armiger occupat quandam peciam prati iuxta le Olde yee ex parte boreali & pratum vocatum Dufstoun mede ex parte Australi et Abuttat ex opposito gardini de Almeshowfe situato super pontem occidentalem ex parte occidentali ibidem et extendit se vsque pratum domini de Dalynghton ex parte Orientali que quidem pecia prati prefati Ricardus Knyghteley occupat in preiudicium villæ Norhamptoniæ Ideo in misericordia etc

IN THE TIME OF THOMAS HUNT  
MAYOR JOHN LEYCETTUR  
& THOMAS POPE BAILIFFS  
IN THE 13TH YEAR OF THE  
REIGN OF KING EDWARD IV etc

It is also presented that Richard Knightley Esquire occupies a certain piece of meadow near the Old Yee on the north side and a meadow called Dufstoun mede on the south side and it abuts opposite the garden of the Almhouse situate over against the West bridge there on the West side and it extends right up to the meadow of the lord of Dalynghton on the east side which piece of meadow aforesaid Richard Knyghteley occupies to the prejudice of the town of Northampton And so in mercy etc

TEMPORE WILLIELMI AUSTYN  
MAIORIS ANNO REGNI REGIS  
EDWARDI III<sup>ti</sup> XV<sup>to</sup>

Item presentatur quod Johannes Abbas monasterij sancti Jacobi iuxta Northamptoniam et eiusdem loci conuentus occupant quandam peciam prati iuxta le Olde yee ex parte boreali et pratum vocatum Duston mede ex parte Auftrali Et Abuttat ex opposito gardini de Almeshoufe situate super pontem occidentalem ibidem et extendit se vsque pratum domini de Dalington ex parte orientali quæquedem pecia prati præscripti pertinet villatæ Northamptoniæ de iure Et quam peciam prati præfatus Abbas et conuentus occupant in preiudicium villæ Northamptoniæ Ideo ipsi in misericordia etc

IN THE TIME OF  
WILLIAM ANSTYN MAYOR  
IN THE 16TH YEAR OF THE REIGN  
OF KING EDWARD IV.

It is also presented that John Abbot of the monastery of S. James near Northampton and the convent of the same place occupy a certain piece of meadow near the Old Yee on the North side and a meadow called Duston mede on the South side And it abuts opposite the garden of the almshouse situated over against the West bridge there and it extends right up to the meadow of the lord of Dalington on the East side which piece of meadow before written belongs to the steward of Northampton of right And which piece of meadow the abovesaid Abbot and convent occupy to the prejudice of the town of Northampton And so in mercy etc

812.—DIBB OF KETTERING.—The Canterbury *Liber Licentiarum*, vol. T., fol. 27, contains the following :—

Vndecimo die Novembris, 1670.

"Which day appeared personally William Dibb of Kitterine in y<sup>e</sup> County of Northampton yeoman And alleageth that there is a marriage intended between Edward Davies of Lidd in y<sup>e</sup> Dioces of Canterbury yeoman a widower and And (*sic*) Margaret Collyer of the same widow . . . . the said parties desired licence for them to be married in y<sup>e</sup> parish church of Old Romney or Lidd aforesaid. [Signed] Will Dibb."

I am inclined to think the family of Dibb or Dibbs were settle in and near Dover, for I find that in 1642 one Francis Haselham o Dover obtained a licence to marry "Shakamkey, alias Jacob Dibbs" of Dover, widow of John Dibbs, late of Dover. Is anythir known of the family (if he had one) of the above-named William Dibb in Northamptonshire ?

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Because it is false and the olde is true,  
Let them thys boke read and beholde,  
For it preferreth ye learnynge most olde."*

WYLLIAM TURNER'S *Comparison between the Olde Learninge and the Newe.* 1538.

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DEVOTED TO

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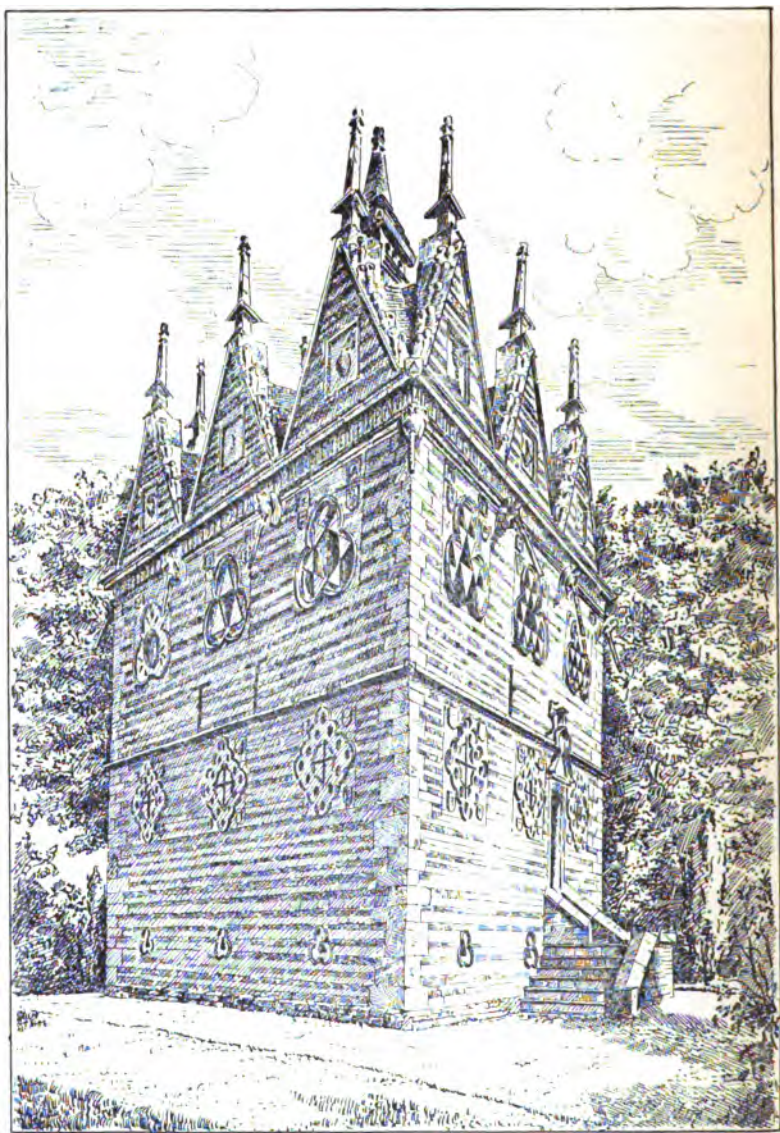
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813.—BROWNS OF FINEDON.—I am anxious for information respecting John and Richard Brown, members of a family I have reason to believe settled at Finedon, co. Northampton, in the Commonwealth period. Richard Brown died about September, 1662. He was previously a Baptist, but I believe became a Quaker. John, I think, was a Justice of the Peace. A son of Richard, Daniel Brown, died in 1715, and his will is in the Northampton Archdeaconry Court. He resided at Puddington, co. Bedford. It is the Northampton portion of the family that I am desirous of tracing.

Luton.

J. W.



MISERICORD AT WELLINGBOROUGH; BY G. J. DE WILDE.

814.—MISERICORDS IN THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, WELLINGBOROUGH.—The stalls in this church may be accounted for by the fact that the living was in the hands of Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire, from a very early period, having been presented to it by Ædred, King of the Mercians, in A.D. 948.<sup>a</sup> The date of the stalls and misericords may be fixed within a few years by the shield carved on the elbow of the stall nearest the altar on the south side. This shield bears a *fleur de lys* between two *flaunches*, each charged with a *fleur de lys*—the arms of WHITE. In the list of presentations to the living occurs the name of one John White, who was presented by the Bishop of Lincoln in the year 1361<sup>b</sup> and held the benefice till 1392. A further matter of interest attaches to this period, for in the 7th year of Richard II. (1383) four arbitrators were appointed to settle the disputes between the Abbey and its tenants, and one of the conditions of the settlement was that the monks should at

<sup>a</sup> Mon. Anglic., i., 168.

<sup>b</sup> Register of John Gynwell, Bishop of Lincoln.

their own expense repair the chancel of the church.\* It would seem therefore that these stalls were erected between 1383 and 1392 the last year of John White's office as vicar.

They stand three on each side of the chancel. None are "returned."

North Side, commencing West.

*Elbow, Foliage.*

1.—A fox running to the dexter with a fat goose in his mouth. A branch of a tree on the dexter side.  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . A ball of foliage.

*Elbow, A grotesque face in a cowl with flat nose and large mouth.*

2.—A mermaid; her tail to the sinister, her arms are uplifted. In her dexter hand she holds a comb: in the sinister a circular mirror. The sea is represented behind on the dexter side.  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . A dolphin curved round in a circle.

*Elbow, A head with long beard and hood.*

3.—A wood-carver at work; he wears a tippet fastened in front with a rose-like brooch; his sleeves are puffed at the shoulder; he has on hose and pointed boots; a pointed cap is on his head. Resting on his knees is a piece of wood or bench, whereon in the centre is a boss of a rose which he is carving. On either side of this are ranged his tools, four on either side—a mallet, chisels, and gouges. Behind him are two eagles, one on either side, with wings extended. Behind them again is foliage.<sup>c</sup>  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Foliage.

*Elbow, A head in a hood.*

South Side, commencing West.

*Elbow, A quadruped climbing up the elbow looking back.*

1.—A man and woman standing on either side of a table, the man on the dexter. He is dressed in a jerkin loosely laced in front, hose and boots; he scratches his head with his left hand, his right hand is broken off. The woman holds a jug in her right hand and a cup in her left. Behind them foliage is carved.  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . A rose.<sup>c</sup>

\* A deed in Norman French attests this commission (Bridges ii., 151).

<sup>c</sup> A very similar subject is carved on a misericord at Great Doddington, Northants; cf., the carver formerly at St. Nicholas, Lynn, now in the Architectural Museum, Tufton Street, S.W.

\* One of the many domestic scenes carved on misericords, in all of which the woman has the better of it. Instances occur at Sherborne, Fairford, Hereford, Stratford-on-Avon, St. Davids, and in other places. The woman's arguments are generally enforced by a large wooden ladle. In the Wellingborough misericord the woman has control over the beer barrel and deals out the liquor with a sparing hand, much to the disgust of "gaffer."

*Elbow*, A face in a highly-ornamented hood: the edge beaded.

2.—An eagle perched on a branch, the wings extended.  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . A small eagle.

*Elbow*, Four heads, one above the other.

3.—Two lions advancing from either side to the centre, their heads being close together. Behind each lion is a smaller one.  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . A small lion passant regardant.

*Elbow*, A demi-angel bearing a shield, charged. A fleur de lys between two flaunches, each charged with a fleur de lys.

3, Pump Court, Temple.

THOS. A. MARTIN.

815.—THE MIDDLE LIAS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, by Beeby Thompson, F.C.S., F.G.S., pp. 150 (London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1889).—This is a valuable addition to the scientific literature of our county. The contents were originally published as a series of papers in the "Midland Naturalist." The work is divided into five sections. The Middle Lias considered:—(1) Stratigraphically, (2) Palæontologically, (3) Economically, (4) As a Source of Water Supply. (5) As a Mitigator of Floods. The main object of the work is that considered under sections 4 and 5, in which the author brings forward his theory as to the water supply of Northampton. Mr. Thompson's geological work is so well known and has been so favourably reviewed in the chief scientific serials (see Review of H.B.W. in "Nature," August 8th, 1889) that we do not think this the proper occasion to deal with the first two sections, except to state that the Middle Lias has been here divided into definite beds distinguished by characteristic fossils. The list of fossils enumerated from these beds is surprising, reaching to 94 genera and 273 species. The third section deals with the economical aspect of the Middle Lias, which in the fourth is considered as a source of water supply. This part commences by classifying and describing the various springs of the county. In dealing with the springs from the Inferior Oolite it is pointed out that many of the well-known springs, such as St. Thomas á Becket's Well and Scarlet Well, have their origin at the junction of the Upper Lias Clay and the Inferior Oolite, and we are informed that the water supplied to Northampton from 1400 to 1848 was obtained from this source. In the latter year the deep well on Billing Road was sunk, and water was obtained from the Marlstone Rock Bed. In the next section the general failure of deep springs is dealt with, and, although Northampton has not suffered so much as some other districts where this failure almost amounts to a calamity, it has been necessary to make provision for an increased supply. Mr.

Thompson's remedy was to assist the processes of nature by supplying abundance of water to the splendid natural reservoir existing in the Marlstone Rock Bed. It was proposed to make a number of dumb wells in the valleys to this bed, and to conduct all the surplus water either from the river itself or the river gravel to this bed, and provision was made for filtering. Thus two great advantages would be obtained—an abundant supply of pure water and the prevention of floods. Mr. Thompson proceeds to discuss at length:—(1) Would there be enough water? (2) Would the water go into these beds? (3) Would the water which goes in be available for our use? (4) Would the water be pure? (5) What would be the expense? (6) Are there any special natural or legal difficulties in the matter? In Part v. the Middle Lias is considered as a receptacle for water whereby floods may be mitigated. The appendix contains Sir Robert Rawlinson's verdict upon Mr. Thompson's scheme, and although the Corporation were compelled with such a report before them and the state of the water supply to proceed with the open reservoir, nothing can justify the flippant manner in which Sir Robert's report dismisses Mr. Thompson's scheme, the principles of which are now being recognised by eminent scientific men and engineers. There is little doubt that in the near future and in suitable districts similar measures will be taken to secure a permanent water supply. An index to Mr. Thompson's work would be an advantage.

F. T.

816.—ABBOTS OF PETERBOROUGH: ROBERT KYRTUN,\* ABBOT OF BURGH ST. PETER, 1496-1527.—My lord Legate, the Cardinal Wolsey, was "grande" in all he did. The Sacred College would well sift the claim of a shepherd from the west to mount St. Peter's chair, lest again should come a shepherd without law, like Clement, "whose avarice overcast the world with mourning." To erect and endow ecclesiastical colleges at Oxford and Ipswich would greatly enhance the Cardinal's claim. That engrossed his mind. He had procured the suppression of Daventry and other small foundations, and he meditated on that of the Abbey of Burg. The foundation was royal and the Abbot was aged. It was a good chance, and John Longland, the King's confessor and Bishop of Lincoln, was directed to make his visitation and a report. This he did in August, 1526, thus (Vit. B. v. 78 b.):—

"To my lord legat his Grace,—My most humble dutie remembrid unto yo<sup>r</sup> Grace, "Pleasith y<sup>e</sup> same to understand I was w<sup>t</sup> thabbote of Peterborow penultimo Julii, And declared unto hym how muche bounden he is unto yo<sup>r</sup> grace for the gret favor and love y<sup>e</sup> beare unto hym and what gud words

\* His family name was Stevenson, he was a native of Peterborough.

and loving thanks y<sup>e</sup> gave unto hym for his pleasure he maad toward you<sup>r</sup> buyldyngs, And that y<sup>e</sup> wuld woo money of hym for you<sup>r</sup> buyldyngs but that if he wuld geve y<sup>e</sup> same to thonor of God and to thelpinge of soo good a purpose as to the buyldyngs of y<sup>r</sup> colledge in Oxnf<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> wuld both bertely thanke hym and cause hym ther as a benefactor spially to be pry<sup>d</sup> for and otherwise doo such plesur unto hym as mought be to his comfort. And a litill while he stayd then askid me the somme. I said he remembrid it well. He sayd 'nay.' Thus unjustly he now feigneth oblivionsnes."

The aged Abbot might well pause. For the Cardinal's good words and loving thanks he was asked to sink the convent in debt. He had completed the fair New Building at the east end of the Minster; he had adorned the Lady Chapel; he had expended all his own fortune; he had not spared to bind the convent for such works, but to bind it for the Cardinal's "gret buylding at Oxford!"

"As shall be bidden by he spake those words which I bothe wrote and declared by mowthe unto yo<sup>r</sup> Grace and in the same forme and maner of the ij<sup>m</sup> mks twoo tymes. And when his brethren and other came in to y<sup>e</sup> chambre he asked me to speke the same afor them. Twoo dayes after he sent oon Walpoles att nyght and desired me he mowght A gen in the morning speke w<sup>t</sup> me. When he said unto me many words weh he said to me att my formar being ther. That he would geve lardge money suche as his place mought bere rather then eny strangior should come to be head ther. That the gift of iiij<sup>e</sup> was very farre of frone his friste grante and that if he maad such profere hitt wuld not stand and that I would geve yo<sup>r</sup> Grace knowledge how it wold be taken by the convent."

Two thousand marks must have astonished the brethren. The property belonged to the convent; the monks would never consent, so how could a mere consent wrung from the Abbot stand?

"And after he said he wuld give iiij<sup>ce</sup> li. when his rents came in, but the monk y<sup>t</sup> has the recept and keping of all his money is but a boy and y<sup>t</sup> then will come to a baare reconynge. I wuld beseeche yo<sup>r</sup> gud grace to knowe how to have hym ordered. I have hither to usid him in the mooste gentilliste and loving manar for that it soo was yo<sup>r</sup> comadmet If he thus swarve and warbill in his words and promess I will think it coveniet he affore Mchael mass do reassign uppon a reasonable pension, for it semith he doo but tracte tyme and thinks noo man kan preuve his witt and compasse. I will forbere my journey to Lincoln and tarry at Lyddington to doo yo<sup>r</sup> grace service herein, wh<sup>ch</sup> I truste to bring to gud pfection by the grace of O<sup>r</sup> Lord God who psERVE yo<sup>r</sup> grace w<sup>th</sup> long prosperous life and welfare.

Written this 6 day of Auguste.

Your most humble bedesman,

JOHN LINCOLN."

The Abbot's staunch love for his house was more than the Bishop bargained for. This Abbot, whose works still declare his worth, might well "swarve and warbill" at the position; he must resign to make room for a stranger, some servant of the Cardinal's,

or he must pave the way for the suppression of the house (Dom. Hy. viii. iv. 2):

To my lord legatē his Grace,—“ My dutie remembrid in my moste humble manor I nowe Auguste and not afore recevid yo<sup>r</sup> honb<sup>e</sup> lt<sup>r</sup> dated the xxv<sup>th</sup> July. As towching thabbote of Peterborough he is not the man I tooke hym for nor is noo substauns in his word but holow and variante. I have not daulte w<sup>t</sup> many suche: he almoste goth from althings he speks, for as I wrote lately unto yo<sup>r</sup> grace how he swarvid from his firste word and promises. And came down to iiij<sup>e</sup> li. Afterward his moonk att cummyngē to me maad a grete presse what charge thabbote his mastre is att w<sup>t</sup> a large and longe debt and his fadre had sent hym to shewe his mind y<sup>t</sup> he wuld geve unto the buyldinge of yo<sup>r</sup> colladge iiij<sup>e</sup> mks; then said ‘ or v<sup>e</sup> ’ with a little pawst, but wuld not the howse to be bonde for the same in noo wisse if God shuld fortune to caule hym from this world.”

The Bishop had an aversion for a “ moonk.” Walpole was the Prior and well knew the meaning of a bond under the convent seal. Here as at Spalding good words and thanks would not do.

“ I marvelid muche he wuld send me such words seinge he named to me a farre greter summe and att my late being ther pmsd iiij<sup>e</sup> li. and now to descend to iiij mks, and advertised hym to perswaid his mastre to the pformance of his firste word and to do hit w<sup>t</sup> a liberall free herte, gud will and mynd and so shuld it be both thankfull and merytorius, w<sup>t</sup> many more psuasons as ther came to my mynd. Then the moonk desired me to tarry for an other answer from his master. But for as muche as he thus warks w<sup>t</sup> worde and thinkeith w<sup>t</sup> the same firste to stay the matter then to compasse his ppse other waies I wuld think it coveit y<sup>t</sup> if he will not come to his pmes he to make his reassignacon uppon a reasonable pension. Sory I am the man is inconstant. He dothe also all he kan to cause the prior of Spaldinge not to resign and comfortith hym w<sup>t</sup> far pmes saing he shall not lak his helpe nor money.

“ All thes parts are marvellous gladd and prythe for the Kings grace and yo<sup>r</sup> prosperitie for the good order that ye have taken in leycestershier which is now in a quietness and for the comysnrs that are come down for the comen weale of the Realme. I beseeche O lord they may be well executed. Thus the holy goste geve yo<sup>r</sup> grace moste longe pperous life and welfare. Written at lidington the xi day of Auguste by thand of him that is all

Your moste humble bedesman,

JOHN LINCOLN.”

The Bishop did not retain his affection for "comysioners." In 1532 he was Chancellor of Oxford. He became odious as an instrument in obtaining the decision in favor of the King's divorce and was pelted with stones by the graduates. In 1535 he issued strict injunctions in his diocese for the clergy to maintain and teach the King's supremacy and to expunge from the service all mention of the name and authority of the Pope of Rome. This bishop, described by Froude as "a wicked old man," had gone further than he meant to do, and bitterly repented when he found the King by virtue of his supremacy making a visitation on his own account. The horse had taken a rider and must submit to the bridle.

The bond was not sealed, so next year the Bishop made another visitation (Dom. Hy. viii. rv. 2) :

To my Lord Legate his gud grace,—“ My most bounden dutie humblie remembrid unto yo<sup>r</sup> honorable grace, hit was the xiiij day June I came to Petrboroo. I delivrd yo<sup>r</sup> moste honorable lres to the Abbote w<sup>t</sup> psuasions according to yo<sup>r</sup> instructions w<sup>t</sup> mor as my litill witt would gyve me to the furtherauns of yo<sup>r</sup> plasure in y<sup>t</sup> behalf. But all this gentill meanye and desiers kan not synke in to his hedd. He saith clerely he will yett kepe his rome and y<sup>t</sup> he is as able ther unto as ev<sup>r</sup> he was and mor he will psonally ryyd to yo<sup>r</sup> grace to shewe hymself an able pson to keep still his rome. And the truthe is he is very impotent.”

My lord of Lincoln at length discovers the Abbot is impotent, for the bond will not sink into his head. To induce a man of impotent mind to bind himself in such a matter is remarkable, but it would have sufficed for an additional pretext to suppress the house. The Abbot's "witt and compass" must have been a mere lucid interval.

“ This afftr noon I shall oderwise and w<sup>t</sup> more stricte maner handell hym and as I feall hym I shall ascertayn yo<sup>r</sup> grace besechyng the same shortly to send me yo<sup>r</sup> pleasur and comadmet howe and what order I shall take w<sup>t</sup> hym if he will not apply hymself to such reasonable and lawful way as I have and shall move hym unto. I purpose to stay at Peterboroo till I have knowledge of yo<sup>r</sup> said plasure and comadmet. May the blessed trinity longe prosper yo<sup>r</sup> noble grace. Written at Petrboroo the xiiij day of June, post hora undeciad.

Your most bounden and humble bedesman,

JOHN LINCOLN.”

The Bishop was not further employed in the matter. Dr.

Bennet came as Abbot Kyrtun explains in this letter of resignation (Dom. Hy. VIII. iv. 2):

To the most revernt ffather in God and his singlr good lorde my lorde Cardenales grace. [A<sup>o</sup> 1527-8.] "Pleasith you<sup>r</sup> grace that uppon Satrday last past I receyved yo<sup>r</sup> gracijs ltres berynge date the iiij day of marche by thandes of mast<sup>r</sup> Doctor Bennett yo<sup>r</sup> chaplen to whom yo<sup>r</sup> grace wyllled me to gyve fferme credence who shewed me that yo<sup>r</sup> grace was contented that one of my two bretherne Dan ffrancis or Dane Boston shoulde be my successor whereuppon I have resygned. The hole convent compmitted to yo<sup>r</sup> grace firmly trustynge that yo<sup>r</sup> grace according to y<sup>r</sup> fforemer pmyse which I suerly truste or elles I wolde nevr have resygned wyll chose my seid Brother ffrances who I asserten your grace is a good religious man, honest, of good polite and gentill condicions. Havynge hym to my successor I dought not but it shall be to god's honor, the welthe of the house and to my great comfforte nowe in myn age. Humbelly besechyng yo<sup>r</sup> grace to be my good and gracijs lorde as you have evr byn. And I shall be yo<sup>r</sup> dayly orrator and bedeman whyle I shall lyve by the grace of Jhu who pve yo<sup>r</sup> good grace. At Peterborough the xiiij day of marche by your moste bounde bedeman,

ROBERT KYRTUN, late Abbot of the same."

Brave Abbot! bind the Abbey! When God should call him from this world to leave this goodly fabric, handed down through long centuries, its very walls raised by martyrdom and prayer, to be delivered over to those who will huckster for its very stones. I resign. Bishop Chamber signed the acknowledgment of the Royal supremacy 27th July, 1534. A Robert Kyrtun also signs, probably a monk who had adopted the name of the Abbott, for his pension was only vi<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iv<sup>d</sup>. The date of the Abbott's death is uncertain. What is more certain is the place of his burial in the Lady Chapel, described by Gunton, the chronicler, who bears witness to the Abbott's worth. Robert Kyrtun passed his declining years with sub-prior Franceys, whose gentle conditions were so pleasing to him, from whom the crafty Burrow wrested the crosier. Pleasant to meditate beside the works of his laborious years; pleasant to hear the joyous cry of the pilgrim birds whirling round the towers, by the saint who grasps the keys so firmly. Greet them; bid them pause in their wild flight round about your fretted vaults, and o'er your grave to utter "Peace." The chronicler who learned to know you by your works, and the long generation of children of the Burg, will come searching for the grave of good Abbot Kyrtun and whisper—"Peace to thee."

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.





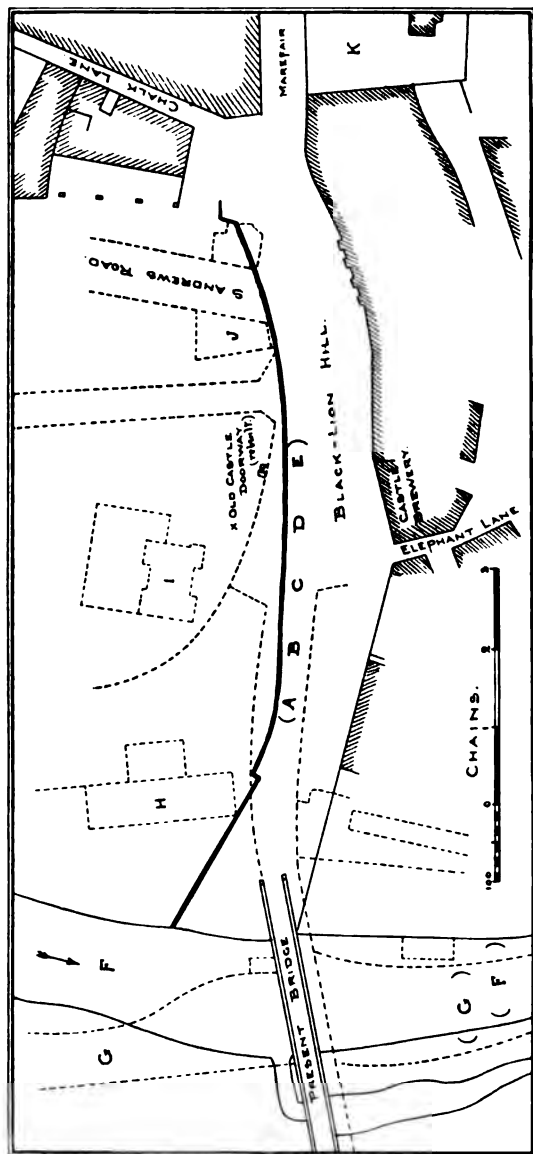


PLATE I. PLAN.



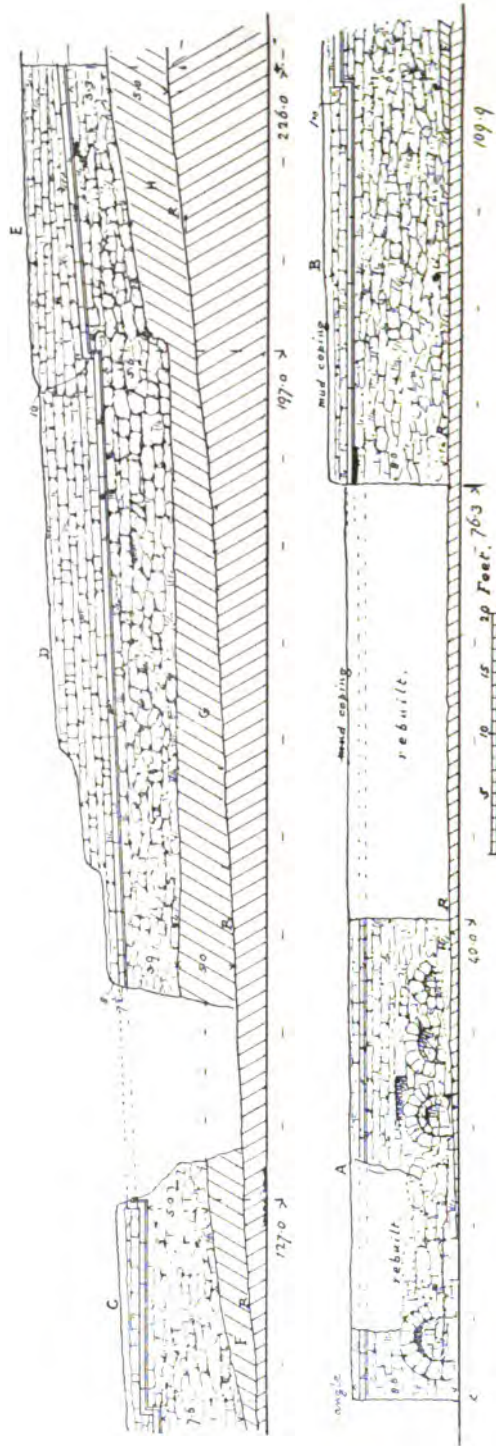


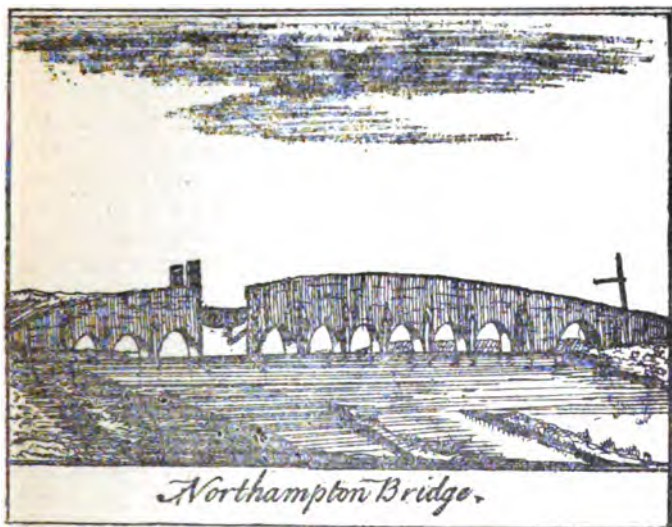
PLATE II.- ELEVATION.



WEST BRIDGE.  
From the Castle Mound  
Circa 1850



818.—NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.—The object of the present article is to describe the place and construction of a wall which formed the South boundary of the Castle grounds, and which was destroyed when Castle Station was made in 1858-9. The River Nen, which bounded the Castle ground on the West flows to the South in this part of its course. Before the construction of the railway from Northampton to Harborough the bridge over the Nen was a little to the South of the place of the present one, and was much narrower and lower. It consisted of two arches for the main stream, and to the West of them a third arch, under which a narrower stream flowed, which also eased the main stream in time of floods.



A view of it from the South-East is given. At one time the space occupied by one of the arches was spanned by a drawbridge; and in the Chamberlain's Book of Minutes of the Borough there is an order, dated January 10th, 1641, that there be provided chains and great posts to chain up the bridges of the town.

There is in existence, probably in the possession of the North-Western Railway Company, a map made in 1743 for Sir Arthur Hesilrige, of the Castle ground, then his property, and some adjoining parts, to the scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to the chain. This map was in 1869 in the possession of Mr. Walker, and a tracing is in the Taylor Collection, Northampton Museum. In 1743 a watering place for horses adjoined the North of the bridge on the town side and ended at or near the West end of this wall. About 20 yards East of the end was a toll-gate.

In 1854, there being rumours of impending destruction, I made a survey of the part of the Castle ground between the Castle wall and the street and between the Castle wall and the river, and made the elevation of the wall, which is the subject of the present notice. Just previous to this a vicarage house for St. Peter's parish had been built on part of the Castle earthworks. The rise from the water level to the street at the top of Black Lion Hill is about 31 feet. It appears from the section and elevation of 1854 that the rise at this hill had been much shorter and steeper, and that at some time between 1743 and 1854 the slope had been made more gradual; and between 1847 and 1854 the earth on the street side of the wall had been cut away up to the wall to widen the public road, leaving the bottom of the wall several feet above the road surface. See elevation—*F G H*, unmoved soil under the foundation of the wall: *x x x*, road surface. At that time there was a brick dam or weir on the North side of the bridge, giving a fall of about 6 feet, for the use of a mill about 20 chains lower down; but in the map of 1743 no weir is shewn. Unfortunately the comparative level of the river above the weir and the bottom of the West part of the old wall was not taken in 1854. This wall was 226 feet long, including a gap of 13 feet recently made for carts, a part of 13 feet rebuilt and a part of 36 feet rebuilt. Throughout its length it had originally a chamfered set-off course of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches depth and about 4 inches projection. This boundary wall on the South was about 7 chains (462 feet) long, and the upper or East part of it was the South boundary in 1743 of the yard of the kennel. A few feet in length of the *end* of this kennel-yard wall (North and South) still remains alongside of the opening of St. Andrew's Road. In the volumes *XV* and *XVI* of the Associated Architectural Societies are papers by Mr. E. F. Law, Mr. S. Sharp, and Mr. Scriven on the Castle and the remains found there; but none of them describe or mention this wall. Between 1743 and 1854 the approaches to the bridge were altered. The watering place and toll-gate were abolished and wing walls were made to the end of the bridge. In 1759 an advertisement shows that there was a toll-bar at the Green Man beyond the bridge; and it was there in 1832 when the landlord of the inn collected the tolls. The East half of the wall with which we are concerned was on a bank (*F G H*) averaging 4 feet 6 inches above the street or road (*x x*). The whole was of red sandstone, divided into 5 portions (*A B C D E*) by steps in the set-off course of 10 inches and 1 foot each. Besides having these steps the 2 East portions of the set-off sloped with the ground. The East piece inclined 9 inches in 9 feet, the rest to the West inclined



5½ inches in 9 feet; the other portions were about level. Below the set-off course most of the masonry was rougher than above it, and only the 2 East portions had much ashlar work. No part was complete as to its upper part. The courses varied in depth from 4 to 11 inches and were broken in many places. The remarkable feature was in the West part of the wall, which contained 5 rude arches of semi-circular form from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 inches diameter at the bottom or impost. None had any upright jambs. Probably one more arch existed in a part rebuilt. It may be argued that these arches were merely for strength of the wall on a wet foundation; but the more likely reason for their existence is that they were to ease the stream of water in floods. The earth was much higher inside the wall than outside. The thickness of the wall above the set-off at the breach in the portion D was 2 feet 3 inches. A wall much resembling this in construction can be seen on the left hand of the road from St. James' End to Upton. It was part of the boundary wall of the lands of St. James' Abbey. Though the masonry is in well-laid courses, these courses are broken in many places.

#### CHRONOLOGY.

Map by Speed, 3-16th in. to 40 paces.....	1610
Map by Nunn, ½ in. to 1 chain.....	1743
Map by Law, ¼ in. to 1 chain.....	1847
Vicarage (Castle House), built before.....	1853
My survey .....	1854
West Bridge destroyed .....	1856
Market Harborough line made.....	1857-9
New Bridge opened.....	Dec. 23, 1857
South wall destroyed.....	1858
Station opened.....	Feb. 16, 1859
Enlarged .....	1880-1

Canons Ashby.

H. DRYDEN.

#### REFERENCE TO PLATE I.

The dark line is the wall described; A B C D E is the part illustrated in the elevation. F F The river as in 1854. G G The river as at present. H Railway station. I Castle Hall School. J Remains of inclosing wall of the Haselrig Kennel. K St. Peter's Churchyard.

#### PLATE III.

The view of the bridge is taken from the South-East. At that time (1850) a wall lying nearly East and West formed the Southern boundary of the Castle ground—A B C in plan. Near the North side of the bridge was a dam to raise the level of the water to the North of the bridge for the sake of mills at some distance along the stream, which then, as now, flowed to the South.

819.—ST. ANDREW'S PRIORY, NORTHAMPTON.—Copy and translation from Harleian MS. in the British Museum (Harl Ch, 44 A. 1.)—

Vniuersis Sancte matris ecclesie filiis. Christianus abbas Sancte Marie de Alneto et uniuersa eiusdem loci Congregatio Salutem et eterne suauitatis esurire dulcedinem. Nouerit presentis et future generationis pia uniuersitas inter nos et Robertum priorem de Northanton et uenerabilem eiusdem loci Conuentum Anno ab incarnatione domini M<sup>o</sup> C<sup>o</sup> LXX<sup>o</sup> Vi<sup>o</sup>. Quandam conuentionem factam extitisse que hoc modo in subsequenti annotatione Continetur. Robertus prior Sancti Andree de Northanton et uniuersitas Conuentus eiusdem loci concesserunt nobis duas partes decimationis de dominio Aissebi . quas monasterium Sancti Andree a diebus antiquis Canonice possedebat. Tali conditione quod nos Supradictis monachis vi. summas frumenti uento et cribro mundatas annua pensione in perpetuum persoluamus. Ipsas autem vi. Summas annuatim recipient apud Aissebi in horreo nostro infra octabam Sancti Michaelis. Mensuratas ad magnam mensuram regis Northantoniæ habitam tempore huius Conuentionis inter nos Constitute. Et ut hec Conuentio inconcussa et illibata in perpetuum perseueret ipsam hinc et inde adinuicem litterarum beneficio commendauimus. Sigillis nostris communiuimus et subiectarum personarum

To all the sons of holy mother church Christianus, abbot of Saint Mary de Alneto, and all the Congregation of the same place [giveth] greeting and hunger after the delight of the eternal Sweetness. Let the whole pious body of those that are now and those that shall be hereafter, be aware that a certain agreement has been made between us and Robert, prior of Northampton and the honourable Convent of the same place in the 1176th year from the incarnation of the lord, which is contained thus in the following note. Robert, prior of St. Andrew of Northampton, and the whole body of the Convent of the same place have granted to us two parts of the tithes of the demesne of Aissebi which the monastery of St. Andrew possessed canonically from ancient days, on such condition that we pay to the aforesaid monks 6 summe of corn cleansed with wind and sieve—in annual payment for ever. Moreover they shall receive the same 6 summe annually at Aissebi in our barn within 8 days of Michaelmas, measured by the great measure of the king customary at Northampton at the time of the establishment of this agreement between us. And that this agreement may continue for ever unbroken and inviolate, we have protected it on this side

testimonio corroborauimus et maxime vi. sacerdotum quorum tres pro una parte et tres pro altera super hac conuentione tenenda cautionem fide interposita prestiterunt. Quorum sacerdotum nomina sunt he. Josephus et Willelmus eius vicarius. Ricardus de Sancto Michale. Willelmo (sic) de Aissebi. Daniel de Suiuelle. Willelmus de Willebi et aliorum nomina sunt he. Hugo ridel decanus. Alexander de Cranesle decanus. Johannes de Sancto petro. Magister Alexander. Simon filius Widonis.

Endorsed :

Inter Monachos Sancti Andree et Abbatem Sancte Marie de Alneto.

de frumento de Esseby.

and that in turn by aid of our letter, and have secured it with our seal, and have strengthened it by the testimony of the annexed persons, and especially of 6 priests, of whom three for one side and three for the other have given security by pledging their word for the observance of this agreement, of which priests the names are these. —

Joseph and William, his vicar ;  
Richard de Sancto Michale ;  
William de Aissebi ;  
Daniel de Suiuelle ;  
William de Willebi ;  
of the others the names are :—  
Hugh Ridel, decanus ;  
Alexander de Cranesle, decanus ;  
John de Sancto Petro ;  
Magister Alexander ;  
Simon, son of Wido.

820.—REV. J. NASSAU SIMPKINSON.—The death of the Rev. John Nassau Simpkinson, Rector of North Creake and Rural Dean of Burnham, co. Norfolk, in April, 1894, deserves notice. To many his name was once familiar, when for fourteen years Mr. Simpkinson was Rector of Brington, Northamptonshire. He was a ripe scholar and a man of literary tastes, whose work in this department will probably be chiefly remembered in the county in connection with "The Washingtons: A Tale of the Seventeenth Century." He was also author of the life of G. Wagner, and he was a frequent contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." Mr. Simpkinson, whose father was a leading Chancery Barrister, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1839 he graduated first class in the Classical Tripos and Junior Optime in the Mathematical. He was ordained in 1840 ; he was for five years Curate at Hurstmonceaux, and in 1845 he became Assistant Master at Harrow under Dr. Vaughan. The present Earl Spencer was in his house at this school. In 1855 he was presented by the late Earl Spencer to the Rectory of Brington, which he held till 1868, when, on the presentation of the present Earl, he became Rector

of North Creake, where he remained until his death this year. Those who knew him will remember him as a cultured gentleman and a typical Christian Pastor; one who never made an enemy nor lost a friend. He was author of the following:—

Sermon preached in Herstmonceux Church on Septuagesima Sunday, February 4th, 1855, being the Sunday after the Funeral of Archdeacon Hare.

*Cambridge, 1855.*

Righteousness and Mercy: A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Brington, on Sunday, January 3, 1858, on Occasion of the Funeral of Frederick, Earl Spencer, K.G.

*Northampton, 1858.*

Memoir of the Rev. George Wagner, M.A.

*Cambridge, 1858.*

Second edition. *Cambridge, 1858.* Third edition. *Cambridge, 1862.*

The Washingtons: A Tale of a Country Parish in the 17th Century. Based on Authentic Documents.

*London, 1860.*

Northamptonshire: Celtic, Saxon, and Danish. A Lecture delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, Northampton, on Tuesday, April 17, 1866.

*Dacey.*

821.—NORMAN GLASS.—The Rev. Norman Glass, Congregational minister at Rothwell in 1870-2 and the author of a valuable history of Rothwell Independent Church,\* died at Blackpool on December 2nd, 1893, at the age of 60. Mr. Glass was educated at the Western Congregational College, Plymouth, where he distinguished himself in logic and rhetoric. He entered the Congregational ministry in 1857, when 24 years of age, and sustained pastorates at Cardiff, London, Basingstoke, Rothwell, Wolverhampton, and Bilston. It was whilst pastor at Rothwell that he wrote the history of his church, a production necessitating the expenditure of an immense amount of labour. His object was to supplement and complete the information respecting Rothwell given in the work of the Rev. Thomas Coleman ("Memorials of the Independent Churches of Northamptonshire," 1853). Mr. Glass dedicated his book to Mr. Pickering Phipps Perry, at the time of its issue Mayor of Northampton, a Congregational layman, who was afterwards, in 1884-5, President of the County Association of Congregational Churches. When at Cardiff Mr. Glass printed "Prudence; or the Philosophy of Youth," a lecture delivered to young men. At Rothwell he sent also to the press "An Account of the Main Provisions of the Trusts in connection with the Congregational Church at Rowell, prepared in accordance with the wishes of the Church;" and a Letter "To the Seat-holders of the Independent Chapel, Rothwell." Leaving Bilston on account of the

\* The Early History of The Independent Church at Rothwell, *alias* Rowell, In Northamptonshire, From the 3rd Year of the Protectorate to the Death of Queen Anne . . . . Northampton, Taylor and Son . . . . 1871.

breakdown of his health, Mr. Glass left the ministry and removed to Manchester, where he was a short time curator of Queen's Park Museum. His release from pastoral duties afforded him leisure for the study of fossils, a branch of geology that always had a deep fascination for him. He earned from Professor Owen the encomium, "Zoology owes much to your devotion of time and skill in the Brachiopods. You have earned all the consideration and encouragement which eminent fellow-labourers have manifested." His last years were passed at Blackpool where he desired to start a museum. He published in the year he died "The Local Geology of Blackpool," a reprint of popularly written letters contributed to the "Blackpool Times." He had arranged to conduct, on the very day of his funeral, a ramble of the Blackpool Scientific Club to examine the fossils revealed by recent falls of cliffs on the shore. Mr. Glass died, after a week's illness, from influenza following pleurisy, and was buried in Harpurhey Cemetery. Mr. Glass was characterised by a desire of imparting information to the young, and he possessed considerable ability in putting forward scientific facts in a pleasing and interesting manner. He early recognised the value of the magic lantern as an educational agent, and was the first to introduce it into Sunday School work in Northamptonshire. Mr. Glass's father was a London builder, who took up the cause of the chimneysweepers' boys. He invented the sectional cane brush, now universally used, to obviate the necessity of children climbing chimneys. The Act preventing boys being apprenticed to chimney sweeping before 16 years of age, and prohibiting anyone under 21 ascending the interior of a chimney, was passed in 1840.

822.—JOHN ISHAM'S MANORIAL COURT AT BRAUNSTON, 1625.

Thextreat of the Leet and Court Baron of John  
Isha . . Esquier there houlden the Three and Twentieth  
Manerium daye of October in the yere of the Raigne of our  
de Soueraigne Lord James James by the grace of god  
Braunston. of England ffrance and Irelan . . Kinge defender  
of the ffayth &c the Three and twentieth . . Scotland  
the seven & fiftieth.

Inprimis of Thomas Groobie for that his wyfe did gl . . [glean?]  
in the tyme of harvest before the owners crop was carried  
contrarie an order of the Court . . . . . v  
Item of the said Thomas for suffering his daughter to comytt  
the lik offence . . . . . v  
Item of Georg Clark for suffering his wyfe to comytt the lik  
offence . . . . . v

It for sufferinge his daughter to doe the lik	..	..	v <sup>r</sup>
It of William Hickman for sufferinge his wyfe to comytt the like offence	..	..	v <sup>r</sup>
Item of Eusebie Brookes for sufferinge his boye to comytt the like offence	..	..	v <sup>r</sup>
It of Giles Slatier for hinderinge the daye watch by his owne negligence	..	..	vj <sup>d</sup>
It of Richard Harris for the lik	..	..	vj <sup>d</sup>
It of Robert Burrowe for neglectinge to doe his office beinge headborrowe	..	..	ij <sup>a</sup>
It of Randle Yardley for breaking thassiz of ale	..	..	vj <sup>d</sup>
It of William Eares for the lik	..	..	vj <sup>d</sup>
It of William Edmunds for the like	..	..	vj <sup>d</sup>
It of Richard Woodfall for the lik	..	..	vj <sup>d</sup>
It of Richard Marriat beinge resiant & inhabitinge the p <sup>re</sup> scent of this leet for default of his apparance	..	....	
Item of Randle Marriat for the like	..	....	
It of Isaac Mole for the like	..	..	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It of John Garner for the like	..	..	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It of Richard Chaplen for the like	..	..	iiij <sup>a</sup>

per me Blaseum Adams

Senescall *ibidem*

John Isham was the eldest son of Sir Euseby Isham of Pytchley. He was buried at Braunston 13th Dec., 1626, having outlived his father six months. In his will (p.c.o. 52, Skynner) he directed that a treble bell should be provided, "tuneable to the fower Bells which are in the parish Church of Braunston." He leaves legacies to Blase Adams and William Eare amongst others, and Blase Adams is a witness to his will. The will is dated 29th Sept., 1624; codicil 8th Dec., 1626. John Isham married first Anne, daughter of Sir W. Fitzwilliam. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Edmond Dunch, who in 1657 left provision for the silver chalice at present in use at Braunston Church. The above document was lately purchased by me.

Shankton Rectory, Leicester.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

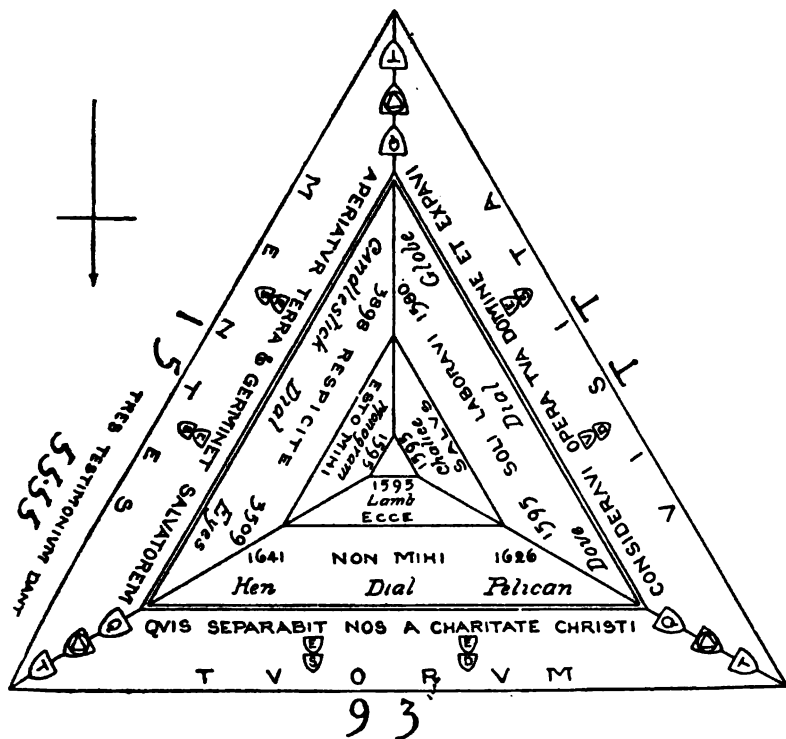
### 823.—HENRY CHICHELEY, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—

This eminent Northamptonshire worthy received deacon's orders on the 26th May, 1396, at the hands of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, in the Chapel of his Inn in London. The title of Master Henry Chicheley, so he is styled, was his rectory of St Stephen's in "Wallebrok," London.—See *Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's "Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Exeter,"* i., pp. 452 and 425.

D.

**824.—NORTHAMPTON IN 1666.**—I have seen a carefully drawn water colour picture, inscribed "South West view of Northampton, with the Tower Wall and Castle; as prefixed to a coloured Map by R. Walton. An: Dom: 1666." This map is new to me, and I should be glad of any particulars regarding it; and especially of information as to where I could see a copy.

J. T.



**825.—RUSHTON AND ITS OWNERS (801).—**The Triangular Lodge at Rushton stands in a retired portion of the private grounds, to the north-west of the hall. The position, though secluded and quiet, can never have been secret: the architectural peculiarities of the building on the contrary indicate that secrecy could not have been the motive of its erection, though it is possible that it was intended as a decoy to heresy-hunters during Elizabeth's reign; or, which is equally probable, its quasi-religious character may have been intended as a foil to its real purpose. There is a portion of the lodge yet unexplored—a triangular space on the top floor behind

the only fireplace in the building. Whether this part is solid masonry; whether it is a secret chamber with a secret entrance; whether it is a closet for the hiding of valuables, political documents, or mass books and crucifixes, no one at the present day knows. Whether, supposing it to exist, it contains anything or nothing, cannot be discovered until the owner permits of an inspection that would necessitate some interference with the fabric. Some time ago Mrs. Clarke Thornhill had the whole of the earth removed from the floor of the lodge. The excavation was made with the object of testing the truth of the legend that there was a subterranean passage from the Hall to this building. Absolutely nothing was discovered except that years before the same investigation had been attempted. On this second occasion, however, the ground was completely cleared away right down to the rock. Subsequent to this, when an additional drain was being put down, below the cellar floor of the Tresham portion of the Hall, a flat round stone was uncovered. An iron ring was socketed into the stone. Under the stone was a mass of broken rock. Unfortunately no further investigation was made; the drain was laid, and the whole of the place was quickly covered, and nothing was said about the discovery. Indeed, it is probable that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Clarke-Thornhill ever heard of it. A disused well was once uncovered near the Triangular Lodge. It was full of débris and was not cleared out.

The builder was Sir Thomas Tresham, a good Catholic, a fervent religionist. The main features of the building were no doubt settled by him during one of his incarcerations for adherence to Romanism either in gaol or at his hall at Rushton. Upon the critical observer the conclusion is forced, that, actually or ostensibly, it was intended that the lodge should typify the fundamental doctrine of the Trinity—Three in One. That Tresham's arms and name should coincide with the three-fold nature of the subject lent zest to the conceit. The Tresham arms are triangles, and trefoils in threes. The name was undoubtedly pronounced Tray-sam (old French, Trei—three; *c f.*, "Nay then, two treys, an if you grow so nice," *Love's Labour's Lost*, v, 2; and "Shall I play my freedom at tray-trip," *Twelfth Night*, ii, 5). The name is even engraved "Tresame," on Sir Thomas's book-plate. The modern pronunciation Tresh-am is contrary to English practice in place and personal names. One other fact should be remembered. Thomas Tresham's initials, T. T., were two tau (three-limbed) crosses, emblems of Christianity, specifically mentioned in the inscription in the oratory of Rushton Hall. The triangular form of the ground plan was a



bold conception, to which Sir Thomas Tresham was probably guided by his knowledge of the triangular base of the lovely Eleanor Cross at Geddington, with which he was well acquainted. The triangular plan is very rare for structures, though in Wales many Celtic remains exist of upright stones of this peculiar shape. There is a church at Maldon, Essex, with a triangular base tower; and Longford Castle, designed by John Thorpe, and built about 1585-90, is triangular in plan. Thorpe was a contemporary of Sir Thomas; and he may be credited with having designed, at any rate, the shells of three great buildings in this county, Holdenby, Kirby, and Burghley.

The Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., has so fully described the details of the lodge, and so admirably elucidated its mysterious difficulties, that we cannot do better than quote his remarks, revising them, however, in one or two particulars, to make them accord with the more recent investigations of Mr. J. A. Gutch, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; and adding much information that was not available when Mr. Sweeting wrote.

The ground plan of the lodge is an equilateral triangle, each side being 33 feet long on the upper story and 33 feet 4 inches (33½ feet) on the ground story. Its sides approximately face the south-east, the north, and the south-west; the apex, taking the north side as the base of the triangle, pointing due south. In the following description of the different sides of the building they are taken in the order already mentioned, an order contrary to the sun's course, but one that western inscriptions on a building must of necessity take. The lodge of three floors, cellar, ground floor, and upper floor, is built in layers of dark and light stone; the dressings at the corners and of the windows are worked in the lighter stone. Very near the ground are three small windows on each side to light the cellar. Each of these windows is shaped like a trefoil, and has its opening triangular. Above are three much larger windows giving light to the ground floor. They are set, as it may be called, in a plate of stone, more than six feet square. At each corner is a shield. The openings for light are in the centre, a thin cross and twelve circles placed in a diamond around. The cross is probably a modern insertion. Above these is a cornice marking the position of the floor. At the angles of this cornice are shields each bearing a T. These windows, nine in all, are the same on each side. Above the cornice, on each side, are the ends of two tie-bars, three feet high, formed into figures and letters, and reading, on the three sides, "15 93 T T," the date of erection and the builder's initials. To light the upper floor on

each side are three trefoil-shaped windows, set in squares. The pattern of the filling-in varies in each; and the windows on each side are formed on a different skeleton, as carefully described by Mr. Gotch. There are two shields to each window, and above the shield is a letter in a square frame. Taking these letters consecutively on the three sides, they read :

MENTES TVORVM VISITA.

("Visit the minds of Thy people.") In the same range with these letters are angels with shields bearing long spouts 5 or 6 feet long, one at each angle, and two more on each face, nine in all. All the angels have a letter on the breast, and another (or in three cases a geometrical figure—a circle inscribing an equilateral triangle) on the shield below. The letter on the breast of each angel at the angle is Q. On each shield below is the circle and triangle. The six intermediate angels have letters. Taking first the letters on the shields and then on the breasts we have :

⊙ S S    ⊙ S D    ⊙ D S  
Q E E    Q E E    Q V E

These letters were interpreted by the late Mr. William Dennis, of Northampton, thus :

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth;  
Qui Erat Et Qui Est Et Qui Venturus Est.

("Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts; which was and which is and which is to come." See Revelation iv, 8.)

Above these angels are two cornices, a foot apart, bearing the three inscriptions of 33 letters each :

APERIATUR TERRA & GERMINET SALVATOREM.

QVIS SEPARABIT NOS A CHARITATE CHRISTI.

CONSIDERAUI OPERA TVA DOMINE ET EXPAVI.

("May the earth open and bring forth a Saviour," "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?" and "I have considered thy works, O Lord, and was afraid.") The last letter but one in the first line was first engraved V, and was altered to E. Both E and V are now plainly visible. At each angle of the upper cornice is a shield bearing an equilateral triangle. The roof above rises on each side into three gables, each richly crocketed with heraldic and other monsters, and terminated with a lofty triangular pinnacle surmounted by a trefoil. At the upper part of each outer gable is a date (or rather a set of four figures, for it cannot be stated positively that they are dates) and on each central gable a word.

Below are emblems set in square frames. The gables on the three sides are thus carved :

3898		3509
Seven-branched candlestick.	RESPICITE Sundial.	Seven eyes of God.
1641		1626
Hen and chickens.	NON MIHI Sundial.	Pelican in her piety.
1595		1580
Dove and serpent.	SOLI LOBORAVI Sundial.	Hand of God on a globe.

The mottoes consecutively would read, "Behold, not for myself alone have I laboured." A connection could without difficulty be traced between the symbols and the text by their side. For instance, the symbols on the north both express maternal love: the motto over the dial, *NON MIHI*, expresses unselfishness. Moreover, the inscription from the Epistle to the Romans, sets forth the love of "Our fair Father Christ." It is suggested that the figures cannot possibly all be dates; but it is difficult to conceive that they have any other significance. The four "fives" over the doorway represent very closely in the chronologies of the period the age of the world at the time of the building of the lodge and at the time of Sir Thomas's "entrance" into this world. It is not at all unlikely that the chronology favoured by Sir Thomas Tresham would make exactly 5555 years from the creation to one of the chief events in his own history or in that of the Lodge. The figures 1595 and 1580 are evidently dates: 1595 is the year of the completion of the building; 1580 the year of Sir Thomas being "reclaimed" by the Romish Church. The figures 3898 and 3509 are probably similarly historic dates; for instance, from the Deluge to 1595 is very nearly the first number of years; from the Call of Abram to 1595 is still nearer the second number. According to Archbishop Ussher and the Chronology attached to the English Bible of to-day, the numbers of years are :

From the Deluge to 1595..... 3942  
From the Call of Abram to 1595.... 3515

But Ussher had not made his Chronology in 1595; and some of the numerous chronologies current in the sixteenth century give calculations more closely approaching the Rushton figures. It is very likely a little research would lead to the discovery of one that

would exactly coincide with Sir Thomas Tresham's date. The numbers 1626 and 1641 may have been prophetic. It is interesting to note that 1626 is the year of the death of Sir William Cokayne, the purchaser of Rushton (*ante* p. 8); and that 1641 is the actual date on the old bridge in the grounds.

In the centre of the roof, or to speak more correctly, from the point of conjunction of the nine gabled roofs, rises a massive triangular chimney. At about half its height a heavy cornice has shields at the angles, each bearing the letter A. It diminishes in section above till it is finished by a grand central trefoil, the crown of the work. On the lower part each face has a date, symbol, and word. The date in each case is 1595; and it has been suggested that this is really the year of the completion of the work. The symbols are, a cross with I.H.S. and three nails; a lamb bearing a cross and banner; and a chalice. The mottoes beneath are:

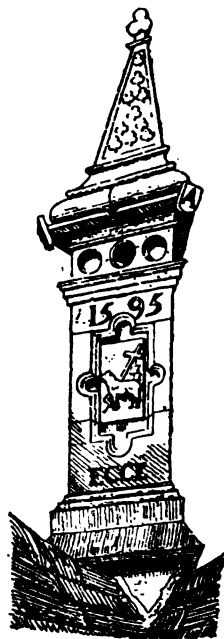
ESTO MIHI      ECCE      SALVS

Each of which has a special reference to the emblem above it. The Lodge was evidently quite two years in the building. There is a local tradition that instead of water beer was used in the mixing of the mortar. The saccharine nature of the sweet beer of the period would cause the mortar to set harder.

Access to the interior of the building is obtained by steps which run down the side of the building, and which have recently been replaced in their original position. Above the door is a shield with the Tresham arms, and the very happy motto,

TRES TESTIMONIUM DANT,

("There are three that bear record.") There are also four large figures of 5, another piece of sculpture that has sorely tried the tempers of those who wish to explain it. The rooms within are hexagonal, the corners of the large triangle being separated off into triangular closets, one containing the staircase.



There is one shield inside the building, that of Tresham impaling Throckmorton. On the exterior, the shields adjacent to the windows are all connected with the family of Tresham. Those on the top floor are selected from the 25 quarterings of the Tresham Arms shown on the book-plate of Sir Thomas. Of those on the ground floor several bear the Tresham arms or crest; some are blank; others bear the arms or crest of two of Sir Thomas's sons-in-law, Lord Monteagle and Lord Stourton; and one has the coat of Stanley, with which the family of Parker, Lords Monteagle, was allied.

The only reference to the Triangular Lodge until recent years is in a pocket-book in which Captain Richard Symonds, a Royalist officer during the Civil War, made brief notes of the places he saw on his marches. He passed through Rushton eight days before the battle of Naseby, that is, on June 5th, 1645, and he wrote: "Sir Thomas Tresham built part of this faire howse, and also the pretty Warren howse." This doubtful reference is the whole known history of the Triangular Lodge. By means of a document among the papers discovered at Rushton (ante p. 6) it is sought to prove from Sir Thomas Tresham's own handwriting that the impelling motive for the erection of the lodge was an instance of the phenomena of spirit rapping. Mr. David Jardine writing in "Notes and Queries" as long ago as November 26th, 1853, started this theory. He quoted a portion of a letter of Sir Thomas thus:

If it be demanded why I labour so much in the Trinity and Passion of Christ to depaint in this chamber, this is the principal instance thereof; That at my last being hither committed, and I usually having my servants here allowed me, to read nightly an hour to me after supper, it fortuned that Fulcis, my then servant, reading in the *Christian Resolution*, in the Treatise of *Proof that there is a God, &c.*, there was upon a wainscot table at that instant three loud knocks (as if it had been with an iron hammer) given; to the great amazing of me and my two servants, Fulcis and Nilkton.

This letter appears to be undated, but if Mr. Jardine's supposition is correct that it was written about 1584 it would not refer to the Triangular Lodge at all, for the building was not commenced until about 1593. Mr. J. A. Gotch ("The Buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham," 1883) points out that though in the Triangular Lodge we find there the Trinity "depainted," we must go to Liveden to find the "Passion of Christ." Whatever the date of the letter, its wording shows that it could not refer to Liveden, which is of later erection than the Triangular Lodge. Surely its reference must be to Rushton Hall, where we know Tresham was sometimes confined. "At my last being hither committed," must refer to one of Tresham's

prisons. "This chamber" was in the same building. There is no evidence that he was ever committed to the Triangular Lodge; and he could not have been committed to the unfinished building at Liveden. "This chamber" would seem to be the oratory in the hall (ante pp. 12-14) where the Crucifixion there "depainted," that is "represented," is veritably the Passion of Christ. The Trinity, say a representation of the Baptism of Jesus by St. John the Baptist, may have been delineated on another wall in the oratory.

The grounds around Rushton Hall have in many respects altered since Winstanley's view was drawn, though it is easy enough with his drawing to locate every feature shown by him. The most interesting part, excepting the triangular lodge which can just be seen on Winstanley's plate slightly to the right, is the wilderness. This was originally planted by Sir William Cokayne with hornbeam hedges in the form of a cross, and each quarter was laid out in walks, labyrinths, bowers, &c., in accordance with the quaint fashion of the times. It is said that the spores of the truffles and the seeds of several annuals still to be found in the grounds were brought in the roots of the hornbeams that were imported from France. The hornbeam is a hardy deciduous tree, *carpinus*, a genus of plants belonging to the order *corylaceæ*, mastworts. The common hornbeam, *c. betulus*, is very common in Epping Forest. The wood is white, tough, and hard, and is therefore extremely suitable for ox-yokes. Some etymologists derive the word *carpinus* from *car*=wood, and *pin*=head. Hornbeam might be "derived" in the same way: horn=horned cattle, beam=a yoke. The plant grows quickly, and, being exceedingly tough, is one of the very best for the making of a hedge. The dry wood burns like a candle, and is excellent for charcoal making. The truffles found at Rushton are described as a French variety and not of a kind ordinarily found in England. They have been generally exhibited at the horticultural shows at Rushton. One picked up a few years ago was over eleven inches round. When first discovered at Rushton they were the cause of much speculation. Some specimens were submitted in 1693 to learned botanists for explanation, and a letter on the subject from Tancred Robinson, M.D. and R.S.S., dated "Fleet street, Aug. 29, 1693," was printed in the Philosophical Transactions (No. 202, vol. xvii, 1693). The letter shows how great was botanical ignorance two hundred years ago. Dr. Robinson seems to be only accurate when he says: "I have seen them thrice as large at Florence, Rome, and Naples, where they eat them as a delicious and luxurious piece of Dainty, either fry'd in

slices with Butter or Oil, Salt and Pepper; or else out of Pickle, and often boyl'd in their Soup." Dr. Robinson goes on so quaintly that we feel obliged to quote him largely.

"What these *Trubs* are, neither the Ancients nor Moderns have clearly informed us; some will have them *Callosities*, or *Warts*, bred in the Earth: Others call them subterraneous *Mushrooms*. If you could ever find *Vestigia* or Marks of a Stalk, or of Fibres, or Capillaments about their outsides, I should be then almost tempted to guess that they are the Product of some Bulbous or Tuberosse Plant, perhaps a *Satyrium* or *Orehis*, or some other Root of that numerous Tribe. I conjecture that these *Tubera Terræ* were found after the late Thunder and Rains . . . . They are most tender in the Spring; though after Showers and sultry Weather they may be plentifully found in the Autumn: the Wet swells them, and Lightning may dispose them to send forth their particular Scent so alluring to Swine. . . .

"Postscript. After the Writing of the foregoing Letter, I received Intelligence that Mr. *Hatton* observ'd Fibres issuing out of some of these *Tubera*, which lay Spit deep under ground; so that perhaps they may be *Planta sui generis*, and sulcated *Papilla* analogous to, if not Seed-Vessels. You know several Vegetables bear their Seed near the Root, as the *Trifolium subterraneum tricoceum reticulatum flosculis longis albis*; most of the *Arachydnæ's* and some other *Legumes*, which flower above, but seed under ground. As to the *Truffles* lying so deep, that is common to many Roots that shoot up Stalks above the Earth. To instance only in that *Lathyrus tuberosus*, call'd commonly *Chamæbalanus* and *Terræ Glandes*; in English, Pease-Earthenut, digg'd up and eaten by the poor People. . . . The Roots of our *Bulbocastanum* (of the Umbelliferous Tribe) commonly call'd *Kepper-Nuts*, *Pignuts*, and *Ger-Nuts* in the North, lie very deep, and fatten Hogs, which are very greedy of them. I have often observ'd the Shepherds and Boys in *Yorkshire* digging them up for a delicate Dish: Perhaps this is the *Nucula Terrestris Septentrionalium* of *Lobel*, and the *Apios* of *Turner*."

The hornbeam hedges, said to be the highest in England, were destroyed in 1785, when the walks were re-arranged. The hornbeam maze on the western side of the wilderness was cut down 60 or 70 years later.

Upon a slight eminence between the Hall and the Triangular Lodge, in the north-east part of the grounds, is a pleasant arbour, from which, on a clear day, Naseby Field can be discerned. Within the building is a wooden tablet, bearing the

following lines which have been repainted with heroic disregard of punctuation. The verses, which are here restored in accord with the copy in the "Northampton Mercury" of May 7th, 1796, are from the pen of Dr. Bennet, the then Bishop of Cloyne, and are much finer than the version at Rushton. The geographical location of his lordship's see must be the excuse for the "poetic license" indulged in by the worthy prelate.

Where yon blue field scarce meets our streaming eyes,  
 A fatal name for England! Naseby lies.  
 There hapless Charles beheld his fortune cross'd,  
 His forces vanquish'd, and his kingdom lost.  
 There gallant Lisle a mark for thousands stood,  
 And Dormer seal'd his loyalty in blood;  
 Whilst down yon hill's steep side, with headlong force,  
 Victorious Cromwell chas'd the Northern horse.  
 Hence Anarchy our church and state profan'd,  
 And tyrants in the mask of Freedom reign'd.  
 In times like these, when Party bears command,  
 And Faction scatters discord through the land,  
 Let these sad scenes an useful lesson yield,  
 Lest future Nasebys rise in ev'ry field.

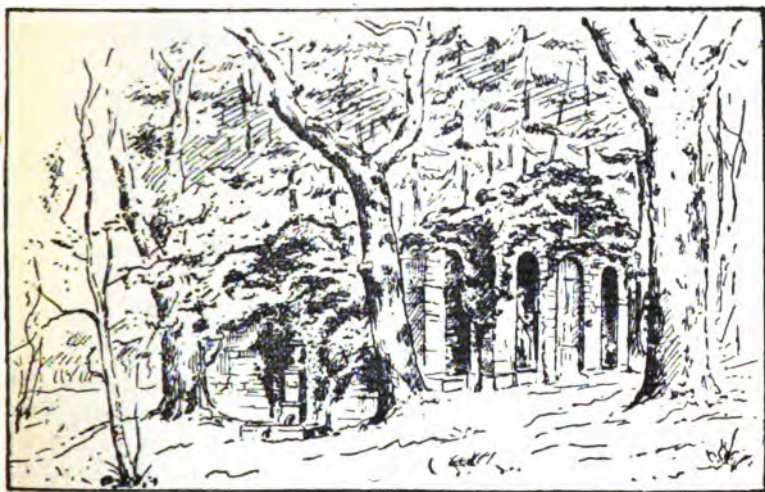
Aug<sup>t</sup> 1783.

Several walks radiate from the alcove, which opens in the direction of Naseby nine or ten miles distant almost South-West. The hedges to the walks are purposely kept clipped so that the view towards the battlefield shall not be obscured. Lisle, Sir George Lisle, was knighted after the second battle of Newbury for conspicuous service in the field. When darkness came on he put his shirt on over his clothes so that he might be recognised by his men. He was Colonel of one of the tertias of the Royalist army, and as such took a prominent part in the battle of Naseby. With Sir Charles Lucas he afterwards defended Colchester against the Parliamentarians; and when the garrison capitulated he was shot. A stone marks the place of his execution close to the castle walls. Dormer was in all probability Robert Dormer, first Earl of Carnarvon (2nd Baron Dormer), who was slain September 20th, 1643, at the first battle of Newbury, nearly two years before the fight at Naseby. Mr. G. E. Cokayne writes that there were formerly in Rushton Hall a curiously carved oblong table and two small round ones, a pair of candlesticks, a large covered punch-bowl, and four small drinking cups, taken from the camp at Naseby after the battle, in which Charles Cokayne, the first Viscount Cullen, had a command in the king's forces. All the articles are of black oak, or teak, and with the exception of the cups, are richly chased and inlaid with



ivory. The table was known as "King Charles' Wassail Table." These relics are shown in Neale's view (edit. 1828) of the interior of Rushton Hall. They passed in 1809 into the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Cockayne-Medleycott, and are now in that of Mr. G. E. Cockayne, her grandson. They are engraved by Sir S. Rush Meyrick in his "Ancient Furniture."

On a pedestal in one of the walks to the north of the hall and on the eastern side of the Wilderness is a small moss and lichen-



THE BATH.

covered urn, placed there in memory of John Dryden, the poet-laureate. The front of the pedestal has the following inscription, now almost illegible :

In Memory of  
DRYDEN  
Who frequented these Shades  
And is here said  
To have compos'd his Poem  
Of The  
HIND & PANTHER.

The urn is modern, and replaces an old one.

The grounds of Rushton Hall are well watered. The large rectangular fish ponds shown in Winstanley's view to the South of the hall still remain, and further on there are several more acres of water. The Ise, a small brook, runs through the grounds, broadening into a wide expanse, once a lake, but now grown over with willows, sedges, and other water plants. There is also a beautiful series of

smaller lakes, fed from springs, and connected with one another by cascades. Level with the highest of these is St. Peter's petrifying spring. The head of the water at this spring furnishes the drinking fountain and the adjacent bath. The bath is within a small building now falling to decay. The only door opens directly into the bathroom, the only apartment. The bath occupies the centre; there is a marginal path of about two feet width all round. Along the two sides are several niches in the walls serving as seats. The roof is absolutely gone: formerly it was glazed. Steps at the head lead to the bottom of the bath, the water in which is within a few inches of the margin. The floor is of brick. Two posts with iron staples stand in the water. Until recently chains were attached, placed there for the convenience of the bathers. The water is naturally deliciously cool. At the head of the bath, opposite the doorway, is sculptured a large recumbent figure of a sleeping woman. Above are the following lines from Thomas Warton:

Hujus Nympha loci, sacri Custodia fontis,  
Dormio, dum Blandæ Sentio Murmur aquæ.  
Parce meum, Quisquis Tangis Cava Marmora somnum  
Rumpere, sive Bibas, Sive Lavere, Tace.

These verses have been Englished thus:

Nymph of the spot, this sacred font I keep,  
And by the murmur of its waters sleep.  
My slumbers spare, who seekst this marble cave,  
And drink in silence, or in silence lave.

Over the doorway runs the couplet from Horace's Odes:

Fortvnatvs Et Ille Deos Qvi Novit Agrestes  
Panaque Silvavumque Senem Nymphasque Sorores.

(And happy he who knows the Rural Gods,  
Silvan and Pan, and all the sister Nymphs.)

And over the niche at the mouth of the spring are the lines, also from Horace:

—cavis impositam ilicem  
Saxis unde loquaces  
Lymphæ desiliunt tuæ.

(hollow rock

Where grows the ilex, bending o'er the steep.  
From whence your ever murmuring waters leap.)

Close by, referring to the spring itself, are the words:

LABITVR

ET

LABETVR.

("It glides and will glide on.") About 1848, during the remodelling of a portion of the grounds, a quantity of sculptured fragments were dug up in the vicinity of the bath. Faith, Hope, and Charity, figures that probably at one time decorated the formal garden of the 17th century, were easily distinguished. The chief pieces were kept above ground until the frost and other agencies destroyed them. The rest were covered over again. Four or five years ago the old pipe conveying the water from the spring near the bath to the edge of the lake was uncovered. The head of the spring was cleared out, and the fountain is again playing. Parish memory has it that a vault was found near the bath about a century ago and was filled up again, but it does not appear to have been this head of the spring.

About 1640 an important deviation of the road from Rothwell to Pipewell was made by the then owner, Charles Cokayne, afterwards the first Viscount Cullen. The road was made to take a northerly course to the east of the grounds and to cross the Ise brook a few yards below the weir and the junction of the tributary stream from the upper lakes. Lord Cullen erected a picturesque two-span stone bridge to carry the road over the stream. The bridge, which is still standing, bears the Cokayne arms and the date 1641. The road ran too close to the hall for a subsequent owner, Mr. William Williams Hope, who made accordingly another diversion. The new road in its detour crossed the Ise about a hundred yards below the Cokayne Bridge. This alteration was made directly after the purchase of the estate by Mr. Hope. The workmen who had built the present inn at Rushton, Storefield Lodge, and Burdett's farmhouse in the preceding year, completed the bridge in 1829. At the bottom of the foundations, on both sides of the water, they placed a number of live toads in small cells made of slate and cement "on purpose to see if they would live a thousand years." The road is on a slight embankment for a short distance on either side of the bridge. The embankment of the older road was formerly the home of a remarkably distinct echo. A child, the daughter of the late Mr. W. Richards, of Barford, walked into the Ise and was drowned when on her way "to talk to the echo."

This second diversion of the road placed the old roadside inn, known as "The Three Cocks" (the Cokayne arms), within the park. The inn is now in part occupied by Mr. Wilson, the butler. The cellarage is remarkably good. The house bears the Cokayne arms and several dates on its leads. An existing willow is said to have grown from a post stuck into the ground to tether horses at.

A curious anecdote is related of the 5th Viscount Cullen who died in 1802 at the age of 91. One Rothwell Fair morning when passing the inn he was accosted by a dealer who told him to hold his horse and he would give him twopence. His lordship, then nearly, if not quite 80 years of age, entering into the humour of the situation, did as he was bid. The beer was good, the dealer's stay was long. When the man appeared he scurvily offered his lordship a penny. His lordship objected: he had been promised twopence, and twopence he would have. There was plenty of blackguardism, but the old man was not to be done. He held out for his hire, and ultimately got it. And then, before the dealer could drive away, he called the landlord out to give the man a severe lecture. The new road enters the road to Desborough just where the Cokayne Road entered, close by the gardener's cottage (Mr. Cruickshank's).


The destroyed Church of St. Peter's, with its small yard, formed the south side of the outer court at Rushton Hall. It is thus mentioned by Captain Symonds in 1645 (*ante* p. 55).


"Rushton Churches, com. Northampt. There are two churches in this small village, a myle from Desborough; one called St Peter's which is next the faire stone howse of the Lord Cockaines, the other, St. Andrewes [All Saints]. In St. Peter's Church. An altar tombe, and upon it the statue of a man, long beard, short haire; in armes, and a long loose gowne or coate over it, and a sword and belt over all; his helme and creast under his head. Monument of Tresham, last master or lord of St. John's, London; they call him Lorde of St. Joanes, Ordinis Militiæ Templi."

Bridges, who visited the Church, says:—"The church, dedicated to *S. Peter*, consists of a body covered with slate, a north ile and chancel with lead. At the west end is a low embatteled tower, containing one bell. The dimensions have not been taken. The register bears date in 1639. In 1254. 38 *Hen. III.* this church was rated at nine marks: and in 1535. 26 *Hen. VIII.* at xii*l.* out of which was deducted in procurations and synodals *vis. ix d.* The right of presentation to this rectory, hath been always possessed by the lords of the west-manor in *Rushton*." Winstanley's "East Prospect of Rushton" (*ante* p. 11) coincides with Bridges' description. The north aisle, in the centre of which was apparently the chief entrance to the church, was very low, probably not more than six feet high at the lowest part. The church-yard was in area not much larger than the ground covered by the church. The church was pulled

down in 1785 under the direction of the Hon. William Cockayne, who then managed the estate for his father, the 5th Viscount. A decree was made by the Bishop of Peterborough under date March 30th, 1780, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants. By this decree, "the two Rectories and Parishes of Rushton All Saints and Rushton Saint Peter are united and consolidated, and are hereafter to be called by the name of the Parish of Rushton All Saints with the Rectory and Parish of Saint Peter annexed." An exchange was at the same time effected between the then Rector of both parishes, the Rev. Thomas Jackson and Lord Cullen, by which the freehold of the churchyard and the site of the church was conveyed to his lordship in exchange for some land which, taken out of the old "Town Close," was added to the glebe. The register of St. Peters was preserved; and most of the monuments, including that of Sir Thomas Tresham, the Lord Prior, were removed to All Saints' Church, where they remain. Two memorials relating to the Treshams were not retained. One, a brass, represented a man, his wife and children, with an inscription: the latter being gone its connection with the Treshams was known only by a stone trefoil at the head. A second was a figure in marble of a nun. This was Clementina Tresham, sister of Sir Thomas; she was of Sion monastery, and had a pension at its dissolution. She died in 1567. A large number of bones were collected when the churchyard was levelled and were again buried. About 1848 the ground was lowered, and the bones then discovered were deposited near an old elm in another part of the grounds. There was one bell in the small tower; it is now the fifth bell of All Saints.

The Church of All Saints is of three different styles, having work of the thirteenth and two following centuries. It consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, tower, etc. The tower, with the exception of the four corner pinnacles and the embattlement, was erected in the thirteenth century. There is other work, notably arches in the nave, of the same date. Most of the rest of the building is of the fourteenth century. Captain Symonds wrote in his journal in 1645 a brief account of the building, calling it St. Andrew's instead of All Hallows, a mistake easily made through the rural pronunciation of the period. He thus writes:

"East window, chancel, very old:  Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or.

"East window, north yle chancel, this very old:  Sable, a bend between six martlets or. Below the shield are two eagles as supporters, argent.

"In the middle of this chappel or yle is an altar tombe, playne, two foot high, and thereon a faire and large statue cutt in grey marble, in chayn armor, crosse-legged, a loose coate and a belt and sword over all, he drawing it. On his left arme a large shield three foot in length. The parson told me it was for one Goldingham, sometyme lord of this place; and that this was a large towne, but decayed since inclosures began there."

Bridges (*c.* 1720) describes the church as consisting "of a body, north ile, chancel, and south porch leaded. At the west end is an handsome embattelled tower, with a pinnacle at each corner. The length of the church and chancel is seventy-five foot; breadth of the body and ile thirty-one foot six inches; length of the tower sixteen foot six inches, breadth of it, nine foot six inches. The register begins in 1538." The church has little altered since his day, excepting that most of the windows now consist of coloured glass. There are three sedilia in the south wall of the chancel, and there is a piscina in the south wall of the nave, discovered in its present remarkable position in 1869. There is a curious pierced round-headed window in the west wall above the doorway. The existence of this window with its tiny light of coloured glass was unsuspected until 1869, when, in the restoration and reseating of the church undertaken by Mr. Clarke-Thornhill in memory of his deceased wife, the window was discovered built up and completely hidden by the old choir loft which was taken down. This choir loft was used after 1780 as the family pew of the Viscounts Cullen, Hon. Mrs. Cockayne-Medlycott and the succeeding owners of Rushton.

The vestry on the south side of the chancel is a small room with a high pitched roof of stone. The south wall is remarkably thick; and judging from the spring of the arch the wall was originally of only moderate thickness. Investigation has proved that the wall is practically solid: but whether anything was built in is unknown. It is difficult to conceive the reason for this peculiar feature. The pulpit is modern, octagonal in form, and is of carved oak upon a plain stone base. The two old windows mentioned by Symonds have been displaced and two recent ones take their place. The East Window proper, of three lights, represents six scenes connected with the Passion. The glass itself records: "To the memory of John Wetherell, born Sep. 30, 1799, died Aug. 14, 1856, this window is dedicated by his only sister, 1867."

The eastern window in "the north aisle chancel," the north aisle extending the length of the chancel, is of two lights and shows St. George and St. Alban, England's chief saints. The inscription

is "In memory of Capt. Frederick Wetherell, 2 Battalion, the Royal Scots, who died at Shagehanpore, April 22, 1872, aged 28 years, this window is erected by his brother officers as a token of affection and esteem." A third window, in the south wall, is "In memory of Saml. Phillips Ashby, born 1794, died 1858." A brass in the same wall, says "To the memory of the Hon. Caroline Mary, wife of O. W. Holden Hamborough, of Pipewell Hall, and only daughter of the third Viscount Hood. Born, 30th April, 1840. Died, 14th January, 1890." A brass on the western wall bears the inscription—

✠ Sacred to Clara the beloved wife of William Capel Clarke-Thornhill of Rushton who died July 16 Anno Dom 1865 Aged 29 years. In memory of whom the body of this church was restored Anno Domini 1869.

During this restoration, carried out under the direction of the late Mr. E. F. Law, of Northampton, in underpinning and strengthening the centre column in the church, fragments of a finely chiselled springer to an arch were found in the foundations. In excavating for the heating apparatus at the entrance to the church a stone coffin was unearthed. It was reburied in the churchyard on the north side of the church. A curious discovery was made within the church. In levelling the floor for reseating, the workmen found the corpse of a woman only a few inches below the surface. Rough slabs of native stone surrounded the body and were raised to a central ridge for the whole length.



GOLDINGHAM MONUMENT,  
*From Hyett's "Sepulchral Memorials."*

The entire cavity was filled with powdered charcoal, which had wonderfully preserved the body, the features apparently being perfect; but all was destroyed by a few minutes' exposure to the air.

The two chief monuments in the church are the recumbent effigies of Goldingham and Lord Prior Tresham. The first is still "in the middle of the north chappel or yle," as in 1645; but the aisle itself has had vicissitudes. Since Simonds' time it was divided from the church, and was used for many years as the village school. Bridges mentions it as so used in his history. The boys and girls entered by the present north door, and the Goldingham monument suffered considerably by their clambering over it. The Cokayne vault is beneath this aisle; and the school children, obtaining access through a grated aperture, were wont to play hide-and-seek among the coffins. This opening, which was under the east window of the aisle, is now closed; and an old carved stone with the arms of Cokayne upon it, is built in. The school was removed about 1852, and the aisle was again made an integral portion of the church. For a proper description of the Goldingham memorial we quote Mr. Albert Hartshorne's "Recumbent Monumental Effigies in Northamptonshire" *in extenso* :

"The scanty accounts that exist relating to the family of De Goldingham might, at first sight, make it appear a matter of some difficulty to endeavour to state positively that this effigy represents one of the name; but, on the other hand, the sources from which all that is known of them has been derived, are of the most reliable kind, namely, the Public Records. These valuable evidences associate De Goldingham intimately with Rushton; and, more than that, the date they give for the death of William agrees perfectly with the style of costume which is represented on the effigy. In the absence, therefore, of any other family, so closely connected with the place at this period, there can be but little hesitation in ascribing the figure in question to Sir William de Goldingham. It represents him as wearing the ordinary dress of a knight of the latter half of the XIIIth century, and is carved in Purbeck marble, which has been brought to a high polish. He is habited in a coif, hauberk and chausses of ring mail, and a surcote; the knees are protected by poleyns, and he bears a shield upon his left arm suspended by a guigie. The shield does not appear ever to have been blazoned with any arms, since its entire surface has been polished alike. The coif shows the contrivance for an opening over the left ear, to enable the wearer to put it on and off with greater ease. It is confined round the temples by two straps, one of which is interlaced with the mail. The head rests upon an oblong cushion, supported at either end by oak branches."



There is an engraving of the figure in "Hyett's Sepulchral Memorials;" and a reduced copy accompanies this description on page 65. It is a very fair specimen of the inaccurate way in which professedly accurate drawings were made until recent years. It will be compared with a similar reduction of Mr. Hartshorne's drawing from his book. There are numerous discrepancies; but it need scarcely be said that Mr. Hartshorne is scrupulously accurate in every detail, even to the number of the rows of rings in the coat of mail. Whilst his is faithful, Hyett's is fanciful.

The effigy of Sir Thomas Tresham has already been several times referred to. He wears the dress of the Order assigned to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem by Pope Honorius II.—a long black mantle over the armour, with a white cross flory on the breast, and a cap of the heraldic form. A sword is worn over the mantle; and portions of the armour—a standard of mail, etc.—are visible at the neck, wrists, and ankles.\* The effigy is the only one in England giving the dress of a Knight Hospitaller. The standard of mail is exactly like that shown on the effigy of Sir Richard Knightley (died 1537) in Upton Church near Northampton. The effigy lies on a table monument which bears an inscription around the verge. This inscription in raised carved letters is only fragmentary and is not in its proper order. It should read:

. . . lyethe . the . body . of . S. Thoma . . . the . .  
day . of . marche . in . the . yea . . . ngne . hypon . whose . soule .  
thus . have . marry . amen.

There are five shields on the monument, one at the head, one at the foot, and three on the right side of the figure. The left side is bare: originally it was against the wall in St. Peter's Church. The shield at the foot contains simply a cross flory, the badge worn on the mantle of the Knights Hospitallers. The shields at the head and the centre of the side are alike. They bear, quarterly, 1 and 4, Tresham (apparently) improperly drawn (the coat being six trefoils, 2, 1, 2, and 1, between two flaunches); 2, Harrington; 3 a cross flory; over all an escutcheon of pretence of 10 quarterings, the first of which is Parr, also wrongly drawn. Most of the others appear on the Triangular Lodge, on Sir Thomas Tresham's portrait, and on Sir Thomas's book plate. A ribbon around the centre shield on the side has the following lettering:

. S . Thoma . treshm . k . late . lord . of . . . . Johnes.

The two outer shields on the side are Tresham (drawn as above) impaling Harrington quartering the cross flory.

\* Two sketches (by the Hon. Mrs. George Watson) of this tomb are in vol. 1 (1855) of the "Anastatic Drawing Society."

The following inscription is on a tablet on the west wall :—

Hoc sub Marmore conduntur Reliquiæ  
 CAROLI SAMBORNE LE BAS  
 Filij Ricardi le Bas Natu Maximi  
 Avus  
 E Cadomo Normanix urbe oriundus  
 Annam Sambornensis Familix Hæredem  
 Matrimonio sibi junxit  
 Pater  
 E Galliâ in Angliam arcessitus  
 Officium Mareschalli Ceremoniarum  
 Quatuor deinceps Principibus præstitit  
 Ipse  
 Vir morum Gravitate Simul et Probitate insignis  
 Apud Exteros multum versatus  
 Et rebus agendis imprimis aptus;  
 In super  
 Pietate erga Deum,  
 In Pauperes Magnificentiâ  
 Erga omnes fide et Humanitate  
 Eximius  
 Uxorem duxit Mariam  
 Samuelis Moyer Baronetti Filiam  
 Fæminam egregiè piam ac liberalem  
 Ex hisce Nuptijs  
 Filiam reliquit unicam Rebeccam  
 Admodum Adolescentulam  
 Paternæ Virtutis pariter ac Rei Hæredem  
 Tantæque Gentis Spem  
 Quæ Paternæ Memoiræ hoc Monumento consuluit  
 Natus 18<sup>o</sup> Junij 1675  
 Denatus 27<sup>o</sup> Martij 1724

TRANSLATION.—Under this marble are laid the Remains of CHARLES SAMBORNE LE BAS, eldest Son of Richard le Bas. His Grandfather a native of Cadom a city of Normandy united himself in marriage to Anne the heiress of the Family of Samborne. His Father summoned from France into England fulfilled the office of Marshal of the Ceremonies to four Monarchs in succession. He himself was a man remarkable both for moral influence and upright character, lived much amongst foreigners, and before all was skilled in business. Moreover in piety towards God, in munificence to the Poor, in Faith and Kindness to all, he was pre-eminent. He married Mary daughter of Samuel Moyer Baronet a woman exceedingly pious and charitable. Of this marriage he left an only daughter Rebecca a very young girl, the Heiress alike of her Father's virtue and property, and the Hope of his great race, who devised this as a monument to her father's memory. Born 18th June 1675. Died 27th March 1724.

A mural tablet records the death of the "Rev. Mr. Thos. Jackson, A.M., upwards of 30 years rector of the two parishes in this village."

He died on January 21st, 1756, "in the 74 year of his age." At the bottom of this tablet is: "Charles Jackson, Lord Bishop of Kildare, died the 29 day of March, 1790, aged 76." There is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. John Wetherell, another former rector, at whose expense the chapel, which used to be the village school, was thrown open. Another tablet is to the memory of William Puckford, who, while confidential agent to Mr. William Williams Hope, remodelled the Park. There are also memorials of the Cokayne family, and a number of the Gray family brought from the demolished church of St. Peter. In the churchyard a stone commemorates

John Tyrel & Mary his Wife,  
Who liv'd together a perfect life. . . .

The remainder of the inscription was obliterated in 1869. The Tyrrells, who have lived in Rushton for many years, claim their descent from Sir James Tyrrell, the supposed murderer of Edward V.; and through him from Sir Walter Tyrrell, the friend and slayer of William Rufus. The present head of the Rushton family is a professional trapper: he kills moles and rats for a livelihood: his ancestor killed a king and fled for his life.

The reredos was erected in 1883 from the designs of Mr. Edmund Law, F.R.I.B.A., Northampton. The cost was defrayed by the present rector, the Rev. A. Hawkes. The design is as nearly as may be a copy of a chaste specimen of early Perpendicular work at the neighbouring church of Geddington. Its beauty is its extreme simplicity.

There are five bells in the belfry, the two largest of extreme interest. One is an alphabet bell with no date, but probably cast at the same time as the other, which is dated 1593. The lettering on each is extremely ornate, all the letters being handsome gothic capitals each on a separate panel, and the design of each letter generally including a human being, bird, beast, or monster. The fifth, the dated bell, is undoubtedly the work of Francis Watts, of "Galtrye gate of the burroughe of Leicester." This bell contains as a stamp, thrice emprinted, the representation of a lion's head, full faced, and with the tongue protruding. The stamp was sometimes used by Watts's son and successor, Hugh Watts, who also occasionally employed the same ornamental letters, and was fond of putting them on bells in alphabetical sequence, as on the Rushton fourth bell. The shield at the end of the lettering on the fourth bell represents a stamp in the possession of the Watts family, and

was generally used by Hugh Watts on all his work. The lettering on the five bells is as follows:

1 CÆLORUM CHRISTE PLACEAT TIBI REX SONUS  
ISTE GLORIA DEO SOLI 1720.

(O Christ, the King of Heaven, may this sound be pleasing to Thee. Glory to God alone.)

2 GLORIA DEO SOLI OMNIA FIANI AD GLORIAM  
DEI A.D. 1732

(Glory to God alone. Let all be done to the Glory of God.)

3 THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1844

4 A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S U

5 C U M E □ G U M E □ A N D □ P R H A 1598

The second bell is cracked. The fifth is the old bell of St. Peters.

The silver communion service, we learn from Mr. Christopher A. Markham's recent work on the Communion Plate of Northamptonshire Churches, consists of a handsome paten, cup, flagon, and bread holder, which were made in London about 1663. The only vessel inscribed is the bread-holder, which bears the date "1663"; the arms: Party per pale. Dexter, arg., three cocks gu., COCKAYNE, Sinister, az., a bend between three cotises and six covered cups or, BUTLER; and the words "The gift of Mistris Thomasin Cockayne." The donor of this vessel was the daughter of John Butler, of Blakesley, gentleman. She married John Cockayne, Esquire of Rushton, and died on February 10th, 1678. She was buried in Sibbertoft Church, where there is a monument to her memory.

The earliest register mentioned by Bridges, that commencing in 1538, is no longer at Rushton. The oldest register at present does not begin until 1669, though there is an entry or two earlier on the second page, evidently copied from an older book. From 1669 to 1678 inclusive the register is very badly kept indeed. It is disappointing to find no Tresham entry at all, especially as in Sir Thomas Isham's Journal ("Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," vol. II., p. 121) mention is made of a Tresham being buried at Newton in 1672.

The report of the Charity Commissioners appointed in 1818 gives particulars of two local charities. The first is known as "Quarles's Gift." The Commissioners say: "William Quarles, who died in 1671, bequeathed 50*l.* to the town of Rushton, the interest thereof

to be distributed in bread, weekly, to the poor. This fund was placed in the hands of a person named Church, and the interest thereof was paid by him until his death, and afterwards by his widow, until the year 1811, when she became embarrassed in her circumstances, and assigned her effects to trustees for payment of her debts. The sum of 15*l*. which has been received for dividends on the sum of 50*l*. has been invested in the purchase of three per cent. annuities, in the name of the rector, and the dividends, 11*s*. 4*d*. a year, are laid out with other sums voluntarily subscribed, in the purchase of bread, which is given away weekly at the church." The present rector, the Rev. A. Hawkes, some time since, from his own purse, restored the amount to the original sum. An inscription on a stone in the church reads as follows:

Be it Kept in Perpetvall Mem-  
ORY That WILLIAM QVARES GEN-  
tle MAN. Fellow. OF PIMBROOK CO-  
llege IN CAMBRIDGE Did Give TO  
The TOWN OF RVSTON Fiftie POUND  
The interft OR The RENT OF The  
PVRchase to be Given IN BREAD  
weekly TO the POORE so LONG  
As the VVORLD ENDVref. This NO-  
ble BENEFACTER died The 15 DAY  
OF MARCH 1671.

The Charity Commissioners also report on the second charity: "The Honourable William Cockayne, who died in 1809, bequeathed 100*l*. to be invested in the funds, the interest thereof to be distributed by the rector's family to twelve or more of the poorest people not on the parish, in such manner as should appear most serviceable. The produce of this bequest was laid out in the purchase of 105*l*. 17*s*. 8*d*. four per cent. annuities, now three and a half per cent. annuities standing in the name of the Rev. J. L. Wetherell, and the dividends, 3*l*. 16*s*. 4*d*. a year, are distributed at Easter, among poor people selected by the rector."

There is also a legacy of £300 (now £258 3*s*. consols), left by Mr. Samuel Phillips Ashby, in 1858. The proceeds are given away in coals throughout the parish on the day before Christmas Day, in accordance with the terms of the will.

Charles Hickman, D.D., Bishop of Derry, was a native of Rushton. His father, William Hickman, lived at Barnack. He was a student at Christ Church, Oxford, and became minister of St. Ebb's Church in that city, and afterwards, in 1692, lecturer of St. James, Westminster. Subsequently rector of Hogs Norton, "AN. Leicestershire, he was enthroned Bishop of Derry in 1702. He

held

the see eleven years, dying in 1713; and was buried in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey. It is said that as a writer of sermons he has had scarcely a superior, and but few equals. He published a number of sermons, including one "Preach'd before the Lord Mayor<sup>b</sup> and Court of Aldermen, June 27, 1680;" another, "Preached before the Right Honourable George Earl of Berkeley, Governour, and the Company of Merchants of England Trading into the Levant Seas, January 25, 1680;" another, "Preached before the Honourable House of Commons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday, the 19th of October, 1690, being the Thanksgiving Day for the Wonderful Preservation of His Majesties Person;" others preached before "the Queen at White-Hall," on October 26th, 1690; October 2nd, 1692; and March 15th, 1693; one preached at St. Bride's Church on St. Cecilia's Day, November 22nd, 1695, being the "Anniversary Feast of the Lovers of Music;" and another "Preached at Christ-Church in Dublin, Before His Grace James Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and the House of Lords," on November 5th, 1703. He also published two volumes of printed sermons.

An error appears on page 10. Mr. Clarke-Thornhill was never in the Durham Light Infantry, as there stated; but was in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Mr. Clarke-Thornhill in 1856 had the fine old staircase cleansed of its paint and restored (*ante* p. 14).

[This article will be continued in part 44. It will then include notes on the portrait of Sir Thomas Tresham at Boughton House, Sir Thomas Tresham's armorial book plate, and Winstanley's View of Rushton; and will be further illustrated.—ED.]

826.—"NOTES ON THE SURNAMES OF FRANCUS, FRANCEIS, FRENCH, ETC., in Scotland, with an account of the Frenches of Thornydykes, by A. D. Weld French, Author of the 'Index Armorial,' . . . Boston. Privately printed, 1893" (722, 743).—A few years ago Mr. French published a volume, the "Index Armorial," in which he summed up most exhaustively, the origin and history of the French family in France and Great Britain. The first part of the present volume is a compendium of ancient deeds and documents, supplying evidence for Mr. French's former assertions so far as Scotland is concerned. The second part of the book is a history of that particular branch of the French family that had at its head the Lairds of Thorndike. The book is a wonderful testimony to the indefatigable zeal of the author in this particular branch of knowledge.

<sup>b</sup> Sir Robert Clayton, a native of Bulwick, Northamptonshire, was Lord Mayor of London in 1680.



SIR WILLIAM DE GOLDINGHAM.



SIR THOMAS TRESHAM.

EFFIGIES IN RUSHTON CHURCH.





827.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463, 500, 578, 589, 742, 789).

Bath Abbey Church, South transept.

"Hic sepelitur corpus Mariæ Nicolls | vxoris Avgvstini Nicolls  
de Faxton in | Com' Northton Militis vnvs Iusticiari | orv Dni  
Regis de Banco Qvæ salviem | hic quærendo mortem invenit  
4<sup>o</sup> Maij | 1614 Annoqvæ Regis Iacobi 12<sup>o</sup>."

Seven Latin verses follow.

Bath Abbey Church, North aisle.

"Near this spot | are deposited the remains | of the | Rev<sup>d</sup>  
Thomas Haweis, L.L.B & M.D. | 57 years Rector | of All Saints,  
Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire | Chaplain and Principal Trustee |  
to the late | Countess of Huntingdon | and | Founder of the  
Missionary Society. | He died | Feb<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1820 | Aged 87 | [Here  
follow 4 four-line verses.] Also in the family vault beneath are  
deposited | the remains of Emily Gould, Grand-daughter of the  
above, who died Nov<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1838, Aged 5 years."

D.

828.—SOME DICEY MAPS (324, 383, 526, 793).—In the collection of the late Mr. John Wallis, of Kettering, was a fine series of maps and other publications issued from the Dicey press. Among them are:—

"A New Mapp of York Shire With the Post & Cross Roads, and other remarks, according to the latest and Best Observations." The map was engraved on copper by Sutton Nicholls, and was "Printed & Sold by Dicey & Co. in Aldermary Church-Yard London." The date is about 1740. It is curious to see Sheffield spelt "Sheafeld" and instead of the "County of Durham," "The Bishoprick of Durham"; but most curious of all is the statement that a "starr" is placed above the towns which send members to "Set" in Parliament.

"Africa Corrected from Observations of Mess<sup>rs</sup> of ye Royal Societies at London and Paris." This is a large two-sheet coloured map, sold by "C. Dicey and Co. in Aldermary Church Yard London." The coast line is very good; the interior is amusing. It was evidently a very dark continent then. It is spotted with short descriptive sentences of localities, some of which I extract:—"Desert of Agades wherein is found Plenty of Manna which they sell in this Town, Agdes." "Deserts. Dangerous Passing for Thieves." "Desert of Lumptunes Inhabited by a Nation Proud and Brutish." "K: Gorhan. The Inhabitants have a particular

Language to themselves." "Mountain which is said to Abound with Emeralds." "K: Ouangara From whence is brought Gold, Sene & Slaves." "Cuntry of Bokkemeale Inhabited by the Jaga. They Rob their Neighbors the Bakke Bakke of Their Elephants Teeth." "The Ground is fertile but Desolate And the aire is Unwholesome." "Cafres very Barbarouse." The great width of the sheet gives room for some interesting "sculptures." There is an emblematic representation in which a giant negress, Father Nile, elephants, lion, crocodile, and serpent are prominent figures. Two large pictures represent some blacks roasting human legs and arms on spits placed over roaring fires; and a fight between naked whites and naked blacks. The chief incident of this battle is a white man in the act of devouring a black, much in the same way that a tiger is supposed to seize and eat its prey. There is also "A Prospect of the Cape of Good Hope," as well as a view of the Fort of Good Hope.

One of Speed's Maps of Oxfordshire, with the date erased from the copper plate is another interesting map "described with ye Citie and ye Armes of the Colledges of y famous Vniuersity." The plate evidently fell into the hands of Oluer Dicey, who had the imprint of the former publisher beaten out, and had engraved instead in an unsuspected corner of the map: "Performed by John Speed, and are to be sold by C. Dicey & Co. in Aldermary Church-Yard London."

The prints include "The Royal and Most Pleasant Game of the Goose," played on this marked paper with two dice. It was an exciting gambling game, just the thing to pass the evening over. Something very similar is sold at Christmas-time nowadays, "counters to be used" instead of money.

There is a series also of twelve plates emblematic of the months. Each month is represented by the half length figure of a decidedly homely young lady attired in costume suitable to the season. The views in the distance also indicate the time of the year, as for instance, skating in January, ploughing in February, and a storm in March. A couplet explains the emblem thus:

JANUARY.—Wrapt in my Hood and Cloak, my Hands in Muff,  
And yet I scarce can keep me Warm Enough.

FEBRUARY.—Blow the bleak Northern Winds with Sleet and Snow,  
Safe in my Cloak I can defy them now.

The imprint has the names of Dicey and Marshall. R. Marshall seems to have been the artist. Mr. John Taylor, of the Dryden Press, Northampton, was the purchaser.

K.

829.—LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (358, 409, 539, 577, 784).—SIR ROBERT CLAYTON.—An exceedingly fine process picture of Sir Robert Clayton appears in the November, 1894, number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" (p. 358). It is taken from an engraving in the possession of Mr. C. Van Noorden and illustrates an article on "Christ's Hospital" by Mr. George Clinch. The following interesting reference to Sir Robert Clayton occurs in the article:—"The Great Fire of London proved very disastrous to Christ's Hospital. Not only was a large portion of the building destroyed by the devouring flames, but other houses, the property of the charity, were also injured or demolished. The damage to the Hospital itself had not been wholly repaired in 1675, when, by the generosity of Sir Robert Clayton, the fallen structure was rebuilt under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. Mr. Morrice, the partner of Sir Robert, both governors of the Hospital, undertook to bear half the expense, which was estimated at £5,000. During the progress of the work of repair, however, various improvements were introduced into the plan, with the effect of doubling the amount of the anticipated cost; and, owing to Mr. Morrice's death, the whole of this burden fell upon Sir Robert Clayton. The identity of this generous benefactor remained for a time a secret, but eventually the truth was made public. The real name was recorded in an inscription upon a stone tablet placed near the founder's statue at the south entrance, bearing the date of 1682" (pp. 362-3).

JOHN T. PAGE.

830.—WARKTON PARISH REGISTERS.—Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials.—Thanks are due to the present Rector for his kind permission to make the following extracts:

Boughton House.

C. S.

# BAPTISMS.

- 1591 Susanna Stone the daughter of Thomas Stone the xxij of August
- 1593 Susanna Stone the daughter of Thomas Stone the 13<sup>th</sup> of May
- 1594 Samuel Stone the sonne of Thomas Stone the xij of October.
- 1622 Annah Estwicke the daughter of Nicholas Estwicke & Annah his wife Julie 6
- 1624 Alice Estwick y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Nicholas Estwick & Agnes his wife was baptized August 15
- 1636 Joseph Charnock the sonne of Thomas Charnock & Dorotheie his wife, a traveller dwelling as they say at Okinbun (?) Weston, Huntindoneshire, was baptized Decem: 25
- 1643 Margaret Howard, daughter to Widowe Howard, a traveller, who saith she dwels at Lincoln was baptized Jan: 14

- 1651 William Fitz geoffrey born at Kittering was baptized April 12
- 1660 Henry Raymond son to Henry Raymond and Mary his wife was borne Novemb: 23, and baptized Decemb: 6<sup>th</sup>, 1660, and he died the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 1661
- 1662 Henry Raymond son to Henry Raymond & Mary his wife was borne April 7<sup>th</sup>, & baptized April 20<sup>th</sup> 1662
- 1663 Susanna Raymond daughter to Henry Raymond & Mary his wife was borne March 6, & baptized March 24<sup>th</sup>
- 1663 Joseph Raymond, son to Henry Raymond & Mary his wife, was borne May the 23<sup>rd</sup>, and baptized May 31.
- 1666 Henry Raymond, son to Henry Raymond and Mary his wife was borne Feb: 23, and Baptized March 12<sup>th</sup>
- 1668 Edward Raymond son to Henry Raymond & Mary his wife was borne Decemb: 4<sup>th</sup>, and baptized Decemb: 21
- 1670 Deborah Holland daughter to Robert Holland and Christian his wife, travellers who lived as they say at Burslom in Staffordshire, was baptized here May 15<sup>th</sup>
- 1673 Thomas Raymond, son to Henry Raymond and Mary his wife, was borne March 11<sup>th</sup> 1672, and baptized March 25<sup>th</sup> 1673
- 1778 Thomas son of T. T. Lydiat, Rector of this Parish, & Sarah his wife, born Aug<sup>t</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1778. Baptized Oct. 5<sup>th</sup>
- 1784 Mary, Daughter of T. T. Lydiat, Rector of this Parish, and Sarah his wife, borne Dec<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1783, privately baptized Feb<sup>r</sup> 14, 1784, and afterwards publicly rec<sup>d</sup>
- 1786 Sarah, daughter of T. T. Lydiat, Rector of this Parish, and Sarah his wife, born April 14<sup>th</sup>, privately baptized May 9<sup>th</sup>

## MARRIAGES.

- 1567 Thomas Sutton and Margery Symon the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of November maryed
- 1589 William Philippes and Anne Binge the 6<sup>th</sup> of June, maryed
- 1639 Lewes Griffen, of S. Andrew's Parish in Northampton and Susanna Cave were married Nov: 24
- 1639 Daniel Negus Vicar of Hemington and Cecilie Estwick were married Feb: 13
- 1649 Robert Hawgood and Marie Latimer both of Harrowden were married febr. 18
- 1650 Henrie Cheke and Katherine Richardson both of Kettering were married May 15
- 1652 Thomas Wa . . . . . of Aldwinkle and Anne Harper of Rothwell were married by Mr. King June 15

- 1653 John Ekins min. of God's word at Weekeley and Martha East, grandchild to M<sup>r</sup> Estwick, were married the 29 of September 1653
- 1659 M<sup>r</sup> John Hemington and M<sup>rs</sup> Katherine Hunt, both of Brigstock were married here July 21 : 1659
- 1699 Thomas Willows of Oundle and Mary Phillips of y<sup>e</sup> same were married by Licence Sept : 1, 1699
- 1712 Joseph Dainty and Sarah Nichols both of the Parish of Barton Seagrave were married by certificate July 13<sup>th</sup>
- 1712 Henry Foster of Newton Hall and Eliz : Cooke of the Parish of Weldon were married Octb<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>

BURIALS.

- 1607 Dorothy Stone August 25 Buried
- 1617 M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Stone parson of Warton April 18<sup>th</sup> Buried
- 1634 Annie Estwicke y<sup>e</sup> wife of Nicholas Estwicke was buried Juli 8
- 1645 Edward Hohn was killed by a souldier & buried June 11
- 1658 Nicholas Estwick minister of Warkton and Edeth Estwicke his wife were both buried September 9 1658<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> (1658). Nicholas Estwick, rector of Warkton, preached the funeral sermon of the eminent Puritan divine, Robert Bolton, who was rector of the neighbouring parish of Broughton. The sermon was printed in 1633 with the following title :—

A Learned and Godly Sermon Preached on the XIX day of December, Anno Dom. MDCXXX. at the Funerall of Mr. Robert Bolton Batchelour in Divinity and Minister of Broughton in Northampton-Shire. By Mr. Nicholas Estwick, Batchelour in Divinity, and sometimes fellow of Christs Colledge in Cambridge, and now Minister of Warkton in Northampton-Shire. Revised and somewhat enlarged by the Author, and now at the importunity of some friends published.

This sermon was reprinted in 1635 and again in 1639. He also published (in 1644) :—Christ's Submission to his Father's Will. Set forth in a Sermon Preached at Thrapston in Northampton-shire.

And (in 1648) a " Treatise of the Holy Ghost,"

In which the God-head of the third Person of the Trinitie is strongly asserted by Scripture-Arguments. And defended against the Sophisticall subtleties of John Bidle. By Mr. Nicholas Estwick, D.D., sometime Fellow of Christ-Colledg in Cambridg, and now Pastor of Warkton in the Countie of Northampton.

A second pamphlet against Mr. Bidle, written by Mr. Estwick, ran through two editions at least. The title of the first is—

Mr. Bidle's Confession of Faith, touching the Holy Trinity, wherein his Chief Designe to overthrow that Sacred Mystery and the Deity of our Blessed Saviour is Examined and Confuted. With VII. Arguments to prove the Deity of the Son of God. By Nicholas Estwick, B.D. Sometimes Fellow of Christs Colledg in Cambridg, and now Minister of Gods Word at Warkton in Northampton Shire. London, Printed by Tho. Maxey for Nath. Ekins, at the Gun neer the West-end of Pauls. 1655.

The second issue was in 1656.

- 1661 Henry Raymond was buried May 12  
 1662 Henry Raymond son to Henry and Mary his wife was buried  
 Sep: 2<sup>nd</sup> 1662  
 1681 M<sup>r</sup> Henry Raymond Rector of Warckton buried Feb: 15  
 1681  
 1682 Mary Raimond widow of Henry Raimond late Rector of  
 Warckton was buried 28 Novemb: 1682  
 1690 The Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess of Mountagu was  
 buried September 26 1690  
 1702 The Honourable Winwood Mountagu Lord Mounthermer  
 second son to y<sup>e</sup> Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Ralph Earle of Mountagu  
 was buried June 18<sup>th</sup> 1702  
 1708 His Grace Ralph Duke Mountague was buried March 16  
 1708<sup>b</sup>  
 1711 John Marquess of Mounthermer son to his Grace John Duke  
 of Mountague was buried Sep: 7<sup>th</sup>  
 1717 Leonard Van Dert Mulin died y<sup>e</sup> 18 of April, and was Buried  
 y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> of April<sup>c</sup>  
 1741 Charles Lamotte D.D. Chaplain to His Royal Highness  
 Frederick Prince of Wales and Rector of this Parish  
 was buried Jan: 14 1741<sup>d</sup>

<sup>b</sup> (1708) Concerning Duke Ralph the following entry occurs in the Registers of Little Saint Bartholomew, London:

"1638 Ralphe, son of Edward Montagu, eldest son of Lord Montagu, by Anne his wife, dau. of Lady Winwood, Dec: 24, baptized."

<sup>c</sup> (1717) Head Gardener at Boughton, under whose directions the extensive gardens there were laid out. Mentioned by Morton in his Nat. Hist. Northants, p. 253.

<sup>d</sup> (1741) This entry occurs twice, Books 1 and 2 of the Registers overlapping. Charles Lamotte three pamphlets. The first, on the title page of which he is described as "A.M. Chaplain to the Duke of Montagu, F.R.S., and Member of the Society of Antiquaries in London," is—

An Essay upon the State and Condition of Physicians among the Antients: occasioned by a late Dissertation of the Reverend Dr. Middleton: asserting that Physic was seruire and Dishonourable among the old Romans, and only practis'd by Slaves, and the meanest of the People.

The next, by "Charles Lamotte, D.D., F.R.S.," is—

An Essay upon Poetry and Painting, with Relation to the Sacred and Profane History. With an Appendix Concerning Obscenity in Writing and Painting.

This was printed in 1730. The third was a sermon—

The Greatness of God's Works in the Vegetable World, and the Pleasure that attends the Searches and Enquiries after them. In a Sermon Preached in St. Martin's Church in Stamford-Baron. At a Meeting of Gentlemen Florists, and Gardeners, August the 12th, 1740.

This was "Printed by Francis Howgate at Stamford in Lincolnshire."

- 1745 J<sup>no</sup> Raymond of Wellingboro, Hospital man at Weekley, and son to Henry Raymond once Rector of this Parish, was buried in the Chancel Jan : 7<sup>th</sup> 174<sup>5</sup>;
- 1747 M<sup>r</sup> Charles Bridges, Uncle to the late John Bridges Esq<sup>re</sup> of Barton, was buried in the middle of the chancel facing the chancel door Dec : 18<sup>th</sup> Anno Dom : 1747 Ætat 77
- 1749 The most noble John Duke of Montague departed this life July 6<sup>th</sup>, at his house at Whitehall, Spring Garden, and was interr'd here July 20<sup>th</sup>, Ætat 59 \*
- 1751 Mary Dutchess of Montagu, relict of John Duke of Montagu, was interr'd May 30<sup>th</sup>
- 1759 M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Payne, widow of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Samuel Payne, late Rector of Shering, in Essex, and Aunt to the Rev<sup>d</sup> Joshua Stephenson of this Parish, was buried under the Rector's Pew in this Church June 4<sup>th</sup> 1759
- 1761 The R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lady Mary Montagu, 2<sup>nd</sup> daughter of George Earl of Cardigan, and Mary Countess of Cardigan, was buried July 14<sup>th</sup>
- 1766 The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lady Henrietta Montagu 3<sup>rd</sup> daughter of George Earl of Cardigan, and Mary Countess of Cardigan, was buried April 9<sup>th</sup>
- 1770 The most noble John Marquis of Monthermer, Baron Montagu of Boughton, was buried Ap : 21<sup>st</sup>
- 1772 The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Isabella Montagu, daughter of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> The Lord and Lady Beaulieu, was buried September the 8<sup>th</sup>
- 1775 The most noble Mary Dutchess of Montagu was buried May 13<sup>th</sup>
- 1786 Sarah, daughter of T. T. Lydiat, Rector of this Parish, and Sarah his wife, was buried May 18<sup>th</sup>
- 1786 The Countess of Beaulieu was buried Dec : 28<sup>th</sup>
- 1787 The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Montagu, son of the Earl of Beaulieu was buried July 10<sup>th</sup>
- 1789 M<sup>rs</sup> Dorothy Sone, widow of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Philip Sone, formerly Rector of this Parish was buried in the Church Yard on the North side of the Chancel, Oct<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>
- 1790 The most noble George Duke of Montagu was buried June 9<sup>th</sup>
- 1794 . . . Hussey, sister of Earl Beaulieu, was buried 21<sup>st</sup> May †

\* (1749) Originally written 5<sup>th</sup> July. Collins' Peerage (ed. 1756) and the monumental inscription in Warkton Church state he died on the 6<sup>th</sup>. But on the Duke's coffin plate the date is the 5<sup>th</sup>. According to the Weekley Parish Register Duke John was born at Boughton 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1690, and baptised 11<sup>th</sup> April following.

† (1794) Her name was *Elisabeth*, vide her coffin plate.

- 1802 The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Earl Beaulieu was buried Dec: 14<sup>th</sup>  
 1804 Thomas Troughton Lydiat, Clerk, Rector of this Parish, was buried April 17<sup>th</sup>  
 1808 George Henry Lord Scott, the eldest son of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Earl of Dalkeith, was buried March 12<sup>th</sup>  
 1814 The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lady Katherine Frances M. Scott buried 16<sup>th</sup> June, aged 10  
 1814 Her Grace Harriet Katherine Dutchess of Buccleugh and Queensberry buried Sep<sup>r</sup> 11, aged 40.  
 1819 Charles William Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry buried 27 May, aged 47.  
 1827 Elizabeth Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry buried 3 Dec: aged 85.  
 1844 Lady Anne Elizabeth Douglas-Montagu-Scott buried Aug: 20<sup>th</sup>, aged 48.

In the copy of an old list, formerly in the Sexton's possession, of the coffin plates in the Montagu vaults at Warkton, occurs the following:—

Lady Eleanor Montague. Died Febr<sup>y</sup> the 23, 1709, in the first year of her age. Daughter of John Duke of Montague.

There is, however, no corresponding entry in the Registers, and the lower vault is now sealed up.

831.—**SURNAMES.**\*—In few departments of archæology has there been so much advance in the last twenty years as in the study of the origin and history of surnames. It is not long since the crudest notions sufficed, and the origin of a surname was judged entirely from its present form without any regard to its history. Indeed, to suggest the history of a name would have been pronounced ridiculous. It is now known that many a name formerly regarded as betokening a calling or peculiarity has nothing to do with either. There is a disposition, however, at the present time to run into the opposite extreme, and find a surname in almost every village and hamlet in the land. It is hardly the way to search out the history of surnames to take a couple of directories and every time a place-name coincides with, or approaches to, a surname to say at once that the one is the origin of the other. Everyone knows that in the matter of spelling at least personal names and place names have suffered terrible mutilations, and it is not reasonable that the form in which they were in the main stereotyped in the seventeenth and

\* *British Family Names: Their Origin and Meaning, with List of Scandinavian Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman Names.* By Henry Barber M.D. (Clerk), author of "*Furness and Cartmel Notes*," . . . etc. . . . London: Elliott Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C., 1894, pp.x, 235.



eighteenth centuries would in even a majority of cases be the same. For this reason we are inclined to mistrust here and there the Rev. Dr. Barber's valuable work on British surnames. Mr. Barber has taken an infinity of pains to place before the student the best information and the benefit of his own careful researches. To us in Northamptonshire the book is especially valuable, for the county holds an almost unique geographical and political position in the consideration of family names. During a lengthened research in studying the place names of the Danelagh, a district including more than half of Northamptonshire, being that part of England lying north and east of Watling Street, Dr. Barber accumulated a great number of names from ancient sources necessary for unravelling the tangled skein of local etymology. "The chief object," he tells us, in the present work "has been to avoid anything like guess-work or fancy interpretation, and to seek for a definition among such sources as seemed likely to supply it, so that when a word could not be referred to any reasonable origin it was put on the shelf until time, experience, and discovery should verify it." Dr. Barber has much information to impart. He writes:—

"Much speculation has arisen as to the date when surnames were first used in this country. It is now pretty well admitted that they began to be adopted about A.D. 1000. According to Lower, the practice commenced in Normandy, and gradually extended itself to this country; but the use of surnames was occasionally hereditary among the Anglo-Saxons before the Conquest, and the general adoption of family designations. He quotes from a document referred to in Sharon Turner's 'History of the Anglo-Saxons as existing among the Cottonian MSS.' (No. 1,856 in Cod. Dipl.), bearing no date, but undoubtedly earlier than 1066. It states that

'Hwita Hatte was a keeper of bees at Hœthfelda, and Tate Hatte, his daughter, was the mother of Wulsige, the shooter; and Lulle Hatte, the sister of Wulsige, Helstan had for his wife in Wealadene. Wifus and Dunne and Seolce were born in Hœthfelda. Duding Hatte, the son of Wifus, is settled at Wealadene; and Ceolmund Hatte, the son of Dunne, is also settled there; and Ætheleah Hatte, the son of Seolce, is also there; and Tate Hatte, the sister of Cenwald, Mæg hath for his wife at Weligan; and Ealdelm, the son of Here-thrythe, married the daughter of Tate. Werlaff Hatte, the father of Werstan, was the rightful owner of Hœthfelda.'

"In the time of King Edward the Confessor there was among the Saxon tenants in Suffolk one Leuric Hobbesune. Suert Magno or Manni, Godric Poinc, Tedricus Pointel, Siuuard Rufus, Stigand Soror also occur. At the time of the Domesday Survey they were becoming more numerous, for both the tenants-in-chief and the

under tenants possessed them. Thus we find Alwin Dodesune, Godric Cratel, William Goizenboded, William Hosed, Hugo Lasne, Walter Achet, Osmund Angevin, Roger Arundel, Bernard Barb, Walter Bec, Hugo Bolebec, William Bonvaslet, Aluin Coc (bedellus), William Denomore, Roger Deramis, etc. Names which betoken association with territorial possession and occupations, and Christian names also, are not difficult to distinguish; but the oldest names of all are those which belong to the Norse or Frisian settlers, except such as are probably of Celtic or British origin. In one district in England a marked peculiarity in the names of the people exists. This is known as the Danish Settlement (Danelagh), which, by agreement between Alfred and Guthrum, renewed by Edmund and Anlaf in 941, was divided from the Saxon kingdom by a line passing along the Thames, the Lea and the Ouse, following the course of Watling Street, the old Roman road running in a straight line from London by Stony Stratford to Chester. Here, as might be expected, is a strong Norse element, and this distinction is more clearly marked the further east one goes from this line, as the names have not undergone the modification so often found in the west, since in many cases the original Scandinavian form prevails. The family nomenclature of this part of the country undoubtedly requires particular treatment. It is not surprising, therefore, to discover many personal names, either of pure Norse patronymics or of places or qualities. The language—dialect if preferred—of the North of England is to this day full of words and expressions which can only be explained by the help of the Icelandic as the representative of the old Northern languages spoken by the Scandinavian settlers in England. The colonization of Iceland was included in that stream of emigration which began to leave Norway A.D 852, and spread along the coasts of Normandy, England, Ireland, and Scotland up to the end of the eleventh century. For about four hundred years afterwards the old Norse tongue was locked up in that remarkable Northern island, and preserved almost incorrupt, while the mother country became affected and its original language considerably modified by contact with other European nations. In a sort of Domesday Book, compiled by the authorities in Iceland (*Íslands Landnámabók*), there was, among other matters recorded and deposited in the cathedral of Reykyavik, a roll of the names of the original settlers (of which perhaps a third are women) and the lands they occupied, making about five thousand proper names. This remarkable document, which has been preserved, throws great light upon the derivation of many personal and local names in Scotland and Northern England hitherto considered to be obscure,

and it is as necessary to the antiquary as the so-called 'Roll of Battell Abbey' or the Domesday Book of the Conqueror. It is, in fact, the chief storehouse for genealogical knowledge.

"The terminations *ing*, *kin*, and *son*, so common in English names, are derived from the Norse *ingr*, *kyn*, and *sonr*, the *r* being dropped in compounds. The Danish make the last *sen*. Also *kyn* must not be confounded with the diminutive-endings : Germ., *chen* ; Fris., *ken* and *ke* ; Flem., *kin* ; which have quite a different meaning and are used in pet names chiefly. The diminutives, Frisian, *ken*, *ke*, *ock*, and *cock* ; Norman French, *et*, *ette*, *let*, *ot*, *otte*, *ell* ; Old Norse, *i*, *a*, *ki*, *ka*, *gi*, *ga*, *ungr*, *ingr*, *lingr*, should be noted. Let us then apply the test of the old world sources to the family names of this country, comparing them in the first instance with those of the Northern nations, the Scandinavians (Danes so called), the Frisians (*i.e.*, Saxons), the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) in Domesday Book, and, in the second place, with existing names in Northern Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Normandy, Holland, and Flanders. In addition to these quarries, which the writer will endeavour to work, it may be mentioned that there are many names which clearly bear the stamp of foreign origin and have not yet been so entirely metamorphosed but that their Continental source may be discovered. An Act of the Irish Parliament (5 Edw. IV., c. 3, A.D. 1465) ordained that every Irishmen dwelling betwixt or amongst Englishmen in the counties of Dublin, Myeth, Vriel, and Kildare, should dress like Englishmen and take an English surname, of a town (as Sutton, Chester, etc.), or colour (as white, black), or art (as smith, carpenter, etc.), or office (as cook or butler), and he and his issue should use the same under a specified penalty. Thus, O'Gowan became Smith and MacIntyre Carpenter, etc. Most surnames will be found to come under one or other of the following heads :—

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Nicknames.            | 5. Trade names.      |
| 2. Clan or tribal names. | 6. Christian names.  |
| 3. Place-names.          | 7. Foreign names.    |
| 4. Official names.       | 8. Foundling names." |

In the list of over 40,000 British family names given by Dr. Barber we notice the following as being referred to Northamptonshire place names :—

Aldwinckle	Ashton	Raynton
Armstrong (from Arm- ston)	Astell (from Astwell)	Benfield (from Benefield)
Arston (from Harston)	Aston	Billing
Ashby	Barton	Blakesley
Ashley	Battershall (from Patti- shall)	Blatherwick
		Bowden

Brackley	Harrington	Stanyon (from Stanion)
Bradden	Higham	Stoke
Braybrook	Houghton	Stotesbury (from
Brigstock	Kettering	Stottersbury) ?
Buckby	Laxton	Stuchbury
Byfield	Middleton	Strickson (from Strixton)
Catesby	Newton	Titchmarsh
Clipston	Norton	Wakefield
Cosgrave	Olcott (from Holcott)	Waldergrave (from Wal-
Cosgrove	Onley	grave)
Crick	Orlebar (from Orling-	Walton
Croughton	bury)	Warden
Curtler (from Curtley) ?	Peacock (from Peakirk)	Warmington
Danetree	Piddington	Watford
Denton	Pilton	Weeden
Desborough	Preston	Weeding (from Weedon)
Dingley	Pugsley (from Puxley)	Weldon
Disbrowe (from Des-	Pullbrook (from Pole-	Welford
borough)	brook)	Welton
Dodington	Quinton	Whitfield
Easton	Rands (from Raunds)	Wilby
Elderton (from Alderton)	Rothwell	Wilton
Gretton	Rushton	Woolaston
Haddon	Silverstone	Wootton
Halket (from Holcott)	Stamford	Wykeham
Hardwicke	Stanford	Yardley
Hargrave		

Two or three of the above are given as alternative derivations. Dr. Barber might have added the following, which he refers to similar place names in other counties :—

Addington	Cottingham	Pinkney
Alderton	Dean, Deane, and Dene	Rowell (from Rothwell)
Alston (from Harleston)	Elkington	Seagrave
Althorp	Hartwell	Stoke
Apthorpe	Hemington	Stow
Barnewell	Horton	Thrupp (from Rothers-
Boddington	Marston	thorpe, commonly
Braunston	Merton	Thrupp)
Caldecote	Newnham	Upton
Corby	Oakley	Weston
Coton	Old	Woodford

We feel the following are interesting enough to quote in *extenso* :—

**ARMSTRONG.** From Armston ; a local name, Northants (?). Or from the Irish Lamb Saidir (strong arm) ; a nickname.

**BREWER.** *French* Bruyère ; a personal name. William Briwere, a favourite of Henry II., descended from Drogo de Bevreire, a Fleming, who held lands in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Yorkshire (Domesday Book).

**ORLEBAR.** From Orlingbury; a local name, Northamptonshire (?). Or *Dutch* Haleber; a personal name (?). [It is a curious fact that the Orlebars are domiciled at Orlingbury.]

**PEACOCK.** From Peakirk; a local name, Northamptonshire. Or *German* Piechocki; a personal name.

We have before us "The Names of the Iustices of Peace, in England and Wales. As they stand in Commission in their several Counties this Michaelmas Terme 1650." Excluding the peers and officers of the State, who seem to be justices for all counties, there are about 40 names, a number of them bearing well-known county names. Christopher Yelverton, John Puleston, George Montague, Gilbert Pickering, Edward Hanbury, John Claypool, John Cartwright, John Maunsell, William Ward, John Norton, John Thornton, Thomas Pentelowe, George Linne, Erasmus Dryden, and Henry Berkley, we learn from Dr. Barber to be bearers of names derived from places. Thomas Bletso and John Norwich may be added to the list, and possibly Thomas Elmes and Thomas Brooks. Most of the others are personal names, several appear in Domesday Book. Only eight do not appear in Mr. Barber's list, showing the exhaustive nature of his work. Beautifully printed on hand made paper, and well got up, no one who has the slightest interest in English names can afford to be without it. K.

**832.—REFERENCES TO NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BELLS IN FOUNDERS' CATALOGUES, &c.**—There are seven Bell Founders' Catalogues at the Bodleian, which are thus indexed :—

1. Bagley (Henry), Chalcombe, Northampton, and Witney, Oxon, bellfounder. A catalogue of peals of bells, and of bells in and for peals, cast by him. (Single sheet). *Oxford* 1732, fol. [*Willis MS.* fol. 43. (26).]

2. Ester (Thomas), Bellfounder, Whitechapel. List of bells cast by Thomas Lester, from Aug. 1738. (Single leaf). *n. p. or d.* fol. [*Willis MSS.* fol. xliii (27).]

3. Meneely (E. A.). [Catalogue of] E. A. and G. R. Meneely, bell Founders, West Troy, N.Y. *West Troy* 1870, 1a. 8°. [1743. d. 10].

4. Rudhall (Abr.). A catalogue of peals of bells, and of bells in and for peals; cast since the year of our Lord 1684, by Abr. Rudhall. (Single sheet). *Oxf.* 1715, fol. [*Fol. 8, 662.* (44).]

5. Rudhall (Abr.). A catalogue of bells cast by the Rudhalls of Gloucester from 1684 to Lady Day 1751. *Glouc.* 1751, fol. [*Willis MSS.* fol. xliii. (25).]

6. Rudhall (Abr.). A catalogue of peals of bells and of bells in and for peals; cast since 1684 by Abr. Rudhall the elder and Abr. Rudhall the younger, both of the city of Gloucester. (Single sheet). *Glouc. n d.*, fol. [*Scrap Book*].

7. Warner (J. and Sons). J. Warner and Sons' . . . Bell Catalogue. *Lond.* 1877, 1a 8°. [1743. d. 13].

Three of these catalogues (Lester's, Meneely's, and Warner's) are of little value for our purpose; but those of Rudhall and Bagley possess much that is of interest.

Between 1684 and 1830, 4521 bells left Rudhall's Gloucestershire Foundry. Of this number there were 4 rings of twelve, 10 with ten, 82 with eight, 295 with six, and 131 with rings of five bells. The following references occur in his Catalogue:—Brinton, 6 bells; Gayton, 5 ("Tenor, gift of Rev. Mr. Gibbs, Rector"); Harleston, 2; Holdenby, 2; Watford, 1; East Haddon, 1; and Northampton St. Peter's, 8. ("Sir Arthur Helsing, Bart., Benefactor").

Bagley, judging by the title of his catalogue, was a most modest man, for he begs his readers to remember that it was not his intention to issue this list "had he not been so desired." It was printed at Oxford and bears date 1732. He claims to have cast 441 Bells—1 Ring with ten, 5 with eight, 27 with six, 30 with five, 2 with four, and 71 odd Bells to make up Peals. One thing is certain: most of the bells said to have come from Woodstock, and so mentioned in his Catalogue, were cast *not* by him but by his predecessors! The spelling given below is copied from the List. I. "*In Northampton*. All Saints, 6; St. Sepulchres, 6; St. Giles (to make six), 4." II. "*In the County of Northampton*. Halson, 6; Byfield, 5; Thurnby, 5; Greens Norton, 5; Brading, 5; Kingsthorpe, 5; Kialingbury, 5; Blakesley, 5; Kilby, 5; Blizworth, 5; Islip, 5; Watford, 6; Floor, 5; Marston, 5; Helmington, 6; Cullworth, 5; Daineford, 5; Chipping Warden, 5; Middleton Cheney (to make six), 5; Chalcomb, 6; Thrup Mandefield, 1; Great Houghton, 1; Blizworth, 1 (with 5 above); Piddington (tenor), 1; Fardinggo, 2; King's Sutton, 1; Dalington, 1."

49, Walton Street, Oxford.

SIDNEY MADGE.

Since writing the above, I have come across a very reliable book issued by Mears and Stainbank. It has no date, practically no title, and is not at the Bodleian Library. However, its 48 pages contain much interesting matter relating to the "Bell-foundry, Whitechapel," and its various proprietors since 1570. In this catalogue, published in 1885-6, are the following references to

Northamptonshire bells:—6 bells, Guilsborough and Harrington (tenor, 9 cwts. in both cases), and Irthingborough (tenor, 11 cwt.); 8 supplied to Northampton All Saints' (23 cwt.); 5 to Orlingbury (12 cwt.); and 6 others to Stamford Baron, St. Martin's (14 cwt.), and Whilton (10 cwt.). The weight given is that of tenor only, and as regards the date of each the list states that none were supplied earlier than 1738.

SIDNEY MADGE.

833.—A DEANSHANGER DEED.—By indenture dated 10 May 13<sup>th</sup> James I 'Between the Right ho<sup>ble</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Raphe Winwood Knight 'principall secretary to the Kings most excellent Ma<sup>ty</sup> and one of 'his highnesse most ho<sup>ble</sup> privy Counsell and Dame Elizabeth his 'Wife of thone ptye And the right ho<sup>ble</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Robert Spencer Knight 'Baron Spencer of Wormleighton of thother ptye' in consideration of £2,400 Sir Ralph Winwood granted unto and to the use of Robert Lord Spencer his heirs and assigns for ever All that the Manor of Densanger als Denseanger in the County of Northampton including numerous cottages and various lands. A yearly rent of 3s 4d and one arrowhead issuing out of the lands and tenements in the occupation of Thomas Gardiner in Densanger; various messuages cottages and lands in Wickhamond als Wickin als Wickdine in the County of Northampton, Which Manor of Densanger and the site and demesne lands of Densanger and other the premises in Densanger and Wickhamond als Wickin als Wickdine were sometime parcel of the lands and possessions of John Henage Esq<sup>r</sup> and lately annexed to the Honor of Grafton; Also a messuage situate in Densanger within the parish of Pasnam als Passenham then in the occupation of Richard Palmer; other land and messuages in the occupation of Richard Palmer and others.

834.—THE CHARTERS OF HIGHAM FERRERS.—Is there any authentic evidence that the town of Higham Ferrers possessed a Charter before the time of King John? The Corporation possesses the following five charters:

1. Philip and Mary, dated March 14th, 1556.
2. James I, dated July 9th, 1605.
3. Charles II, dated August 4th, 1664.
4. Charles II, dated February 18th, 1683.
5. Victoria, dated July 16th, 1886.

Cole says "Higham Ferrers is said to have been made a corporate town by Philip and Mary; but this was probably by a new charter, as Leland, who lived in the reign of King Henry VIII.,

states, agreeably to his laconic mode of expression, and curious orthography, that 'Ther is a mair at Hyham Ferrers.'" The Charter of Philip and Mary says: "Whereas our beloved and faithful subjects the Mayor Burgesses and commonalty of our Town or Borough of Higham Ferrers parcel of our Duchy of Lancaster in our county of Northampton have from the most ancient times been with divers and very many Liberties Privileges and Jurisdictions by our most Noble Progenitors by their letters Patent endowed adorned and honoured and the same liberties privileges and Jurisdictions they have from time whereof the contrary does not in the memory of Man exist used and enjoyed. Which said Letters Patent partly for want of safe and secure keeping, partly through some evil accident and misfortune being negligently set aside and lost have wholly perished to the great hurt and detriment of the whole Borough and commonalty thereof. Do grant to the aforesaid Inhabitants of the Town of Higham Ferrers aforesaid that the said Town or Borough of Higham Ferrers from henceforth may and shall be a free Borough Corporate in Matter Deed and Name for ever of one Mayor Seven Aldermen and thirteen Burgesses by the Name of Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough and Parish of Higham Ferrers in our said county of Northampton And that the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough and parish aforesaid may and shall be a body corporate and politic and one perpetual commonalty of themselves in Matter Deed and Name for ever by the name of the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough and Parish of Higham Ferrers to endure for perpetual times and that they may have perpetual succession."

There does not seem much chance of an earlier charter than this being discovered, but there may be some evidence in the Court Rolls which go back to the 4th year of Edward I.—1275-6.

British Museum.

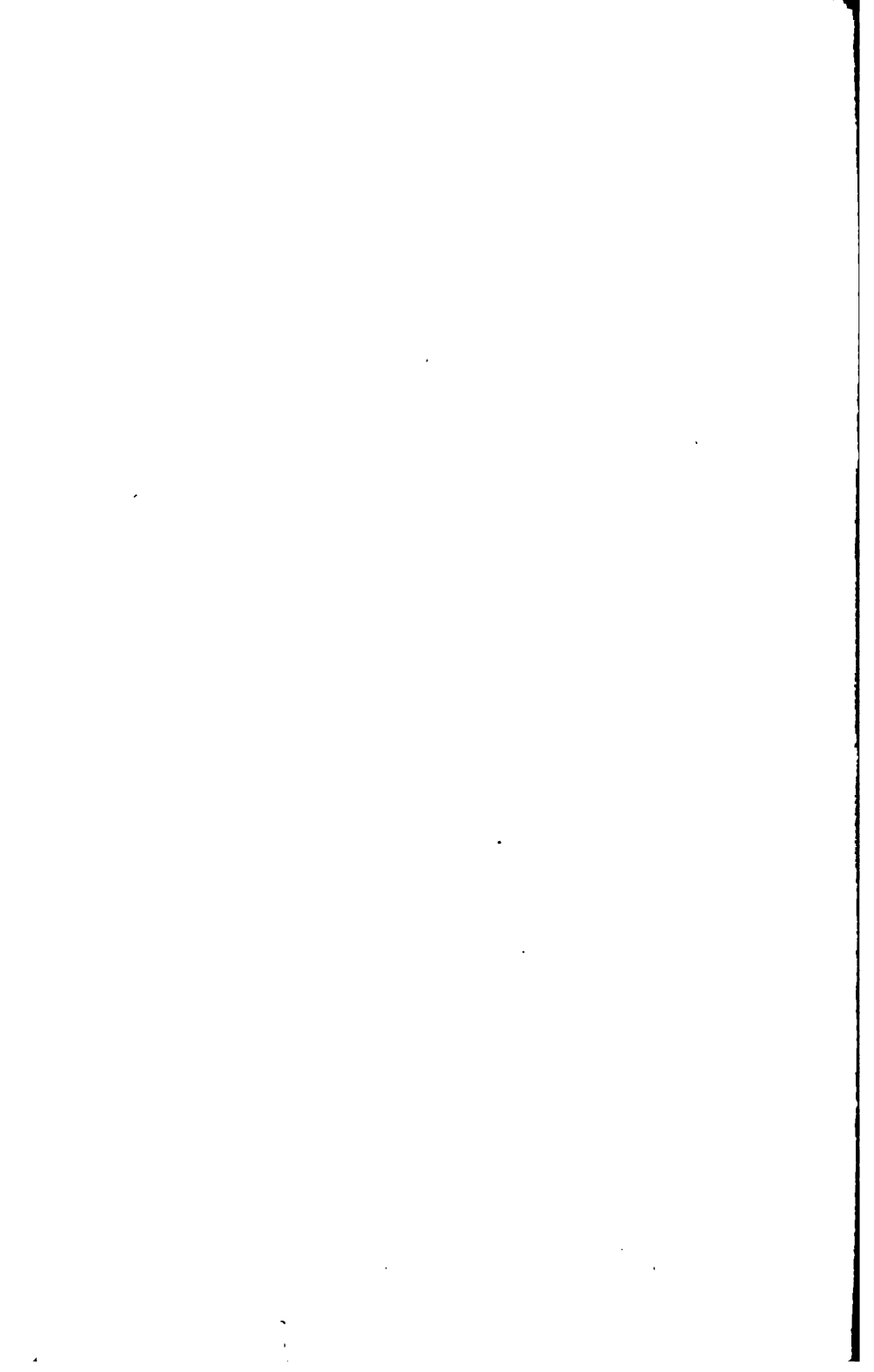
M. A. P.

**835.—A WERBURGH MISERICORDE IN CHESTER CATHEDRAL.**—We give in this part of "*Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*" a spirited drawing by Mr. J. T. Irvine of an interesting misericorde in Chester Cathedral. When the stalls were taken off their hinges some time ago for cleaning purposes, Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., took the precaution of having them all photographed. Unfortunately the negatives were destroyed by fire; but Mr. Hughes' son, the Rev. T. Cann Hughes, M.A., possesses a complete set of the prints; and by his kindness and courtesy in having the print of the Werburgh misericorde photographed we





MISERICORD, CHESTER CATHEDRAL.



are enabled to reproduce it. The Chester misericordes are in the main 14th century work. No. 6—commencing with the Vice-Dean's stall on the left—is unique in its subject. It depicts "most probably," says Mr. T. Cann Hughes, a set of scenes from the life of St. Werburgh. Werburgh, the only daughter of Wulfhere king of Mercia, was closely associated with the first movement for the establishment of nunneries in England. She displayed an extraordinary sanctity from her earliest years. After her most persistent lover had been "poisoned by an evil spirit" and he had died raving mad, Werburgh, with her father's consent, became a nun and entered the monastery of Ely. She soon became celebrated for her piety, and her sanctity was made manifest by numerous miracles. When her uncle, Ethelred, succeeded to the throne of the Mercians in 675 one of his first cares was to call Werburgh from Ely and to entrust her with the establishment of nunneries in Mercia. Within a short time, assisted by his munificence, she founded religious houses for nuns at several places, including Weedon on the Street, Northamptonshire. Werburgh spent much of her time at Weedon; and it was here that the miracle carved on the Chester misericorde was performed. Another miracle connected with geese is recorded of her. The corn in the neighbourhood having suffered much from the inroads of wild geese, she remonstrated with them and forbade them ever to visit her domains again. To this command they paid implicit obedience; and Bridges says "the vulgar superstition now [*c.* 1700] observes that no Wild Geese are ever seen to settle and graze in Wedon Field." Drayton alludes to this legend when, speaking of the course of the Nen, he says—

She falleth in her way with Weedon, where 'tis said  
St. Werburgh princely born, a most religious maid,  
From those peculiar fields by prayer the wild-fowl drove.

The Rev. T. Cann Hughes's explanation of the Chester Misericorde read before the Chester Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society on November 7th, 1892, is as follows:—"The story is told at some length in Bradshaw's 'Life of St. Werburgh' (*Chetham Society*), and has relation to an alleged miraculous detection of the robbery of some geese at Weedon by St. Werburgh. The central group shows two figures—one a female in a crozier or crook, standing beside what appears to be a font; the other a kneeling man, presumably the thief, returning the stolen birds. The left-hand supporter portrays the detection of the culprit, with the birds in a sort of pound; the right-hand, the culprit confessing to a person who carries what has been, when perfect, a crozier."

St. Werburgh died at Trentham, and was buried at Hanbury. In 875 her body was translated to the Abbey of Chester, which was dedicated to her as its patron saint; and where, in the cathedral, formerly the abbey church, her shrine now serves for the base of the episcopal throne.

Would Mr. Hughes accept the suggestion that the central group on the Chester misericorde represents St. Werburgh, at the intercession of a tenant, ordering the geese to leave Weedon?

836.—LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLE NORHAMPTONIE, circa 1460 (164, 628, 671, 684, 737, 774, 799, 811).

ORDINACIO PRO ARTE TEXTORUM TEMPORE JOHANNIS BERNHILL\*  
MAIORIS.

[ORDINANCE FOR THE WEAVER'S CRAFT MADE IN THE TIME OF  
JOHN BERNHILL, MAYOR.]

Syn that many and dyuerse vnfitting contectes and debates mys rule and vngoodly gouernaunce hath longe tyme regned in the Crafte of Englyssh weuers of Norhampton bitwene the Maistres and the iorneymen of the feide crafte bi cause that good gouernaunce & prouyion haue not be duly ordeyned provided and executed as good pollitike rule wolde and requyreth in the feide crafte by fore this tyme Where thurgh grete and notable damage myschef and harme late hath be don in dede and lyke is to contynue that god forbode But remedye be more hastily and effectually bi good provision sette for the wele fare of the feide crafte Wherefore John Bernhill mair of the toun of Norhampton by the wyfe and worthi avise and hole diferecion of his counsell to hym Sworne with full compromiffion & agrement of all the Englyfhe maisters & iorneymen of the feide Crafte of the toun of Norhampton beyng bifore hym the monenday in the morne aftir the fest of Seint Bartilmewe the Apoflle in the yere of the regne of kyng henri the fixte aftir the conquest the tenth in the Gylde halle of the feide toun. Willyng with all his myght power and good entente to queme and please god oure lorde most souereygne and to avoyde and repele all maner perilles and myschiefz yminent and like to ryfe And to reforme vnite peas and good accorde in the feide craft infinitely to endur Hath ordeyned provided and in this presente wrytyng included and specified diuerse ordinaunces and articles to be obserued and kepte fynally among hem without menufyng or addicion to be made but if it be bi affent of the mair for the tyme beyng as here aftir is expreffed and note

\* John Bernhill or Barnell was Mayor of the town in 1431.

first that all the Maistres iourneymen of the feide crafte that now ben and shall ben euery yere the monenday in the morowe aftir patch day aftir the good and comendable custome of her Craft goo honestly with her tapers of wax as it hath be continued of olde Auncyen tyme to the howse of our lady seynt mary de la pre be fyde Norhampton there offeryng vp here feide tapers bfore the ymages of the Trynite and oure lady ther And to haue aftir her customable drykyng and commucacón to gedyr withoute eny confederacies makyng. Chesying the same day ij Maisters of the Englissh housholders and maistres of the same crafte. And maistres of the iourneymen for the yere bi the advise and aggrement of the mair beyng for the tyme. Byfore whom thei shulbe presented and sworne for the good gouernaunce of the feide crafte. And also chesying the same day auditours to here the accountes of the maistres for the yere howe thei hau dispended the goodes that thei haue receyued in the tyme of her maistirshipp the which maistres shall accounte duly euery yere at the daies Assigned bi the comyn assent of the feide crafte. And that euery maister of the feide crafte pay yerely to her light and torches iiijd. And euery iourneyman ijd. the which shalbe rered and gedered bi the feide maistres so chosen for the yere aswell the maistres of the iourneymen the which with other goodes that casuelly fallen to the comyn vse shal be putte into a box that shal abyde in the warde of the ij maistres of the maistres of the crafte bicause of sufficiante And the keyes of the same box shull remayne and abide in the warde of the ij maistres of iourneymen. So that no deceite shal be had among hem. With the whiche godez so rered and hadde to her comyn vse as well the feide light att the house of Seint Marie de la Pre. As the light that hath and shalbe continued bfore the Rode in the body of the chirche of All halewen in Norhampton in the great pace of the same Chirch shalbe founden duly and truly euery yere in the worship of god oure lady and all his seintes withowte gruchyng bi ouersight of the Maire for the tyme if eny compleynt be made to hym in contrarie of this ordinaunce.

And that noon of the feide crafte of the feide toun here aftir plete other for eny maner cause in to the tyme that complaynte be made to the Maistres of the feide crafte. And thei to make there of relacion to the mair for the tyme the whiche mair shal do his endeuer to sette hem at rest and good accorde within xv daies next after the compleynt so to hym made. And if not due accorde be made within the feide xv daies. Thanne be hit lesfull to the party that fyndeth hym aggrieved to sewe at the lawe in this Courte accordyng to the liberte of the same. And that nomaner mayntenance confederacye conuenticle ne gederyng be made

amonge hem in the feide crafte the whiche may turne into disturbaunce of the pees affraying of the kyngis people or indecece or hyndering of the comyn profiyte. And if it falle that thei wolde haue eny spekyng to gider at eny tyme that thei shuldo it in noo wife withoute the wyll of the meyre for the tyme. The whiche shal haue full knowleche of her entente whethir it be lawfull or not. And also that noon of the feide crafte leue ne hyre ne by non other wyle delyuer to eny man of the cuntre noo maner flaye that longen to the feide crafte.

And that no maister delyuer ne put away from hym noo seruaunt if that he haue werke for hym withoute A fourtenyght warnyng before, ne no seruaunt goo fro his Maister withoute warnyng a fouretenyght before And if eny maister sette eny fuche seruaunt awerke that hath not gounen his maister a fourthenyght warnyng before that may be proued on hym he shal pay to the toun of Norhampton xxd. And to the lygte of the feide crafte xxd And the iourneyman that so warneth not his Maister xxd. to the feide toun and to the crafte

And that no straunger of eny othir crafte shal were ne haue eny hodyng of the lyuerey of the feide crafte Nor noo fuche lyuerey shalbe by the maistres delyuered to hym vpon the peyne that is conteyned in the statute of geuyng of lyueres

And also that all tho that weren the lyuerey of the fame crafte that be able werkemen shull wyrke in the fame crafte byfore eny other straungers. And if ther be eny straunge man set on werke by Any of the feide maistres And he knowe any able and well ruled werkeman of her lyuerey that hath noo werke he shal pay to the feide toun and the crafte xld euenly to be departed bytwene hem os oftyn os he is atteynt of the contrarie

And also noon fuche os werith of the feide lyuerey shal in noo wife goo owte of Norhampton to serue eny man of the cuntre as longe os eny of the feide maistres haue eny werke for hym and tyll the feide toun of Norht be serued And he that is ouertaken in the contrary shal pay to the feide toun & crafte xld. euenly to be departed bitwene hem as oftyn tyme as it so be fallith

And also what iourneyman that shalbe receyved into the lyuerey of the feide crafte of the feide crafte shal pay at his entre iiijd to the sustinaunce of the torches of the fame crafte And more ouer if that eny straunge man come to Norhampton to wyrche he shalbe receyued bi sume of the maistres of the feide Crafte to wirke there a fourthenyght And be redy paid for his werke And if he wyll wyrche lenger he shal paye to the feide lygte ijd or ellis his maister that he wrought wyth shal paye it for hym

And what man of the feide Crafte be noyfed of eny felonye bi furnettyng and fuggeftion of eny man That man foo noyfeed fhall not wyrke in the fame crafte in the toun of Norhampton tyll he be lawfully excufed or founden gylty or noo

And that the Maiftres make relacion to the maire for the tyme of the man foo noyfed without bannyffhyng or fyne taking of the fame man

And that no maner ordinaunces ne Articles fhull here aftir be ordeyned ne prouyded made ne vied in the feide Crafte othir than is conteyned and fpecified above vp the peyne of emprifoment and makyng fyne and raunfom at the kyngs wyll And alfo that all the feide iourneymen fhull bere hem and behaue hem mekely and in lowly wife Afwell in wordes os in dedes to her maiftres that thei ferven And lefully obeye hem at all tymes as it fitteth hem well to doo

And if ther be eny maifter or iourneyman of the feide Crafte that here Aftyr offendyth or brekyth eny articles or ordenaunce Above conteyned ageyn the forme and the effecte of the fame biforn expreffed he fhall be emprifoned by the mayre of the toun for the tyme xli<sup>daies</sup> And pay to the feide toun & Crafte Cs. euently to be departed bitwene hem os oftyen os he is atteynte in this mater

And what man of the feide craft maifter or iourneyman difclaunder or diffame eny man of the feide crafte of vntrouth or falnes that he fhulde done or vfen in the fame crafte And he may not therof bryng forth his Wittneffe & proved and therof be atteynt and conuycte That thanne payhe to the profyte of the toun of Norht and to the feide crafte of Wewers xls. evenly to be departed The whiche ordynaunce w<sup>t</sup> othir above feide is graunted and Affirmed by John Hancok<sup>s</sup> Meyre of Norhampton and hys counfell the monenday next after the ffeft of the Affencion of our lorde in the yere of the Reigne of kyng Henry the fyxte Aftyr the conquest xvij<sup>th</sup>

And alfo hit is ordeyned that in the fame crafte be chofen iiij Auditourez be the advyfe & the Aggrement of the hole crafte and of the iourneymen whiche Auditourez soo chofen fhulle occupie the fame office all the terme of her lyffe and yf any of hem decefe thanne the fame crafte holly with the iourneymen ichall chofe other in her ftede And the fame auditourez ichull neuer occupie the office of the maifters of the crafte And the forfeide Maiftres of the crafte and of the iourneymen for the yere beyng fhul hafe ioyntly for her labour xld.

And also euery maister of the feide crafte that wylnot Appere at due somonnes shall paye to the torche lyghte iijli wex os ofte he comyth not withoute that he haue a resonable excufacion And the yournemen jli wex to the same torchez os ofte os he comyth nott w<sup>o</sup>ute that he haue A resonable excufacioun And also that the feide Maisters schull gederyn here mony and her dutees to the same Crafte longyng bothe the Maisters of the crafte and iourneyemen iiij tymes be yere At the feste of the Nativite of Seynt John Baptiste Mighelmeffe Criftemesse and our lady day in lenton the Annunciacion the whiche ordenance with oper beforefeide ar graunted & Affermyd by Richard Wemmes Mair of Norhampton & his consell the Monday next aftir the feest of seint John p<sup>e</sup> baptiste in the yere of p<sup>e</sup> regn of kyng Herry p<sup>e</sup> vij<sup>th</sup> after p<sup>e</sup> conquest xix<sup>th</sup>

And also it is ordeyned in the same crafte that euery Maister in the feide crafte at his entre into lyuerey of the maistres of the crafte shall paye to the sustynaunce of the torches viijd And euery iourneman at his entre of the lyuerey of the iourneyman of the feide crafte shall paye iiijd to the sustynaunce of the feide torches And for asmyche os the feide maisters and iourneyemen hau ftonde in varyaunce affore this tyme whether the feide money shulde be payed to the sustynaunce of the maisters torches or of the Jorneymens torches Nowe therfore the feide maisters and iourneyemen by her comon Affent be Accorded and aggreed in this Wyfe for euermore p<sup>t</sup> all the feide money shalbe putt in comon Afwell to the sustynaunce of the torches of the Maisters os to the torches of the iourneyemen w<sup>o</sup>ute eny feuraunce And that the feide maisters and iourneyemen shull make her torches alwey to gydur in comon And that thei put all the feide money into her boxe euer os it is gederyd And that they haue ordeyned a cofer to leye all the feide torches Inne The whiche cofer shall haue ij lokkys of the which the maisters shall haue oon key And the wardens of the iourneyemen Another key And euery maister & his wyffe that ben in the lyuerey at her byrying shall haue iiij torchers. And euery yourneman that ben in the lyuerey at her byrying shall haue iiij torches. And euery iourneyman that is not in the lyuerey shall have ij torches at his byrying And euery chylde of hers at his byrying ij torches; The which ordeynaunce w<sup>t</sup> other above feide ar graunted and affirmed bi William Ruffhden Mair than of Norhampton and his counsell in the Guyhald ther the Monday next aftir the close of Pasche the yere of Kyng Herry the Sixte aftir the conquest xxvj And ther put in the registre of recorde euer for to abyde.



ORDINACIO FACTA PRO EXTRANEIS FFRANCIPLEGIS TEMPORE THOMÆ  
SALE MAIORIS ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI VI<sup>1</sup> XI<sup>o</sup>

[ORDINANCE CONCERNING STRANGERS OBTAINING THEIR FREEDOM.]

We pore comons befeche you enterly with all our hertis that no man from hens forwarde be receyued in to oure ffraunches But he reſyaunt within p<sup>e</sup> toun or ellis that he be att loot and ſcott at all tymes as we ffraunchifed men bene; ffurthermore as touchand hem that hau be receyued into oure ffraunchife or fhul be here Aftyr; That it be liefull to the bailliffes or her officers for to ſomon hem at her Jnnes or at her Shoppes sith in the toun lawfully for to appere at oure courte to paffe ouer queſtis betwene party and party or ellis to make fyne with the Bailliffes aftir the cuſtom of the toun as we ffraunchifed men that be reſeyaunt done. And alſo that thei be fumed at the ſame places forfeid for to appere at all tymes at oure ſembles for to bere the charges of the ffyftene or othir charges nedfull to the toun forſeyde As we ffraunchifed men done And for her amercymentis ſo loſte of record fyne ſo made or charges of the toun aftir the cuſtome not paid liefull to the maire and bailliffs or her officers in the ſame Jnnes and Shoppes or in other places within the toun her goodes and Catellis ſo diſtreyn and to with holde aftir the cuſtom of the toun tylle the tyme that the be payed of her Amercy-mentis or dutees ſo beyng be hynde.

ORDINACIO FACTA PRO MAIORIBUS  
NON EXISTENTIBUS  
URGENSIBUS PARLIAMENTI  
TEMPORE JOHANNIS SPRIGY  
MAIORIS ANNO HENRICI VI<sup>1</sup> XV<sup>o</sup>

ORDINANCE MADE FOR FUTURE  
MAYORS BY THE ASSEMBLY OF  
BURGESSES IN THE TIME OF  
JOHN SPRYGGY<sup>e</sup> MAYOR IN THE  
15TH YEAR OF HENRY VI.

Cum Johannes Sprigy Maior  
Norhamptonie in Ecclesia Sancti  
Egidij villæ prædictæ die lunæ  
proxima poſt feſtum Sancti  
Bartholomei apoſtoli Anno regni  
regis Henrici ſexti poſt conqueſ-

When John Spryggy Mayor  
of Northampton in the church of  
S. Giles of the town aforesaid on  
Monday next after the feaſt of  
S. Bartholomew the Apoſtle in  
the 15th year of the reign of  
King Henry the Sixth after the  
Conqueſt had ordered a general

\* John Spriggy was mayor of the town in 1425, 1426, 1428, and 1436.

tum quintodecimo colloquim generale Xpi [Christi] fauente gratia cum suis viginti & quatuor Comburchensibus & communitate villæ prædictæ illic iniri ordinasset certis & necessarijs causis pro utilitate villæ prædictæ præfatum maiorem vrgentibus. Prouisum & ordinatum existit inter cetera tam ex concensu & assensu prædicti Maioris & viginti & quatuor Comburchensium prædictorum quam dictæ Communitatis villæ Northamptoniæ prædictæ petitione speciali ex parte communitatis prædictæ ibidem præuia & desiderata; Videlicet, quod quilibet Maior villæ Northamptoniæ qui officium Maioratus villæ prædictæ per vnum annum integrum occupauerit & eundem Annum plenarie compleuerit Decetero non sic in prædicti maioratus officium electus neque denno in electione positus vsque in finem septem Annorum extunc proximo frequentium & plenarie. Completorum. Quæquidem ordinatio & institutio in Colloquio prædicto inter præfatum Maiorem Comburchenses & communitatem diligenter tractata atque sagaci et mutuo consilio inter eundem discussa stabilita & ratificata ibidem permanere consistunt atque in registro Curie villæ Northamptoniæ inter cetera memoranda Registrata temporibus perpetuis duratura, &c.

conference to be there entered upon by the gracious favour of Christ with his 24 fellow-burgesses and the commonalty of the town aforesaid certain and necessary reasons for the advantage of the town aforesaid the aforesaid mayor urging. It was provided and ordained among other things thereto leading the way and desired as well by the consent and assent of the aforesaid mayor and the 24 fellow-burgesses aforesaid as at the special petition of the said commonalty of the town of Northampton aforesaid on the part of the commonalty aforesaid. Viz., that every Mayor of the town of Northampton who shall have occupied the office of Mayor of the town aforesaid for one whole year and shall have fully completed the same year Henceforward [shall] not so [be] elected to the office of the aforesaid Mayoralty nor again put in election up to the end of seven years then next following and fully completed Which ordinance and institution in the conference aforesaid between the aforesaid Mayor fellow-burgesses and commonalty being diligently treated and with wise and mutual counsel between them discussed established and ratified there they agree that it shall be permanent and being registered in the register of the court of the town of Northampton among other memoranda shall endure for ever.

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*If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their own soils and  
 strangers in their own city, they may so continue, and therein flatter  
 themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these  
 pains.*

CAMDEN.

*I do love this ancient city**We never read upon it but we set**Our foot upon some reverend Historie.*

WEBSTER'S Duchess of Malf.

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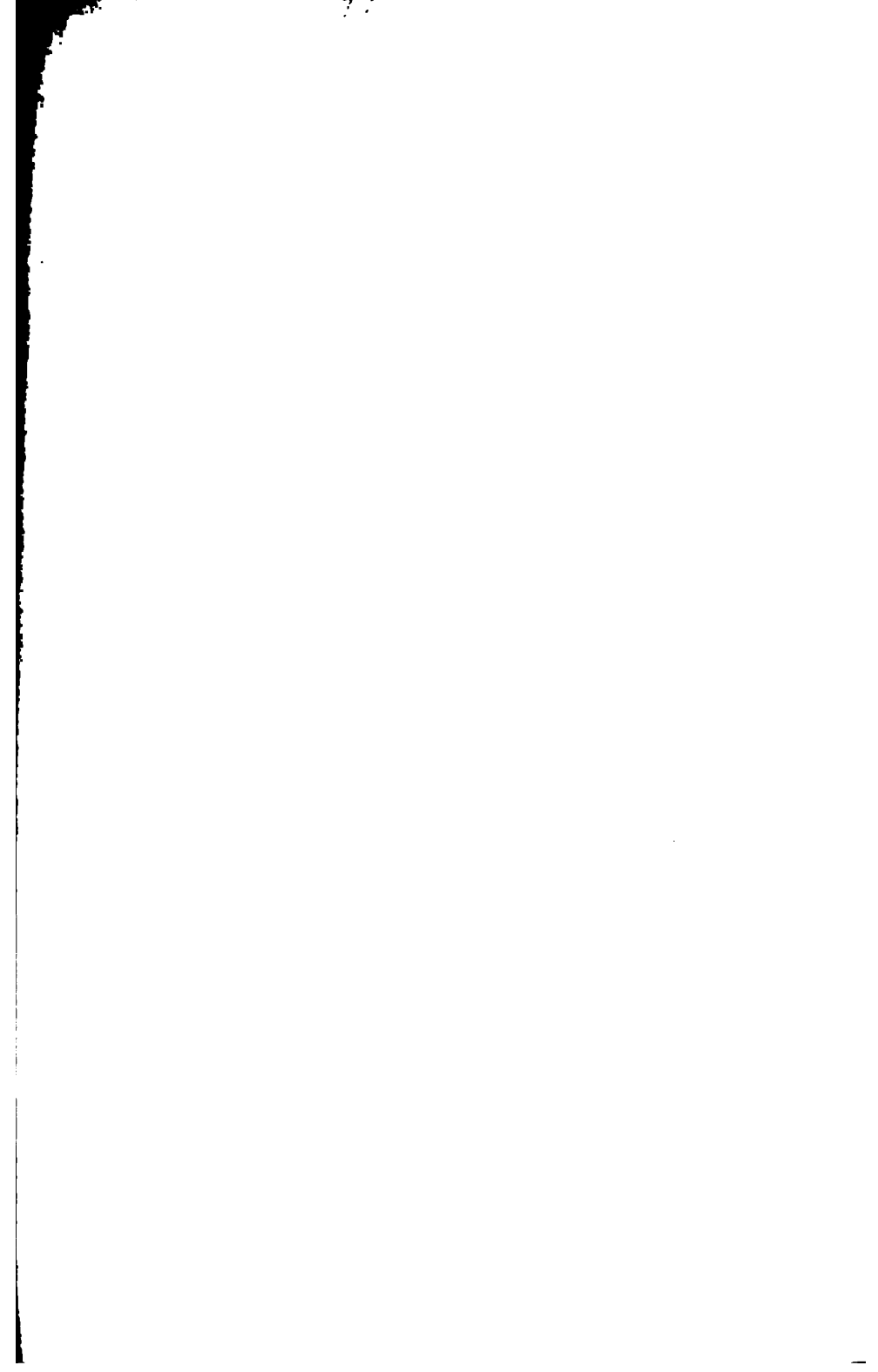
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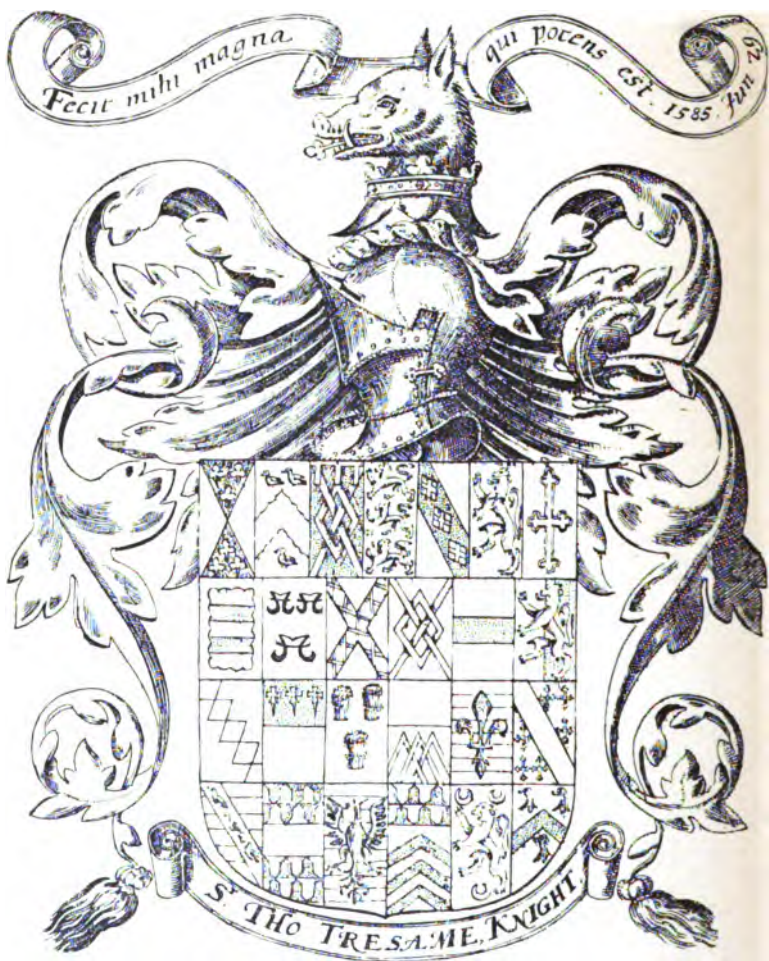
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ORDINACIO FACTA TEMPORE  
JOHANNIS BALDESWELL MAIORIS  
ANNO REGNI REGIS  
HENRICI VI<sup>ti</sup> XX<sup>o</sup> PRO SECRETO  
CONSILIO MAIORIS.

Memorandum quod die lune proxima Ante festum Sancte Margarete virginis Anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicefimo Ad hustengum tentum in guyhald ville Norhamptonie per discreffionem & confilium Johannis Baldeswell tunc ibidem Maioris Roberti Tanfeld Recordatoris Willielmi Ruffhden fenioris Henrico Stones Johannis Hancock Willielmi Ruffhden junioris Ac aliorum quam plurimorum de viginti quatuor comburgensibus suis in domo consulari ibidem inter cetera concordatum est & stabilitum quod si Aliquis de viginti quatuor comburgensibus vel Aliquis Alius tam ad confilium Maioris quam ad secretum confilium dicte ville Norhamptonie Adiuratus scandalizaverit vel Alicui narraverit quoquomodo Aliquam rem vel aliquam causam inter eos adinuicem communicatam in Aliquo secreto confilio seu aliquod verbum in dicto secreto confilio probatum sine dictum Et super hoc conuictus fuerit coram maiore & suo confilio Prima vice incurrat penam xls soluendorum ad vsum & proficium camere dicte ville sine Aliqua pardonatione Et si secunda vice de eodem conuictus fuerit coram maiore et suo confilio incurrat similiter poenam

ORDINANCE MADE IN THE TIME  
OF JOHN BALDESWELL MAYOR  
IN THE 20TH YEAR OF THE REIGN  
OF KING HENRY VI. FOR THE  
PRIVY COUNCIL OF THE MAYOR.

Memorandum that on Monday next before the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin in the 20th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest at a Hustings held at the Guildhall of the town of Northampton by the discretion and counsel of John Baldeswell then Mayor of the same Robert Tanfeld Recorder William Russshden Sen<sup>r</sup> Henry Stones John Hancock William Russshden Jun<sup>r</sup> and many others of their 24 fellow-burgesses in the Council-house there among other things it was agreed and established that if any one of the 24 fellow-burgesses or any other person sworn as well to the Council of the Mayor as to the privy council of the said town of Northampton shall have spread abroad or told to anyone in any way any matter or any cause communicated amongst them mutually in any privy council or any word in the said privy council tried or spoken And shall have been convicted of this before the mayor and his council The first time shall incur a penalty of 40s. to be paid to the use and profit of the chamber of the said town without any pardon And if a second time he shall have been convicted of the same before the Mayor and his council he shall in like

centum solidorum soluendorum ad  
vfum & proficium camere dicte  
ville fine aliqua pardonatione Et  
vltra ad expellendum & deprivan-  
dum eum qui taliter deliquerit.  
A dicto confilio maioris Acetiam  
a fecreto confilio dicte ville  
Norhamptonie quouique Maior  
dicte ville Norhamptonie qui  
pro tempore fuerit per discre-  
tionem & auifiamentum fui con-  
filiij melius Auifiatus fuerit etc.

manner incur a penalty of 100s.  
to be paid to the use and profit  
of the chamber of the said town  
without any pardon And besides  
to the expelling and depriving  
him who shall have committed  
such delinquency from the said  
council of the Mayor and also  
from the privy council of the  
said town of Northampton until  
the Mayor of the said town of  
Northampton for the time being  
by the discretion and advice of  
his council shall have been  
better advised etc.

ORDINACIO FACTA ARTIS CISSORUM  
TEMPORE THOMÆ DERAUNT \*  
MAIORIS ANNO REGNI REGIS  
HENRICI VI<sup>II</sup>

Vniuerfis xpi fidelibus hoc  
præfens fcriptum indentatum  
infpecturis vifuris vel audituris  
Thomas Deraunt maior ville  
Norhamptonie Ac viginti quatuor  
comburgenfes fui sibi iurati  
Salutem in domino fempiternam  
Cum in confilio generali dicte  
ville Norhamptonie ibidem tento  
die lune proxima poft feftum  
Sancti Andree apoftoli Anno regni  
Regis Henrici fefti poft conque-  
tum vicefimo tertio per quamdam  
petitionem per billam eis appo-  
fitam & monftratam pro communi  
proficuo & honeftate dicte ville  
in fe continentem quod cum ars  
Cifforis in dicta villa vbi generofi  
& alij ligei domini Regis quam

ORDINANCE MADE OF THE CRAFT  
OF TAILORS IN THE TIME OF  
THOMAS DERAUNT  
MAYOR IN THE YEAR OF  
THE REIGN OF KING HENRY VI.

To all the faithful of Christ  
who shall inspect see or hear  
this present indented writing  
Thomas Deraunt mayor of the  
town of Northampton and his  
24 fellow-burgesses sworn to  
him Health in the Lord ever-  
lasting. Whereas in a general  
Council of the said town of  
Northampton there holden on  
Monday next after the feaft of  
S. Andrew the Apostle in the  
23rd year of the reign of Henry  
the Sixth after the Conquest by  
a certain petition by bill sub-  
mitted and shown to them for  
the common profit and honesty  
of the said town containing in  
itself that whereas the craft of  
Tailor in the said town where  
gentlemen and other lieges of  
the Lord King many in number

\* Thomas Deraunt was Mayor, 1444-5.

plurimi pro aptatione vestium fuarum & fuorum seruientum ac libertarum fuarum in dies confluant ad eandem nulla tamen regula sine ordo posita constat in dicta arte inter artifices ministrosque artis illius Sed quod quilibet eorum ita grandem & habilem reputat se magistrum sicut & alium. Qua propter multociens dicti generosi diuersique ligei domini Regis pro in habili aptacione sunt inter dum deteriorati & decepti in eorum pruiudiciu dictæ quæ ville scandalum & defrimentum. Idcirco predictus Maior & dicti comburgenses fui ex assensu communitatis dictæ ville Volentes in dicta arte ordinem & bonam regulam apponere & ordinare pro comodo & honore dictæ villæ & ad Dei laudem & honorem imperpetuum duraturas Per hoc quod ordo sine bona regula dictæ Artis ibidem perfectus & fidelius exerceatur hanc constitutionem & ordinationem subsequentes statuunt pro lege in dicta villa imperpetuum duraturas so quod per libertates & priuilegia illis per dominum regem & progenitores suos concessa & confirmata per que possunt inter alia leges inter eos condere pro dictæ ville regimine conferuandas In primis elegunt & ponunt Johannem Cleyhunger & Johan-

for the fitting of their clothes and those of their menservants and maidservants from day to day betake themselves to the same but yet no rule or positive order exists in the said craft between the masters and journeymen of that craft. But that each one of them esteems himself as good and skilful a master as another. Wherefore oftentimes the said gentlemen and divers lieges of the Lord King for unskilful fitting are sometimes injured and deceived to their prejudice and the scandal and loss of the said town. Therefore the aforesaid Mayor and the said fellow-burgesses of his by the assent of the commonalty of the said town wishing in the said craft to lay down order and good rule and to ordain [them] to endure for ever for the advantage and honour of the said town and to the praise and honour of God And by this means that the order or good rule of the said craft may be there more perfectly and faithfully exercised they appoint this constitution and ordinance following to endure in the said town as a law for ever because that by the liberties and privileges conceded and confirmed to them by the Lord King and his progenitors by which they are able among other things to establish laws among themselves for the government of the said town to be kept First they elect & set John Cleyhunger & John

nem Lylie artis prædictæ magistros & superuifores ac defectuum in eadem correctores pro anno proximo fequente. Et quod ipsi & fuceffores fui habeant aulam fuam in qua poterunt cum veliat omnes dictam artem in villa prædicta exercentes conuocare & conuocatos abfentes punire Et ibidem de feipfis duos huiusmodi magistros pro anno ab electione fua per manufros eligere qui Sacramentum coram Maiore diote ville præstabunt in confilio generali fideliter occupare Et quod poteftatem habeant omnes tranfgreffores & eorum defectus plenarie corrigendi. Saluo femper quod si contingat controuerfiam inter eos partialiter fuboriri tenendam illam ad maiorem in villa prædicta exiftentem pro tempore diuertatur emandandam Et ne punitiones nimis graues ponant delinquentibus vel pecuniam ab eis voluntarie extorqueant in lucrum fuum proprium conuertendam. Sed emandas pro delictis & alias fummas ab hominibus artis illius iufte captis in Dei laudem & eiusdem Artis meliorationem pie & meritorie prout fequitur tribuant & difponant ac regulam & ordinem inter eos teneant fequentes videlicet quod nullus oiffor teneat Shopman in villa prædicta nec in fuburbis eiufdem priusquam

Lylie masters and fupervifors of the said craft and correctors of abuses in the fame for the year next following. And that they and their fucceffors may have their hall in which they fhall be able when they chufe to call together all perfons exercising the said craft in the town aforefaid and to punifh thofe who when called together abfent themfelves And there to elect out of themfelves two masters of this fort to remain for a year from their election who fhall take an oath before the Mayor of the said town in a general council to occupy [their office] faithfully And that they may have power of fully correcting all tranfgreffors and their defects Saving always that if it fhall happen that a difpute among them fhould arife it muft be transferred to the mayor in the town aforefaid for the time being to be fet right And they muft not inflict too heavy punifhments upon delinquents or deliberately extort money from them to be applied to their own proper gain. But they muft assign and difpofe the amends for faults and other fums juftly taken from the men of that craft to the praife of God and the amelioration of the fame craft piously and duly as follows and muft hold the following rule and order amongst them namely that no tailor fhall have a Shopman in the town aforefaid nor in the fuburbs of

per Magistros Artis prædicte sciens & habilis in eadem & suis moribus pro utilitate dicte ville idoneus fit probatus. Et tunc in principio erectionis Shope sue solvat eisdem magistris scilicet quilibet extraneus tres solidos & quatuor denarios Et quilibet alius more apprenticii infra villam præ dictam in eadem eruditus viginti denarios quorum ip/i magistri medietatem majori & communi serviendi villæ prædictæ ad vltum proficium eorundem Maioris et communis libera-bunt Ac aliam medietatem eisdem magistris relinebunt pro communibus necessariis & negotiis eiusdem artis ac ad sustentationis fraternitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste & luminis circa Eucharistiam in Ecclesia omnium Sanctorum Northamptoniæ expendendam. Et quod nullus ciffor teneat cameram in prædicta villa nec in suis furburbiis præter quam pro sui ipsius ac vxoris & puerorum fuorum propriis vestibus confuendis. Et si aliquis ciffor reperiatur in hoc delinquens per moderatam misericordiam per dictos magistros aut maiorem vt prefertur affidendam Et in vrbibus necessariis prædictis equaliter diuidendam donec huiusmodi cameram amiserit castigetur. Et quod omnes imposterum aduenientes ciffores artis prædictæ

the same before he be approved by the masters of the craft aforesaid learned and skilful in it and by his character fit for the utility of the said town. And then at the beginning of the erection of his Shop he shall pay to the same masters that is to say every stranger three shillings and four pence And every other person trained in the manner of an apprentice within the town aforesaid in the same twenty pence whereof the masters themselves shall deliver a moiety to the mayor and common serjeant of the town aforesaid to the use [and] profit of the same mayor and commonalty. And the other moiety they shall retain to the same masters for the common necessities and businesses of the same craft and to be expended for the sustentation of the fraternity of S. John the Baptist and of the light about the Eucharist in the Church of All Saints at Northampton. And that no tailor shall have a chamber in the aforesaid town or in its suburbs except for the making of his own private clothes and those of his wife and sons. And if any tailor be found a delinquent herein he must be punished by a moderate penalty to be assessed by the said masters or mayor as is said before and to be equally divided in the necessary uses aforesaid until he shall have got rid of a chamber of this sort. And that all tailors of the craft aforesaid

infra villam Norhamptoniæ in confratres dictæ fraternitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste per Magistros artis supradictæ sint recepti pariter & iurati ad fubeundum ordinationibus & constitutionibus eiusdem fraternitatis & ad soluendum quarteragia sua & alia onera eidem fraternitati de confratribus eiusdem exconuetudine debita In cuius rei testimonium parti huius Scripti indentati penes magistros artis prædictæ remanenti. Tam figillum commune prædictæ ville Norhamptoniæ quam Sigillum officii maioratus eiusdem villæ sunt appensa. Altera vero pars eiusdem scripti indentati penes prædictos maiorem & xxiiij or Comburgenfes in communi cifta eiusdem villæ inter ceteras evidencias imperpetuum custodienda sub figillis dictorum Johannis Cleyhunger & Johannis Lylve magistrorum prædictorum refidet confignatur Datum Norhamptoniæ vicefimo die Menfis Auguftij. (sic) anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicefimo tertio &c

hereafter coming within the town of Northampton shall be received on equal terms among the brethren of the said fraternity of S. John the Baptist by the masters of the craft aforesaid & be sworn to submit to the ordinances & customs of the same fraternity and to pay their quarterages and other charges customarily due to the same fraternity from the brethren of the same In testimony whereof to the portion of this indented writing remaining with the masters of the craft aforesaid the common seal of the aforesaid town of Northampton as well as the seal of the office of mayor of the same town are appended. And the other part of the same indented writing under the seals of the said John Cleyhunger & John Lylve the masters aforesaid remains [and] is consigned to be kept by the aforesaid mayor and 24 fellow-burgesses in the common chest of the same town among other evidences for ever. Dated at Northampton on the 20th day of the month of August in the 23rd year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest etc.

837.—KELMARSH FIELD NAMES.—The following field names are extracted from the MS. rent roll kept by the steward of Serjeant Hanbury from 1709 to 1721. They are all apparently in "Kellmarsh Lordship." The MS. commences with the following entry:

Lady Day, These accounts Begin where Mr Stones ended his  
1709. last Rent Roll was for Lady Day 1709 & giuen in  
by Mr Cowper since Mr Stones his Death.

Nether Town Close  
Great South Field

Vials Close [Vial, a former  
tenant]

Polton's Close (Poulton's)	Cow pen
Upper Town Close	Spinney Close
Old Woade Close	Spring Close
Woad Close	Peasland Hooks
Farther Long Doles	New Meadow (Brickhill part)
Long Royley Head	„ (Farther part)
Hither Long Doles	„ (Hither part)
Brook Meadow	Gospit Meadow
Brests Meadow	Little Meadow or Little Royley Head
Hors Close	Farther or Upper Brook Meadow
Church Hill Close	Writes Close [? Wright's Close]
Long Doles Hooks	High Close
Farther Brook Meadow	Tansers Home Close [Tanser, a former tenant]
West Pastor [Pasture]	Shipnell
Stephenses [Stephens's] Close	[When this was let in 1693 the tenants agreed to pay £8 a year and "to fetch us a Load of coals once every year from y <sup>e</sup> pits we paying for the coals at y <sup>e</sup> Pits & y <sup>e</sup> Charges of man & horses upon y <sup>e</sup> Road which is vsually about ten or fueteen shillings."]
Hither Wakelow	Corn Croft
Jellyes Wakelows [Jelly, a former tenant]	Street Close
Further Wakelows [Farther Wakelow]	Dog Kennell
Popes Close	Bracknells
Old Field	Cowleazor, Cowlessor, Cowlessier, Cowlesur
Kestions Close	High Close
The little south field	Eady's Close
The Little farm Close	Church Hill Close
The Great farm Close	Dog Yard
(Two) Hopyard Meadows	Farther Orchard
The Hanging Close	Madcraft
The Hill Close	Madcraft Meadow
Mill Hill	
Ram Close	
Long Doles	
Stileborough	
Nether or Hither Brook Meadow	
Nether Peaslands	
[?] Roundabout	
West Field	
Upper Peas Land	

On an odd page is the following: These folowing Nurserys were Planted in Kellmarsh Lordship by Thomas Hanbury Esq<sup>r</sup> now one of His majestyes Serjeants at Law

Dog yard	1	1720
Smarts Close	1	1715

behinde y <sup>e</sup> Barn	1	1692
by y <sup>e</sup> Barn next permans yard	1	1692
2 osier beds in y <sup>e</sup> Barn yard	2	1702
upper end of Madcroft meadow	1	1710
West pastor	1	1717
& West pastor another	1	1717
Royley head	1	planted about 1710
& Royley head another	1	1710
Round about	1	1721
upper peas Lands	1	1718
& upper peas Lands another	1	1718
Nether Peaslands	1	1718
Long Doles	1	1714 or 1716
& Long doles again	1	1714 or 1716
further Ram Close	1	1715
Stile borough	1	1712
Spring close	1	1720
great Town Close	1	1719
Royley head	1	1717
& Royley head	1	1720

K.

838.—A DICEY TRACT.—A curious publication of 24 octavo pages issued by the Diceys about 1740 deserves mention here. The full title of the tract is given opposite. The preface to the "Courteous Reader" says that the poem, which occupies, with the illustrations, twenty pages, is "calculated for the general Improvement of Mankind, that all seeing therein, as in a Mirrour, the Progress which Sin makes in human Nature, if not quickly repell'd may, by a speedy and timely Conversion, repent thereof, and so put a Stop to it's fatal Growth." As it is a Maxim among Physicians, That to know the Disease is half the Remedy, why not the same in Divinity? On page 5 commence the fifty-six lines under the head of "Conception." There is a curious woodcut at the head occupying more than half the page, representing a serpent in a landscape, with eight or ten small serpents issuing from it. In the lines which follow are incorporated the legend that the serpent dies at the moment of giving birth to its progeny. Next we have "Rumination," with a picture of a polar bear licking its cub into shape :

Thus have I known a rough and grisly bear  
 At her own Offspring 'frighted, 'till, with Care,  
 The Parent Monster turns the Fœtus round,  
 If the least Track of Order can be found



THE  
**Black Analysis:**  
OR,  
SIN DESCRIBED,  
IN  
Nine CANTO's,  
Thro' all its Fearful CHINAX, in  
the HUMAN SOUL,

From the first Actuation of Original Conception, to the last Act of confirm'd Reprobacy.

Thro' all the DEGREES of

CONCEPTION,		HABIT,
RUMINATION,		PROUD BOASTING,
APPROBATION,		HARDNESS of HEART,
CONSENT,		AND
ACTION,		DESPAIR.

---

*Adorn'd and illustrated with curious CUTS proper to each Head. Done by the best of Hands.*

---

*Suited for the Benefit of the Poor, who have not Five or Six Shillings to lay out on a large Volume, nor Leisure to peruse it.*

---

Very necessary for all Christian FAMILIES; and instead of trifling Histories and Romances, to bring up and instruct their Children in Learning.

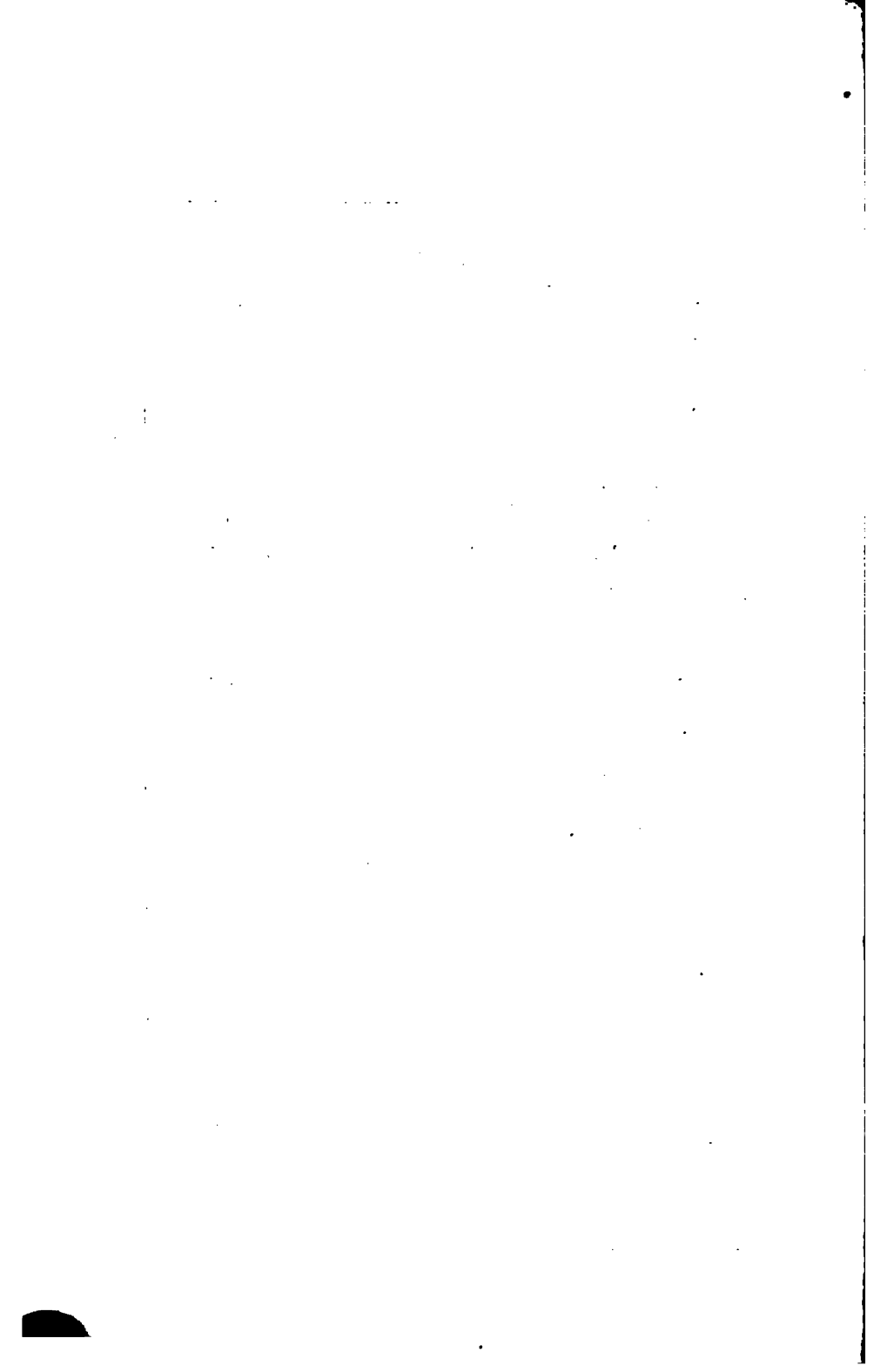
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*To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts*  
Psal. xcv. 8.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed by W. and C. Dicey, in Bow Church-Yard.



In the rude Mass of animated Earth :  
 Pleas'd, yet affrighted at the hideous Birth,  
 She licks and champs, and shapes her uncouth Young  
 With oft repeated Motion of her Tongue,  
 'Till she beholds her copy'd Species rise,  
 Joy of her Hopes, and Darling of her Eyes !  
 No more amaz'd, she her own Form surveys,  
 And o'er the growing Monster fondly plays :  
 Industrious to form, no Labour spares,  
 But painfully the ill-shap'd Creature rears :  
 'Till Time, by slow Degrees, her Toil approves,  
 And the rude Lump a perfect Creature moves.

"Consent" shows two wolves devouring a sheep ; and "Action," a marvellous spotted "Tyger" swallowing a man whole head first. "Habit" is more common-place ; a butcher's boy with stick and leather, who,

with well-aim'd Blow,

Would guard his Shambles from th' assailing Foe,

"A Swarm of Summer Flies." "Proud Boasting" is illustrated by a "proud Lyon" devouring something of the horse tribe. The last picture shows a leopard jumping in the sea to escape its pursuers, "and falls the Victim of the foaming Deep."

So when the human Soul, o'erwhelmed with Fear,  
 And Guilt continued, entertains Despair,  
 From Rocks of Sin to endless Death she's thrown,  
 To Hell's Infernal Abyss hurried down ;  
 With Rage and Horror to augment Despair,  
 And howl shrill Lamentations to the Air :  
 Curses her former Pleasures, mad with Pain ;  
 Bids Worlds, were Worlds her own, but all in vain,  
 To live her wasted Moments o'er again.

B. S.

839.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FOLK LORE: WOODLARKS. — The other day I heard a curious statement by a shoemaker who has travelled a great part of the country, and has much native interest in natural history. He said that woodlarks were never found in Northamptonshire: they shunned the county, and never even flew over it except by mistake. This he regarded as remarkable, because in Warwickshire there is "a wonderful deal" of woodlarks. I should like to know if the idea of the absence of woodlarks from the county is at all prevalent. Are they abnormally scarce in Northamptonshire?

P.

840.—WEEKLEY PARISH REGISTERS.—Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials.—Thanks are due to the present Vicar (the Rev. Henry N. Howard) for his kind permission to make the following extracts; to the Rev. Henry Isham Longden for deciphering some tracings of names sent to him; and to Colonel Horace Montagu, late 8th Hussars, for some of the notes. Further notes have been drawn from Collins' Peerage (editions 1741 and 1812), the monumental inscriptions in Weekley Church, and other sources named in the text.

#### BAPTISMS.

- 1574 Susanna Mountagu, the daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Edward Mountagu, Knighte, was baptized the xxiv<sup>th</sup> of August <sup>a</sup>
- 1575 Mountagu Watts, the sonne of M<sup>r</sup> William Watts, was baptized the xiiij of July <sup>b</sup>
- 1578 Elizabeth Mountagu, the daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Edward Mountagu, was baptized the xxiiij of Aprill <sup>c</sup>
- 1583 Christopher Wraye, the sonne of M<sup>r</sup> William Wraye, was baptized the xxiiij of februarie <sup>d</sup>
- 1584 Theodosia Mountagu, daughter to S<sup>r</sup> Edward Mountagu, Knight, was baptized the viij of November <sup>e</sup>
- 1585 Edward Wraye, the son of M<sup>r</sup> William Wraie, was baptized the xxviij of October <sup>f</sup>
- 1586 Elizabeth Mountagu, the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Edward Mountagu, was baptized the xxviij of November <sup>g</sup>
- 1613 ffances Mountague, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Edward Mountague, Knight, was baptized y<sup>e</sup> viij of August <sup>h</sup>

<sup>a</sup> (1574). Afterwards wife of Sir Richard Sondes of Throwley, co. Kent, Knt. See marriages, 1594.

<sup>b</sup> (1575). Mr. William Watts of Blakesley, co. Northants, had married Mary Montagu, daughter of the Chief Justice.

<sup>c</sup> (1578). Died in her nonage (monumental inscription in Weekley Church). See burials, 1587.

<sup>d</sup> (1583). Mr., afterwards Sir William Wray of Glentworth, co. Lincoln, Bart., had married at St. Benet Fink, London, 6 April, 1580, Lucy, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Montagu. (Hist. of The Wrays of Glentworth by Charles Dalton.)

<sup>e</sup> (1584). Afterwards wife of Sir Henry Capell of Raynes Hall, co. Essex, and mother of Arthur, first Lord Capell, distinguished for his courage, loyalty, and tragic death during the great Civil War.

<sup>f</sup> (1585). See burials for same year. This Edward is not mentioned in Mr. Dalton's Wrays of Glentworth.

<sup>g</sup> (1586). Afterwards wife of Robert Bertie, first Earl of Lindsey, Royalist Commander, mortally wounded at Edgehill. See burials, 1654.

<sup>h</sup> (1613). Married in 1628, at Barnwell Castle (Collins), John Manners, afterwards 8th Earl of Rutland, by whom she was mother of the 1st Duke. See baptisms, 1638. Mr. Huntingford, present Rector of Barnwell, tells me he can find no entry of this marriage in the Registers of Barnwell St. Andrews, in which

- 1616 Edwarde, the sonne of S<sup>r</sup> Edward Mountagu, Knight, was baptized the 25<sup>th</sup> of Julye, and was borne the 11 day of the same <sup>1</sup>
- 1620 Mr. Christopher, filius Domini Edwardi Mountagu, baptizatus ["Maij" originally written, but struck through with a pen] 15<sup>o</sup> Junij
- 1638 M<sup>r</sup> John Manners, the sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Manners, was bap . . . . June 14 <sup>1</sup>
- 1638 Elizabeth Lion, the daughter of John, and Mary, his wife, was bap: 23 December <sup>k</sup>
- 1643 Joseph Lyon, the sonne of John Lyon, and Mary, his wife, was baptized January 28 <sup>k</sup>
- 1646 Sarah, the daughter of John Lyon, and Mary, his wife, was baptized May 3 <sup>k</sup>
- 1655 John Ekins, the sonne of John Ekins, and Martha his wife, was borne March 26, and baptized April 1 <sup>1</sup>
- 1656 James Ekins, the sonne of John Ekins, and Martha his wife, was borne february the 23, and baptized March 1
- 1658 Martha Ekins, the daughter of John Ekins, and Martha his wife, was borne November the 20, and baptized Decem. 2
- 1660 Martha Ekins, the daughter of John Ekins, & Martha his wife, was borne November the 16, and Bapt: Novemb: 29
- 1662 Charles Ekins, the sonne of John Ekins, and Martha his wife, was born Aprill the . . . . and baptized May 11
- 1663 Nathaniel Ekins, and Mary Ekins, the sonne and daughter of John Ekins, and Martha his wife, were both borne March 2, and baptized March 25, 1663

parish the castle stands. Unfortunately the Registers of Barnwell All Saints, which must have contained many entries concerning the Montagu family, and possibly this one, have now disappeared.

<sup>1</sup> (1616). Afterwards second Lord Montagu of Boughton. He died 10 January, 1683-4, and is said to be buried at Weekley, but unfortunately the burial entries for that year are missing.

<sup>1</sup> (1638). Afterwards 9th Earl and 1st Duke of Rutland, born at Boughton, 29 May, 1638 (Collins).

<sup>k</sup> (1638-43-46). Query, children of the Rev. John Lyon, then Vicar? There were, however, other Lyons in the village. The name was formerly common in these parts, witness these, and some of the neighbouring registers.

<sup>1</sup> (1655). The Rev. John Ekins, Vicar of Weekley, had married Martha East in 1653. See Warkton Registers, N. N. & Q., 830.\*

\* Query, of the family of Ekins of Chelveston, Isham, and Twywell?  
See Visitations of Northants, edited by W. O. Metcalfe, pp. 178-9.

- 1669 Dorothy, the daughter of Edward Holland, and Grace his wife, was borne September the 25<sup>th</sup>. and baptized 29<sup>th</sup>. 1669
- 1675 Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Bellamy, & Elizabeth his wife, was born y<sup>e</sup> 6 day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> & baptized y<sup>e</sup> 26 of y<sup>e</sup> same month
- 1682 Sarah Ekins, the daughter of Alexander Ekins, & Sarah his wife, was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> day of December, & baptized December 27, 1682
- 1683 Elizabeth Ekins, daughter of Alexander Ekins, & Sarah his wife, was Baptized March 14, 1683
- 1690 John, 2<sup>n</sup><sup>i</sup> son to the Right Honor<sup>ble</sup> Ralph & Elizabeth, Earl & Countess of Montagu, was born at Boughton on Saturday, March 29, & baptized on fryday, April the eleventh<sup>m</sup>
- 1696 John, y<sup>e</sup> son of Mathew Hunt, Vicar, was Baptized December 2<sup>nd</sup>. 1696

## MARRIAGES.

- 1550 M<sup>r</sup> Tirrell. & M<sup>rs</sup> Helen Montagu, were married the ffourth daie of October
- 1553 Thomas Harington, & Dorothe . . . . . were married the viij<sup>th</sup> daie of November
- 1557 M<sup>r</sup> George Lassell & M<sup>rs</sup> Isabell Mountagu were married the vi of April<sup>a</sup>
- 1574 Robert Aspland, & Margaret Lane, were married the viij daie of Maye
- 1578 John Sturlie, gent, & Margaret Wood, widdow, sister to S<sup>r</sup> Edward Mountagu, Knight, were married the xxx<sup>th</sup> day of December<sup>o</sup>
- 1585 Edward Mountagu, Esquier, and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Jeffry, were married the xxi<sup>th</sup> of September
- 1589 M<sup>r</sup> Walter Mountagu, and M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Morgan, were married the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of februarie
- 1594 M<sup>r</sup> Richard Sondes, & M<sup>rs</sup> Susanna Mountagu, were married the third of March
- 1595 Lawrence Maidwell, & M<sup>rs</sup> Lucy Mountagu, were married the xviiij of November<sup>p</sup>

<sup>m</sup> (1690). Afterwards second Duke of Montagu. He was properly third, but at this time, second surviving son. This entry occurs twice, books one and two of the Registers overlapping.

<sup>a</sup> (1557). Collins apparently miscalls him *Bryan* Lascelles.

<sup>o</sup> (1578). Query, of the Sturleys, alias Strelley, of co. Notts (?). Margaret's first husband was Robert Wood, of Colwick, in that County.

<sup>p</sup> (1595) Query, son of Thomas Maydwell, of Geddington, co. Northants, by Mary, d. and h. of William Brackenbury, of that place? See Visitation of

- 1611 S<sup>r</sup> Edward Montague, & M<sup>rs</sup> Francis Cotton, were married the  
xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of februarie  
1612 M<sup>r</sup> James Tomlyn, & Margaret Stevens, were married y<sup>e</sup> xxiij  
day Aprill  
1616 William Sherley, and Jane Newman, were married 30<sup>th</sup> day  
of Aprill  
1661 Edward Holland, and Grace Bradbury, were married by  
M<sup>r</sup> Robson, september the 17, 1661

**BURIALS.**

- 1553 M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Mountagu was buried the iiij daie of Julie <sup>a</sup>  
1556 S<sup>r</sup> Edward Mountagu, Knight, was buried the xxix<sup>th</sup> daie of  
februarie <sup>r</sup>  
1563 Lady Ellen Mountagu was buried the vij daie of Maie <sup>a</sup>  
1568 M<sup>r</sup> Eaton was buried the xiiij daie of Januarie  
1570 M<sup>r</sup> Attorney Harington was buried the second of December  
1572 Thomas Smyth, Vicarius, was buried the v<sup>th</sup> daie of  
December

1583 Roberta Okes was buried the xviiij<sup>th</sup> daie of December

London by Wm. Camden, Harl. Soc., vol. xvii, p. 91. Query, who was this  
Lucy Montagu? See burials 1626.

<sup>a</sup> (1550). Query, an unmarried daughter of the Chief Justice? Genealogists  
usually assign to Sir Edward three sons and three daughters by his first wife, Cecily  
Lane, and five sons and six daughters by his third wife, Margaret Roper. This  
is not, however, consistent with a note under his own hand, wherein he states he  
had eleven daughters and six sons, "whereof one of the said sons had his leg  
stricken off by the knee in Scotland at Musselburgh Field" (Athenæ Canta-  
brienses, vol. i, p. 163).

<sup>r</sup> (1556). There is apparently some mistake here. The 29 February was in  
1555-6, vide Bond's Handy Book for Verifying Dates. The Chief Justice died  
10 February 1556-7, his will bearing date 17 July, 1556 (Prerogative Court of  
Canterbury Wills, 6, Wrastley). The date of his interment should probably be  
1 March. Strype and others state he was buried 5 March, but erroneously at  
Hemington.

<sup>a</sup> (1563). Daughter of John Roper of Eltham, co. Kent, Attorney General  
to Henry VIII, and third wife of Chief Justice Montagu. She also married three  
times:—1, John Moreton, of Whitehouse, co. Surrey, and Ashby Folville, co.  
Leic. (Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. iii., p. 171, 1836, Nichols'  
Leicestershire, vol. iii, p. 29, Stemmata Smithiana Ferraria, by Augustus Smith);  
2, William Digby, of Luffenham, son of Sir John Digby, of Kettleby, co. Leic,  
Knt., and widower of Rose Kebull, d. and h. of William Perwich, of Brixworth  
(Visitation of Northants, 1564, edited by W. C. Metcalfe, F.S.A., p. 42); 3, Sir  
Edward Montagu, of Boughton, Knt., Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and  
afterwards of the Common Pleas. Genealogists usually reverse the order of the  
second and third husbands, but the order given here is proved indubitably by the  
will of Sir John Digby, of Kettleby, dated 1 August, 1529 (Early Lincoln Wills,  
by Alfred Gibbons, p. 204), in which occurs—"Daughter Elene Montague, late  
wife to my sone Willm digby, of Luffenham, now deceased, and daughter of  
John Roper, late gen<sup>all</sup> attorney."

- 1585 Mr Edward Wraye was buried the second of November  
 1587 Elizabeth Mountagu, the daughter of Sr Edward Mountagu, was buried the xv<sup>th</sup> of December  
 1601 Susanna Okes was buried y<sup>e</sup> thyrd of Januarie  
 1601 Sr Edward Montague was buried y<sup>e</sup> iiij day of January †  
 1614 Hughe Okes, Clericus, was buried the 28<sup>th</sup> of Aprill º  
 1618 The Lady Elizabeth Mountagu was buried the 20<sup>th</sup> of May †  
 1620 Domina francesca Mountague, uxor <sup>Dni</sup> Eduardi Mountagu sepulta Maij 16º  
 1623 Venerabilis Dorothea Rawlins terra Commendata Januarij decimo tertio, 13º º  
 1626 Mr Lucy Maydwel was buried the eight of February  
 1641 Mr Christopher Mountagu, sonne of the right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Edward, Lord Mountagu, was buried July 2  
 1644 The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Edwarde, the first Lord Mountagu of Boughton, was buried June 26  
 1648 The Body of the honourable Lady Anne Mountagu, wife to the late deceased Edward, Lord Mountagu, was committed to the earth July 12  
 1654 Elizabeth Countess of Lindsey was buried the 6<sup>th</sup> of January  
 1658 Martha Ekins, the daughter of John Ekins, and Martha his wife, was buried January the 11, 1658  
 1663 Nathaniel Ekins, & Mary Ekins, the sonne & daughter of John Ekins, & Martha his wife, were buried March 29, 1663  
 1665 Edward Mountagu, eldest sonne of Edward Lord Mountagu, was buried Oct: 13, 1665 \*

† (1601). There would seem to be some confusion here. On Sir Edward's monument in Weekley Church he is stated to have died "at Boughton the 26<sup>th</sup> Daie of Januarie beinge Tuesdaye 1601." The date in the Registers should probably be 4 February.

º (1614). Query of the family of Okes of Oundle? See Visitations of Northants, edited by W. C. Metcalfe, p. 121.

† (1618). Eldest daughter of Sir James Harington, of Exton, co. Rutland (monumental inscription in Exton Church), and widow of Sir Edward Montagu. She died 19 May (Monumental inscription in Weekley Church).

º (1623). Query. Dorothy, daughter of Christopher Tamworth of Hawsted, co. Leic.? She married Sir Thomas Cotton, of Conington, co. Hunts, by whom she was mother of Frances, Lady Montagu. Her monumental tablet in Weekley Church, which states she died 7 January, 1623, and was buried at Weekley, makes no mention of a second husband Rawlins. This, however, is the only entry in the Registers that corresponds at all with her name and date of death.

\* (1665). Killed in an attack on the Dutch East India Fleet in the port of Bergen, Norway, 3 August, 1665. Collins is evidently in error when he states he was only in his 25th year at the time of his death, for his younger brother Ralph was baptised in 1638. See Warkton Registers, note N. N. & Q., 830. For curious accounts of Edward Montagu's death see Bishop Burnet's *Life of Lord Rochester*, ed. 1833, p. 181.



[A gap in the Burial Registers from 1680 to 1688.]

- 1698 Matthew, the son of Matthew Hunt, Vicar, died the 18 day of May, & was Buried y<sup>e</sup> 20, 1698
- 1700 Mary, y<sup>e</sup> wife of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Mountague, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was Buried the 26<sup>th</sup> of March, 1700
- 1703 John, nephew to Matthew Hunt, Vicar, was Buried Aprill 1<sup>st</sup>. 1703
- 1706 The Honourable W<sup>m</sup> Mountagu, Esq. late Chief baron of y<sup>e</sup> Exchequer, was buried the 10<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>ber</sup> 1706
- 1720 The Lady Drake, widdow to M<sup>r</sup> Trotman, was Buried June the 5, 1720 <sup>7</sup>

Boughton House, Kettering.

C. H. M. D. SCOTT.

841.—WILL OF JOHN ASHBORNE OF NORTHAMPTON, 1456.—In the name of God amen the 12<sup>th</sup> day of September 1456 I John Assheborne of Northampton &c my soul to Almighty God, Blessed Mary His Mother and all saints of the court of heaven and my body for burial in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the church of All Saints of the Town of Northampton. I bequeath for tithes forgotten vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>; to the brotherhood of the Holy Trinity in the aforesaid church vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, to the brotherhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the same church xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>, to the brotherhood of Corpus Christi in the said church vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, to the brotherhood of George in the same church vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, to the brotherhood of the Holy Cross in the same vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, to the brotherhood of S. John Baptist in the same church vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. To the brotherhood of S. Catherine in the new cemetery in the parish of All Saints vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, to the brotherhood of S. Thomas the Martyr in the same town vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, to every priest of the said brotherhood xij<sup>d</sup>, to M<sup>r</sup> Wm. Breton vicar of the said church xx<sup>s</sup>. To each order of Mendicant Friars of the town of Northampton vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. To each chaplain at my funeral iij<sup>s</sup>, to each clerk ij<sup>s</sup>; to be distributed among the poor x<sup>li</sup>, to everyone a penny; to 12 poor men holding 12 torches one cloak and [hood?] apiece. To a chaplain celebrating for the health of the souls of myself and Richard Assheborne and Joan his wife and all the faithful departed for 2 years immediately after my decease xvj

<sup>7</sup> (1720). Daughter of the Honble. William Montagu, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. She married:—1, Sir William Drake of Sherdeloes, co. Bucks, Knt., buried at Amersham 24 Sept 1690 (Lipscomb's History of Bucks), by whom she left issue (Le Neve's Knights, Harl. Soc., vol. viii., pp. 219-20). 2, Samuel Trotman of Siston, co. Glouc., M.P. for Bath. She inherited the manor of Little Oakley from her father, which passed at her death to her cousin, John, Duke of Montagu (Bridges' Northants, vol. ii., p. 329).

marks, viz. viij marks each year. To Thomas Ashborne my son 400 skins called '400 lether,' to Elizabeth my daughter 40', to Alianor my wife 200 marks in money. To wife Alianor all jewels, viz., pieces of silver, cups called Maser cups with their covers and spoons, and all my other jewels whatsoever and all household utensils for her life, and afterwards to my son John. To son John 200 marks in money. To wife Alianor all my tenement, &c., in le Cook Rowe of the Town of Northampton, formerly John Sprigge's, and also that tenement, &c., formerly belonging to Wm. Stokton [carbiser?] in Bridge Street, between the tenement of the brotherhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the N. side and certain waste ground formerly John Mortimer's on the S. side, moreover my cottage, &c., in the parish of S. Gregory between the tenement formerly belonging to Richard Wemmes on the south side and the tenement . . . on the N. side to the said Alianor for her life, and immediately after her death to John Ashborne my son and his heirs; and in default of heirs to Thomas Ashborne my son and his heirs; and in default of heirs to remain entirely to the wardens, brethren, and sisters of the Brotherhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Church of All Saints' of the Town of Northampton and to their successors. To Alianor my wife all my estate and [term of . . . ?] in those three tenements with dovecot, &c., lying together in a lane called S. John's Lane, and in that garden lying in a lane called Felters Lane, which three tenements and garden I hold by grant and permission of the Prior and Convent of S. Andrew, Northampton, as is evident in the indenture then made, for the term of her life; after her death to John Ashborne my son and his heirs, &c. To Alianor my wife all my estate, &c., in that tenement called 'le Werkhous,' outside the south gate lying near the shallow water running there, which I hold by grant and permission of John Waren's feoffees, also my estate in one piece of meadow lying in 'le Balmesholme,' which Richard Ashborne my father lately held by grant of John Longvile, Esquire, to my wife for her life, and then to John my son. To the Chaplain of the College of the town of Northampton my cottage, &c., lying near the market [pig-market?] between the tenement of the Prior and Convent of S. Andrew on the E. side and the tenement formerly belonging to John Mason, butcher, on the west, to be held by him and his successors, on condition of keeping yearly the day of my anniversary in celebrating Placebo and Dirige with note and on the morrow the Requiem Mass, specially praying for the health of my soul, and the souls of Alianor my wife, of Richard Ashborne and Joan his wife, my parents, and all the faithful departed from year to year for

ever, and in case they do not keep my anniversary and fail in celebrating Placebo and Dirige and Requiem Mass, then it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Council of the town of N. and their successors to enter the cottage and expel the Chaplain and his successors. The rest of my goods to Alianor my wife and John my son, whom I appoint executors, and Wm. Austen overseer. To Wm. Austen for his labour 40<sup>s</sup>. Witnesses, William Russheden, then Mayor, John Higham, John Aboures, bailiffs of the same place, Thomas Sossyngale of Northampton [deister?], Robert Mose of the same, draper, John Wynter of the same, mercer, John Busserd of the same, barber, and many others. Which will was proved before me [John Walter, clerk, official of the Archdeacon of Northampton] 16 December 1456 and administration of goods etc granted to the executors.

This will gives much information of interest to the town. Three generations of Ashborne are named—Richard and Joan, their son John and his wife Alianor, and the grandsons John and Thomas. The will of a John Ashborne of All Saints' is in London, P.C.C. 4 Godyn 1464. A little later there is a will at Northampton of a Roger Ashborne of Higham, and also the wills of a Rushden and a Higham.

Shankton Rectory.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

842.—THE BLACK DEATH IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Great Pestilence, better known as the Black Death, which swept over Europe and Asia in the fourteenth century, has recently found an historian, more especially as regards its course in our country. The author, the Rev. Dom Gasquet, O.S.B., says truly that the story of the Great Pestilence of 1348-9 has never been fully told. It came upon England during the time of her greatest glory, between the crowning victories of Crecy and Poitiers, when the nation was intoxicated with its success, and it is therefore no wonder that Hume and older writers on English history should have dismissed the calamity in a few lines. Dr. Charles Creighton in his "Epidemics in Britain" (Cambridge University Press) has treated this pestilence at considerable length, but merely as a portion of his general subject. It has been reserved for Dr. Gasquet to deal with it in detail from an historical standpoint, and to realise for us its social results on the history of the nation. To quote from his introduction: "This great pestilence was a turning point in the national life. It formed the real close of the mediæval period and the beginning of our modern age. It produced a break with the past, and was the dawn of a new era. The sudden sweeping away of the population and the

consequent scarcity of labourers raised new and extravagant expectations in the minds of the lower classes, and, to use a modern expression, labour began then to understand its value and assert its power." Commencing in the East, that hotbed of epidemics, it reached Europe in the autumn of 1347. In the January of the following year three plague-stricken vessels put into the port of Genoa, whence the contagion speedily spread over Italy. Boccaccio in his *Decameron* has given a vivid account of its ravages at Florence, where so terrible was the mortality that the very outbreak became known for a time in Europe as the "Pestilence of Florence." It passed next into France, carrying off in a month 57,000 persons at Marseilles, so that the place remained like an uninhabited city. The autumn of 1348 saw it in England, Calais, then just come into our possession, being probably the means of communicating the infection. Most chronicles agree in naming Melcombe Regis in Dorsetshire as the first place at which it appeared, on the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas, 1348 (July 7th). For the next year it continued to spread in every direction over the length and breadth of the land. Our own county, from its central position and distance from the sea, escaped till the middle of the year 1349, when it seems to have suffered fully as severely as the neighbouring shires. Dr. Gasquet has been at great pains in attempting to estimate the mortality in England by statistics taken from the episcopal registers of the period which afford the only means of arriving at the numbers swept away by the plague. In every diocese there was kept by the Bishop's Registrar a list of all the institutions made to vacant benefices, the reason of the vacancy being stated, whether from death, exchange, or resignation. Besides this special register, a series of official state documents called Patent Rolls existed, in which were entered royal grants, licences, and presentations made by the Sovereign to such vacant ecclesiastical livings as were at the time in the royal gift, and the evidence afforded by these of the mortality among the beneficed clergy during the pestilence may be briefly summarised. In 1348 from January to May the King presented to 42 livings and to 36 during the following four months, while during the last four months of the year 81 livings had to be filled up. From January 25, 1349, to January 25, 1350, no less than 894 royal presentations are recorded, showing how enormous was the mortality, as at least 800 out of this number must have been the victims of the great plague. In Northamptonshire, judging from the list of institutions given in Bridges, there were changes at this period in 131 instances out of 281. In fifteen cases two or more changes occurred in the same place in 1349, and the

number of institutions was greatest in August, when 36 appointments were made. From the institutions it appears likely that the town of Northampton was attacked most severely about October, 1349, as on November 1st two appointments were made to livings there.

The following table will show the number of institutions in Northamptonshire for some months. Before May and after October, 1349, only 34 institutions are recorded.

1349					
May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
8	15	25	36	10	7

As to the religious houses, at Luffield, a priory of the Benedictine order, which stood in a secluded spot within the forest of Whittlewood or Whittlebury, all the monks are said to have died of the plague, together with William de Skelton, the prior. The rental of the house was subsequently declared to be inadequate for its support, and its revenues were annexed to King Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, where it continued a cell until the general dissolution of the monasteries. At the Convent of Delapré, Catherine Knyvet, the abbess, died; at Wothorpe, near Burghley, the superioress, Emma de Penchbeck, was carried off, together with many of the Augustinian nuns there. The Bishop appointed Catherine Bowes to succeed, but the Convent never recovered, and in 1354 was, at the petition of the patron, Sir Thomas Holland, united to the Convent of St. Michael's near Stamford. In the royal licence it is stated "that the Convent being poorly endowed, was by the pestilence which lately prevailed, reduced to such poverty, that all the nuns but one, on account of their penury, had dispersed." The inquiry just referred to reports also as to the state of a manor in Northamptonshire. It is the same tale of depression and desolation as appears everywhere else throughout England. Pasture formerly worth forty shillings now yielded only ten, and some even brought in only five shillings in place of eighteen, and the sole reason assigned is "the mortality." A watermill and a windmill for the same cause was let for 6s. 8d. instead of the old fifty-six shillings. In the case of a manor near Blisworth two mills were let for twenty in place of the old rent of sixty-five shillings, and two carucates of land produced only some fifteen shillings the carucate, "and not more, on account of the mortality in those parts."

"Briefly then," says Dr. Gasquet, "if we suppose that five and twenty thousand of the clerical body throughout England fell victims to the epidemic, and estimating that of the entire population one in every hundred belonged to the clergy, and further that the death rate was about equal in both estates, the total mortality in the country would be some 2,500,000. This total is curiously the same as that estimated from the basis of population returns made at the close of the memorable reign of Edward III., evidencing a total population before the outbreak of the epidemic of some five millions." We must refer those who would learn something of the social revolution which was the immediate result of the Plague to Dr. Gasquet's interesting work, "The Great Pestilence, by Francis Aidan Gasquet, D.D., O.S.B. London: Simpkin and Marshall, 1898."

Northampton.

J. S. SHEPARD.

**843.—WARKTON PARISH REGISTERS (830).**—On page 76 the two entries of the baptisms under the year 1663 should be transposed, May 23rd, 1663, being prior to March 6th, 1663, Old Style. Two or three small corrections should be made in the notes. The date on line 5 of note a., page 77, should be *mdcxxxix*. In line 3 of note b. (page 78) "Ralphe" should be "Raphe." In line 7, note d., "servile" should be "servile;" and in the last line "Howgate" should be "Howgrave."

**844.—ST. WERBURGH AND THE WEEDON MIRACLE (835).**—Dr. Rupert Morris in his recently published "Chester during the Plantagenet and Tudor Periods" quotes from Bradshaw a very different account to that in "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," vol. vi., pp. 88-90, of the legend of the Weedon Geese as depicted on the miserere in Chester Cathedral. Dr. Morris says: Bradshaw in his Life of St. Werburgh has preserved some of the legends connected with the royal saint, the most interesting of which forms the subject of an excellent carving on one of the misereres in the Cathedral Choir. The legend tells how at Weedon in Northamptonshire wild geese "made a great destruction upon the abbey land, devouring the corns and fruites." St. Werburgh, on complaint being made by the tenants, commanded one of the abbey servants to drive the geese and "bring them home to her place there to be pynned and punished for their trespass." This was done to the amazement of the messenger, the wild geese following in all obedience, "their wings trailing, mourning in their manner, abiding one and all her will and judgment." The left hand portion of the miserere represents the geese with "high voices calling on

St. Werburgh for grace and pardon of their offence." They are released on promise of good behaviour, but a greedy retainer of the abbey steals one of their number. The rest come flying back to complain. Inquiry is made and on the right the culprit is portrayed confessing to the abbess his theft. The central group represents her restoring the missing goose to its companions, who are fluttering about overhead. This is done, although it had been roasted and eaten the same night that it was stolen, and, when asked for, only the bare bones could be brought. Yet, by virtue of the holy maiden's benediction, "the bird was restored and flew away full soon."

Kingale, Bournemouth West.

THOS. SHEPHEARD.

845.—ST. SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. John Clarke's account of the Vicarage of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Northampton. August 6th, 1720.

The patron is the Rev. Nathaniel Whaley, late fellow of Wadham Coll. Ox<sup>f</sup> now domestic chaplain to his Grace the L<sup>d</sup> Arbp of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland. The value in the Kings books six pounds<sup>a</sup>; the yearly improved value, as returned on oath in a commission of enquiry in order to entitle it to the Bounty of Queen Anne, twenty pounds; the number of families inhabiting therein two hundred; the duty constantly performed therein, preaching once each Sunday and reading prayers on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holy-days throughout the year. No vicarage-house belonging thereunto until anno 1714 a house was purchased by ye present vicar with ye sum of one hundred and forty pounds raised by subscription of ye Nobility, gentry, and clergy, and by him the said present vicar settled upon himself & his successors the vicars of the s<sup>d</sup> parish for ever. Upon this small vicarage, My Lord, thus circumstantiated together with the ushership of the Free School in Northampton, the salary of which is twenty pounds a year and now & then a small curacy as I could meet with it, have I resided eleven years and supplied with very good satisfaction (I hope) to ye whole Parish. And having enjoyed, thro' God's blessing, a good share of health I have with no small labour and industry maintained a large family and lived in good repute and perhaps with as good a

<sup>a</sup> Valor Ecclesiasticus Hen. viii.—

Northampton Decanat, Ecclia S<sup>c</sup>i Sepulcre in dict. Villa

Ricus Grace vicar incumbens

Valet in

Decim' oblacoibs et aliis pfic' ibim coibs annis	℥	s.	d.
acciden .. ..	vj	..	xij
Et reman' inde p <sup>ma</sup> .. ..	..	..	xij jq'

character as is consistent with human frailty. At S<sup>t</sup> Thomas last I was voluntarily offered a presentation of ye vicarage of Preston two miles distant by Sir Rich. Newman baronet ye Patron; the nature of wch vicarage is as follows:

The value in the King's books seven pounds; the yearly improved value, taxes deducted, forty three pounds; the number of families inhabiting therein nine; the duty performed therein, preaching once each Sunday; no glebe, or manse or scite of manse.

Now both these vicarages, My Lord, being within ye Statute I have been informed might be held by a Clerk that is not qualified according to Canon, that is, though he be not A.M. It is generally said, indeed, that by taking two livings of so small a value in ye Kings-books without any qualification the first is voidable but not ipso facto void. Upon this information I accepted of a second without ye degree of A.M., the charge of taking such a degree being more than my present circumstances, with a due regard had to my growing family, would readily admit of. If therefore in so doing I have been guilty of an error I humbly submit myself to the best method your Lordship can advise for obtaining ye greatest mark of paternal favour your lordship is capable of shewing me, always praying as I am in filial duty bound for your lordship's health.—Lands. MSS., 990.

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.

#### 846.—RUSHTON AND ITS OWNERS (801, 825).—

##### *Winstanley's Engraving of Rushton Hall.*

Winstanley's "East Prospect of Rushton in Northampton Shire" is an excellent view of Rushton Hall and grounds in 1750. Exactly in the centre in the distance can be discerned the spire of Desborough church, two miles away. The Triangular Lodge is to the right, by its side is the row of trees still standing on the Desborough Road.

<sup>b</sup> Preston Vicar'. Gilbt<sup>e</sup> Molton vicar et encumbens.

	li	s.	d.	
Valet in Decim &c..	vii	x	vii	s. d.
Inde in Sinod' et pcur' sol' Archid. Northt	..	..	x	vij
Inde p x <sup>ma</sup>	..	..	..	xiiiij —

<sup>c</sup> 21 Hy. viii., c. 13. s. 8. And be yt enacted that yf any person having one benefyce with cure of soule, beyng of the yerely value of viij poundes or above accept and take any other with cure of soule and be instituted and inducted in possession of the same, that then and immediately after such possessyon had therof the fyrst benefyce shalbe adjudged in the lawe to be voyde.

This Act was repealed by the Pluralities Act, 1838, 1 and 2 Vict., c. 106, amended by the Pluralities Act, 1885. which provides that two benefices may be held together by dispensation of the Archbishop on recommendation of the Bishop if the churches be within four miles of each other and if the annual value of one does not exceed £200.



Close to the edge of the picture above the rigid lines of the hornbeam hedges was a tree towering above its fellows, and said to be visible from the sea coast. Within the higher of the two clumps of hornbeam a well and the remains of a blacksmith's shop were found in 1845. The well was filled up. The elm shown at the corner of the raised walk and the garden wall is yet standing. The mound on the right side of the picture, surmounted by a stone figure of Hercules, was removed about 1846. The statue, however, is preserved. There was a walk around the mound within the trees. In the valley shown to the left of Desborough Church is Shotwell Mill, in Rothwell parish; and against the horizon near the left margin is Rothwell Parish Church. At the top of the highest of the expanses of water was a mill dam. This lake is now an osier bed. The buildings on the right were cottages and fulling mills. Woad used to be cultivated in Rushton; the name survives in a field in which it was grown—Wadd Close; so possibly cloth was dyed here as well as fulled. At the bottom on the left is the fruit garden and herbarium; the Dutch garden was behind the house: its site can still be easily traced. The building adjoining the hall on the left was the servants' hall and kitchen, in front of which was St. Peter's Church. The wood yard and workshops were to the left of the church. The long thatched building on the right was the riding school, with stables attached. The building in front of it, only the roof can be seen, was the parsonage. The iron gates to the entrance of the lawn in front of the house are now in use near the Triangular Lodge. One of the two horsemen shown in the centre of the lawn is intended for the Lord Cullen. The horses being led from the stables were celebrated steeplechasers in their day, and both were buried under a mound in the Park. On a stone on the mound was incised:

These two nags, as people say,  
Do show the Pytchley gents the way,  
And on the seventh day call'd Sunday,  
Will go from church to church till Monday.

The dogs on the left of the lawn were two noted hounds which were buried in the Wilderness, and were honoured with the epitaph:

Dido and Jock one fatal day  
Were mixed with their native clay.

The ladies Cullen, who are shown fishing on one of the lakes, used to have all their pets—dogs, cats, and birds—buried in the Wilderness, a part of which in consequence came to be known as the Cemetery.

K.

*Bibliography of Charles Hickman, D.D.*

The following is a complete Bibliography of Dr. Charles Hickman (ante pp. 71-2), who was born at Rushton, and afterwards became Bishop of Derry. A few of his chief published sermons are given on page 72; and the appended, compiled from the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries, and the Taylor Collection, Northampton, is believed to be a complete list of his published works.

A Sermon Preach'd before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, June 27, 1680. By CHARLES HICKMAN, Student of Christ-Church in Oxford, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Southampton.

LONDON, Printed for Henry Brome, at the Gun in S. Pauls Church-yard, 1680. 4to.

A Sermon Preached before the Right Honourable George Earl of Berkeley, Governour. and the Company of Merchants of England Trading into the Levant Seas, at St. Peters Church in Broad street, January 25, 1680. By CHARLES HICKMAN, A.M. Student of Christ-Church in Oxon, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Chandois, Embassadour to Constantinople.

LONDON: Printed for Henry Brome at the Gun at the West-End of St. Pauls. 1681. 8vo.

A Sermon Preach'd before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at the Guild-hall (chapel, Nov. 21, 1686. By CHARLES HICKMAN, D.D. Stud. of Christ-Church, Oxon. and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Laurence, Earl of Rochester.

LONDON, Printed by M. Flesher, for Charles Brome, at the Gun at the West-end of Saint Pauls. 1687. 8vo.

A Sermon Preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday the 19th of October, 1690. Being the Thanksgiving-Day for the Wonderful Preservation of His Majesties Person, etc. By CHARLES HICKMAN, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to Their Majesties. The Second Edition.

LONDON. Printed for Walter Kettilby, at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1690. 4to.

A Sermon Preached before the Queen at White-Hall, on Sunday the 26th of October, 1690. By CHARLES HICKMAN, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to Their Majesties. By Her Majesties Special Command.

LONDON: Printed for Walter Kettilby, at the Bishops Head in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1690. 4to.

A Sermon Preached before the Queen, at White-Hall, on Sunday, Octob. 2, 1692. By CHARLES HICKMAN, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to Their Majesties. Published by Her Majesty's Special Command.

LONDON, Printed for Walter Kettilby, at the Bishops Head in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1692. 4to.

A Sermon Preached before the Queen, at White-Hall, on Wednesday, March 15, 1693. By CHARLES HICKMAN, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to Their Majesties. Published by Her Majesty's Special Command.

LONDON: Printed for Walter Kettilby, at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1693. 4to.

A Sermon Preached at St. Bride's Church, on St. Cecilia's Day, Nov. 22, 1695. Being the Anniversary Feast of the Lovers of Musick. By CHARLES HICKMAN, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty. Published at the Request of the Stewards.

LONDON: Printed for Walther Kettelby, at the Bishops Head in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1696. 4to.

Fourteen Sermons Preach'd at St. James's Church in Westminster. By CHARLES HICKMAN, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Domestick Chaplain to the Earl of Rochester.

LONDON, Printed by James Orme, for William Haws, at the Rose in Ludgate-street, 1700. 4to.

— The Second Edition, Corrected,

LONDON: Printed by J. B. for William Hawes, at the Bible and Rose in Ludgate-street, 1706. 8vo.

A Sermon Preached at Christ-Church in Dublin, before His Grace James Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and the House of Lords. Upon the 5th of November, 1703. By CHARLES Lord Bishop of Derry.

DUBLIN: Printed by Jo. Ray in Skinner-row, for William Norman, Bookseller in Dames-street, MDCCIII. 8vo.

The Christian Faith Explain'd and Vindicated, and Apply'd to Practice: In Twelve Sermons upon the Principal Festivals of the Church, Preach'd at S. James's Church, Westminster. By CHARLES HICKMAN, D.D. now Lord Bishop of Derry. Never before Printed.

LONDON: Printed by G. James, for Jonah Bowyer at the Rose in Ludgate-street. MDCCXIII. 8vo.

Sermons and Discourses on several Subjects & Occasions, Preach'd at St. James's Church, Westminster. In Two Volumes. By CHARLES HICKMAN, D.D. Late Lord Bishop of Derry. The Third Edition.

LONDON, Printed for James Holland, and Jonah Bowyer, in St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCCXXIV. 8vo.

Family Lectures; or a Copious Collection of Sermons, selected from the most Celebrated Divines, on Faith and Practice . . . A New Volume.

LONDON: Printed for T. Longman; B. Law; J. Johnson; G. G. and J. Robinson; C. Dilly; T. Cadell; W. Richardson; F. and C. Rivington; R. Baldwin; W. Goldsmith; W. Lowndes; R. Faulder; S. Hayes; Ogilvy and Speare; Vernor and Hood; C. Wynne; G. and T. Wilkie; W. Bent; J. Scatcherd; J. Walker; J. Evans; C. and G. Kearsley; and H. Murray. 1795. 8vo.

Sermon XLV. By BISHOP HICKMAN.

An early Piety a necessary Duty. Eccles. xi. 9.

J. T.

*The Boughton Portrait of Sir Thomas Tresham.*

This painting is in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch, and is now preserved (1895) at Boughton House. It is of Sir Thomas Tresham, Knight, who was born in the last quarter of 1543, for he was, according to the Inquisition, 15 years and 26 weeks old at the death of his grandfather, the Prior, in March, 1559. The picture

is on an oak panel and is 3ft. high and 2ft. 4in. wide. It is supposed to have been brought from Dene, but nothing is known of its history. It is three-quarter length, and represents the knight in ornate armour. In the left-hand upper corner is a shield of 18 quarters, and over it "SI MIO FATO CONSENTIRA" ("If my fate will permit"). In the right hand upper corner is "ANNO DOMINI 1568 ET ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ 34." No doubt the motto has a meaning which is not now evident. It appears from the statement in the Inquisition that either the year or the age is wrongly stated. Sir Thomas was 24 in 1569, so that if the year is correct 34 should be 24, and if the age is correct the year should be 1577. This discrepancy tends to show that the inscriptions were placed on the picture long after it was painted, for it is impossible to assume that the man did not know his own age and the year in which he was portrayed. Tresham married Muriel, a daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, by whom he had ten children.

In the upper part of the picture is a coat of arms of 18 quarters. As his wife's arms are not on the shield we may infer, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that it was painted before his marriage. His father died in 1546, and his grandfather, the Prior, in 1559, when he succeeded to the estate. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth in the autumn of 1575 at the festivities held in her honour by Dudley, Earl of Leicester. The Earl received visits from the Queen in 1566, 1568, 1572, and 1575, but the last was the most sumptuous, and lasted 17 days.\* Mr. Charles Scott, of Boughton House, has supplied an important fact as to his marriage. There exists an "Allegation for a Marriage Licence" issued by the Bishop of London in 1602-3 to Lewis Tresame, of the Inner Temple, Gent., Bachelor, 25, son of Sir Thomas Tresame, Kt., and Mary Perrye, Maiden, 23, daughter of Mrs. Moore, by consent of the said Sir Thomas Tresame and Alderman Moore, at St. Bartholomew Exchange, London. Mary Perrye must have been the daughter of Mrs. Moore by a former husband. Lewis was the second son of Sir Thomas, and the latter therefore was not married later than 1576 or 1577. Sir Thomas died September, 1605.

The portrait looks like a man of 34 rather than of 24, and his knighthood not improbably furnished a reason for his being portrayed. The elaboration of the armour agrees with his new dignity. As his arms are impaled with his wife's on Rothwell Market-house he was married by the time of the completion of that building.

\* See "Shakespeare's Land," by C. J. Ribton-Turner, Leamington, 1893, 8vo., p. 123.

Mr. Gotch fixes the date of the Market House as 1575-80. The circumstances make it probable that he married in 1576 or 1577. It may be argued that the non-appearance of his wife's arms on the painting is no proof that he was not married at the time. Frequently on monuments a man's arms are on a shield, his wife's on another, but the two combined on a third and a fourth. Sir Thomas took care to put his wife's arms on his buildings.

Sir Thomas Tresham was brought up in the Protestant religion, but in 1580 was received into the Roman Church. If the motto on the painting was not contemporary with the painting, it may have some allusion to the troubles into which he fell in consequence of his conversion.

For an account of his buildings see "The Buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham, 1575 and 1605" by J. Alfred Gotch, Architect.<sup>b</sup> On page 9 is an account of this portrait. "He is represented in a rich armour of steel and gold, holding in his right hand a carbine and in his left the pommel of his sword. The lace collar, the armour, and the gun all bear the trefoil profusely worked in varying patterns. The pose is stiff and ungraceful. The face with its slight brown moustache and peaked beard is pedantic rather than masterly, and the whole portrait sets forth a man more insignificant than his life shows him to have been. This effect is partly owing to the sidelong look which it has pleased the artist to bestow upon him, and may be wholly due to the evident fact that it was rather the apparel than the man which that individual sought to portray." In Mr. Gotch's book are further details of the family. In the painting Sir Thomas is bare-headed and has no gauntlets, but otherwise is in full plate armour. The hair and beard are dark auburn or brown. The colour of his eyes is doubtful, but might have been blue or hazel. The armour is elaborately ornamented with gilt and engraved bands, and the edges of each component part are enriched by beading. The tassets are supported by three straps on each side. The right pouldron is smaller than the left to give more freedom to the right arm, and has on it the hinge for the lance-rest, but apparently not the rest. He has a lace collar and ruffles. The sword depends by a narrow diagonal belt from the waist-belt, which is also narrow. The left hand grasps the hilt of

<sup>b</sup> A Complete Account, Illustrated by Measured Drawings, of the Buildings Erected in Northamptonshire by Sir Thomas Tresham, between the years 1575 and 1605, together with many particulars concerning the Tresham Family and their Home at Rushton, by J. Alfred Gotch, Architect, folio.

the sword, and with his right hand he holds a carbine, also very elaborately ornamented with the peculiar stock of the period. It is thought by a gentleman well acquainted with the subject that by the form of the stock the carbine was probably of French make. It has a wheel-lock. This kind of lock had a wheel which had three or four longitudinal ridges in the upper part of its outer surface, and this serrated part projected into the priming-pan. The axle protruded through the lock plate, and had a square end which was turned by a key. The wheel was acted on by a strong spring and a lever inside, which latter had a catch. The key turned the wheel and lever till the catch held it. When to be fired the cover of the priming-pan was pushed back towards the muzzle, and the cock with the flint in it was turned down on to the wheel. The pulling of the trigger released the wheel from the catch, when the strong spring caused a partial revolution of the wheel against the flint, which ignited the powder. Hewitt in his "*Ancient Armour*," vol. iii., p. 589, mentions the wheel lock as if it was not "an apparatus of flint and steel," but it is just as much so as the "snaphance," which continued in use till the invention of percussion caps. Both appear to have been invented in Germany. The wheel lock was the special arm of the "Reiters," and was common in Germany in 1512.

On his left wrist is tied a pale yellow scarf with narrow embroidery in yellow relief on a dark-coloured edging. The authority quoted before states that this is the badge of his leader, and that the Prince of Orange is often shown so, as are most of the generals and other officers as late as 1650, or perhaps later. Many men of the upper classes had their portraits painted and their effigies engraved or carved representing them in armour which they never wore, or wore only at tournaments. As the queen knighted Sir Thomas Tresham during the festivities at Kenilworth given by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, it is not improbable that Tresham took part in some of the tournaments held on that occasion, and that this very elaborate armour was the suit he wore.

The shield is surmounted by a helmet in profile; it is represented as of steel ornamented with gold. It is curious that the helmet is that of an Esquire and not of a Knight, so that at that date it seems the distinction was not made. Resting on the helmet is the wreath and crest, the wreath being argent and sable. The crest is a boar's head erased at the neck, sable, ducally gorged or, in the mouth a trefoil slipped of the last. The mantling is gules lined argent and is in the usual style of the period, terminating with tassels.

The following diagram gives the names of the families from which the quarters on the coat of arms represented in the painting were derived.

I. TRESHAM.	II. BRAMSTON.	III. HARRINGTON.	IV. ENGLISH.	V. URSWICK.	VI. VERDON.
VII. PILKINGTON.	VIII. PARR.	IX. DE ROOS.	X. FITZ-HUGH.	XI. STAVELEY.	XII. FURNEAUX.
XIII. GREY of Rotherfield.	XIV. ST. QUENTIN.	XV. MARMION.	XVI. GERNEGAN.	XVII. SALISBURY.	XVIII. DRAKELEY.

*The Book-plate of Sir Thomas Tresham.*

The metal book-plate of Sir Thomas Tresham is not known to exist, but an impression from it is in the Soane Museum in a work entitled "I Qvattro Primi Libri di Architettura di Pietro Cataneo Senese," printed by Aldus at Venice in 1554. The book can hardly be described as a practical treatise on architecture, and it has been very little used being almost as clean as when new. On the title page are two autographs: one, "Th<sup>o</sup> Tresame A<sup>o</sup> 1600 Nisi Dñs custodierit civitatem frustra vigilat qui Custodit eam" (Unless the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain); the other "Tho Brudenell 1610." This Thomas Brudenell married

Mary, a daughter of Sir Thomas, and became possessed of various objects formerly belonging to his father-in-law. He lived at Dene, he was created a Baronet and afterwards Earl of Cardigan, and he died in 1664. Another impression is in a book, or rather two books bound together, in the possession of Sir Augustus Franks of the British Museum; and a third impression, which was in one of these two books, is in existence. The facsimile of the book-plate here given is from a block taken from the impression in this volume. It is somewhat smaller than the original.

The following diagram shows the order of the quarters as represented in the book-plate.

1 TRESHAM.	2 BRAMSTON.	3 HARRINGTON.	4 ENGLISH.	5 URSWICK.	6 VERDON.	7 PILKINGTON.
8 PARR.	9 DE ROOS.	10 CROPHULL.	11 VERDON.	12 LACY.	13 MARSHALL.	
14 MARSHALL. (Ancient.)	15 CLARE.	16 BLUNDEVILLE.	17 FITZ-HUGH.	18 STAVELEY.	19 FURNEAUX.	
20 GREY of Rotherfield.	21 MARMION.	22 GERNEGAN.	23 ST. QUENTIN.	24 SALISBURY.	25 DRAKE- LEY.	

The plate contains a shield of 25 quarters. Over it is the inscription: "Fecit mihi magna qui potens est 1585 Jun 29" ("He who is mighty has done great things for me," or, as the Prayer Book has it, "He that is mighty hath magnified me.") Under the



shield is "S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Tresame Knight." His wife's arms are not on the shield, though, from evidence previously stated, Sir Thomas was married at the date given on the plate.

The crest is the same as that already described on the portrait. The helmet and mantling are very similar.

The eighteen coats which appear on the painting are all on the book-plate, which also has seven others.

The following showing by the numbering, Roman figures for the portrait shield and ordinary numerals for the book-plate shield, describes the whole twenty-five coats. A reference to the preceding diagrams will show, as well as the numbering below, the exact order of the coats on each shield.

- I. 1.—TRESHAM. Per saltire sable and argent, in chief three trefoils slipped, 2-1, and as many in base, 1-2, or.
- II. 2.—BRAMSTON. Argent, a chevron engrailed between three martlets azure.
- III. 3.—HARRINGTON. Sable, a fret argent, a label of three points or.
- IV. 4.—ENGLISH. Sable, three lions passant in pale argent.
- V. 5.—URSWICK. Argent, on a bend sable, three lozenges of the field, on each a saltire gules.
- VI. 6.—VERDON. Sable, a lion rampant argent, vulned in the shoulder gules.
- VII. 7.—PILKINGTON. Argent, a cross flory voided gules.
- VIII. 8.—PARR. Argent, two bars azure, a bordure engrailed sable.
- IX. 9.—DE ROOS. Or, three water bougets sable.
- 10.—CROPHULL. Argent, a saltire gules fretty or.
- 11.—VERDON. Or, a fret gules ["Or, fretty gules," Sir Theobald de Verdon, Charles Roll].
- 12.—LACY. Or (sometimes argent), a fess gules.
- 13.—MARSHALL. Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure.
- 14.—MARSHALL (ancient). Gules, a bend fusily or. ["Gules, a bend engrailed or." Roll of Caerlaverock.]
- 15.—CLARE, "STRONGBOW." Argent, on a chief azure, three crosses patty fitchy of the field.
- 16.—BLUNDEVILLE. Azure, three garbs or.
- X. 17.—FITZ-HUGH. Azure, three chevronels interlaced or, a chief of the last.
- XI. 18.—STAVELEY. Barry of eight argent and gules, a fleur-de-lis sable.
- XII. 19.—FURNEAULX. Gules, a bend between six cross crosslets or.
- XIII. 20.—GREY OF ROTHERFIELD. Barry of six (Barry of eight, in the portrait shield) argent and azure, on a bend gules, three martlets or.
- XV. 21.—MARMION. Vair, a fess gules.
- XVI. 22.—GERNEGAN. Barry of ten (Barry of twelve, in the portrait shield) or and azure, an eagle displayed gules.
- XIV. 23.—ST. QUENTIN. Or, three chevronels gules, a chief vair.
- XVII. 24.—SALISBURY. Gules, a lion rampant between three crescents argent.
- XVIII. 25.—DRAKLEY. Argent (or, in the portrait-shield?), a chevron sable between three drakes heads erased azure.

The first nine quarters are the same. and in the same order, in both shields. The seven additional coats come between De Roos and Fitzhugh. They are all Parr quarters, and appear on separate shields on the Triangular Lodge; but they do not appear with the other Parr quarters at Fawsley, Thenford, and other places. St. Quentin occupies a different place in the two shields, being between Grey and Marmion in one and between Gernegan and Salisbury in the other. It very frequently happens that the appearance of a quarter in the coat of a family is the only evidence of the marriage which brought it in. Moreover, when a man married an heiress who was entitled to many quarters it often became necessary for the husband and his successors to elect and to discard coats: hence variations in the quarters of the same heiress and between those of co-heiresses. What a man was forced to do with his wife's quarters he was forced to do with his own in many cases.

As far as we can see Sir Thomas seems to have used almost as many quarterings as he could lay claim to. It is somewhat strange that he leaves out Ferrers: the descendants of Agnes Crophull by her first husband, Sir Walter Devereux, quarter both Ferrers and Blundeville. As Maud Ferrers was not heiress to her father, but to her mother only, strictly speaking she had no right to either Ferrers or Blundeville. Wylde might also have been used, as Mary Salisbury had a right to Wylde as well as Drakeley.

The tabular pedigree accompanying this notice shows how the arms descended to Sir Thomas.

The compilers acknowledge with thanks assistance from Mr. George E. Cokayne, Norroy King-of-Arms; Mr. Edward Bellasis, Lancaster Herald; Mr. Charles Scott, of Boughton House; and Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, of Kettering.

HENRY DRYDEN and THOMAS SHEPARD.

*Corrections to Tresham Pedigree, vol. ii., p. 40.*

John Tresham, son of the Lord Prior, was of Whiston, and was not a Knight. Sir Lewis Tresham's first wife was Mary Perrye, and she was probably the mother of Sir William. The existence and still more the succession of "Sir Maurice" as Baronet has yet to be proved; the evidence I have is directly against him. For pedigree of Treshams of Wold see N. N. & Q., vol. ii., p. 142. Thomas Tresham of Pilton, brother to Henry, left a family, and George Tresham left several descendants. I hope to give a more complete pedigree later on.

Shankton Rectory.

H. I. LONGDEN.

GILBERT  
bow, 1

RICHARD  
Pembroke

RANDOLPH  
Raven

HENRY junior, = Hawise or Amice. d. and  
Raven and h. of ... GERNEGAN.

HUGHSON of = .....  
HENRY

HENRYSON of = .....  
HUGH

HENRYSON of = .....  
ob.

HENRYSON, coh. Joane = Sir John Robert,  
HUGH coh. Bernack. ob. s.p.

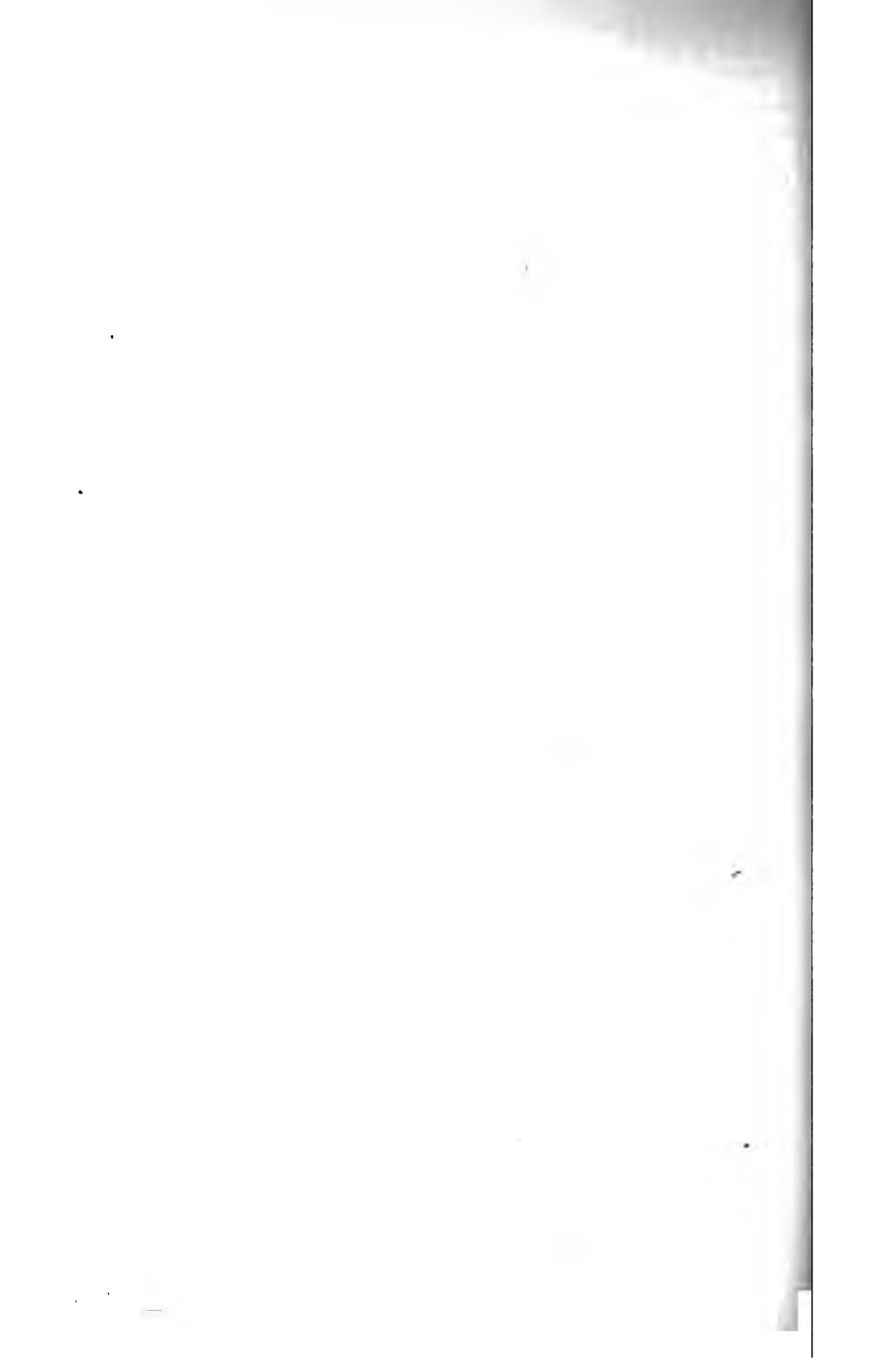
HENRY of Her-  
ob. LENTIN.

HENRY  
HUGH

WILLIAM  
FRANCIS

HENRY = (2nd w.) ...  
HUGH

RICHARD and h.  
son of de.



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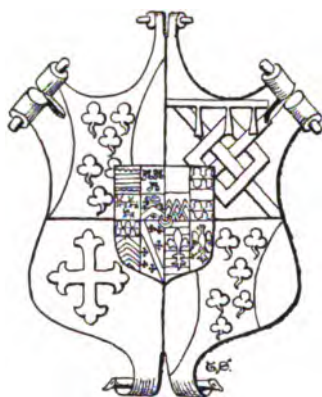
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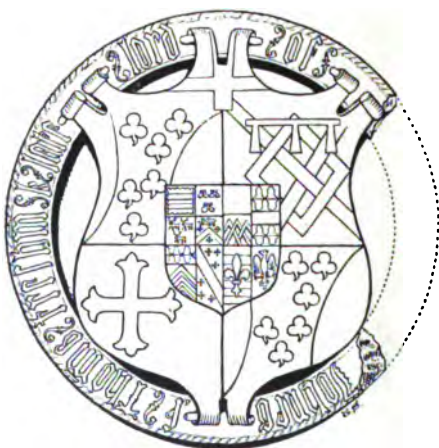




I.



II. AND IV.



III.\*

V. A shield, same shape and size as I., charged with a cross flory.

ARMS ON THE LORD PRIOR TRESHAM'S TOMB, RUSHTON CHURCH.

(Drawn by Mr. Thomas Shepard.)

\* The crescent in fess point was by mistake omitted.

*The Monument of Sir Thomas Tresham, Knight, last Lord Prior (in England) of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.*

This monument was described on page 67. The heraldry is interesting and deserves a fuller notice. Mr. Albert Hartsborne in his "Recumbent Effigies in Northamptonshire" gives no details of it, and Bridges' account is inaccurate. The monument was originally erected in the Church of St. Peter at Rushton in 1559. It is of the kind called table or altar tomb. The slab on which the effigy rests is 6ft. 6in. by 2ft. 3in., and is 2ft. 11in. in height, from the floor inside the altar rails, and 3ft. 5in. measuring from the floor of the chancel. It now stands on the north side of the altar (the foot almost touching the east wall) in the chancel of All Hallows Church, Rushton. It was removed to its present position in 1785 when the Church of St. Peter was demolished. Bridges' states:

Under the north pillar of the chancel, on a tomb of white marble, about a yard in height, is the marble effigies of Sir Thomas Tresham in a gown, with hands erected. At the head of this monument are the arms of Tresham, impaling *A fret with a label of three points difference, quartering a Cross flory*. At the feet are the same arms; and on the middle, over the like arms, on an escutcheon of pretence are these quarterings; 1. *Within a bordure two bars, impaling, In base three chevronels interlaced and a chief*. 2. *Three Waterbowgets, impaling, Vairè a fess*. 3. *Three bucks tripping, impaling, Barry of eight a fleur de lis*. 4. *A chevron between three cross crosslets, impaling, Barry of eight a displayed Eagle*. 5. *Three Chevronels and a chief vairè*. 6. *A Bend between six cross crosslets*. Round these arms in Gothic letters is inscribed, Sir Thomas Tresham Knight late Lord of Saint Johns. Round the verge are the following remains of an inscription misplaced: . . . lye the body of Sir Thomas . . . firste daye of Marche in the year . . . upon whose soule Ihus late mercie Amen."

This description is inaccurate in the blazons, and in the spelling of the inscriptions. There are five shields on panels round the tomb—one at the head, three on the south side, and one at the foot. They are carved in low relief and not coloured. At the four corners and between the three shields on the side are twisted pillars. The north side is blank, and was probably always so, as Bridges mentions no other shields than the five still remaining, which seem to be in their original positions.

I.—The shield at the head—quarterly 1 and 4, six trefoils 2-1, 2-1 between two flaunches (this is not the usual coat of Tresham of Rushton, *vide* p. 127, it is the only instance we know of flaunches being used). 2 Harrington. 3 Pilkington (the cross flory is not carved as voided), surmounted by an escutcheon of pretence quarterly of ten, which, as will be seen from the plate, is divided in a very unusual manner, four coats in the dexter chief occupying the space of any other two.

1 Parr. 2 De Roos. 3 Green (Azure three bucks trippant or). 4 Mablethorpe (Gules a chevron between three cross crosslets, and in chief a lion passant or). 5 FitzHugh. 6 Marmion. 7 St Quentin. 8 Furneaux. 9 Staveley. 10 Gernegan: *vide* p. 127. In fess point a crescent for difference.

Two quarterings in this shield of pretence (which is meant to represent the arms of Ann, first wife of Sir Thomas before he became Lord-Prior, who was one of the heiresses of Sir William Parr, of Horton) have no right there. The mistake is explained in this way. Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, elder brother of Sir William, married Matilda, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Green, of Boughton, who quartered Mablethorpe. Green and Mablethorpe, belonging to this elder branch, were wrongly introduced in place of Salisbury and Drakeley, which belonged to the younger branch, although the crescent, the mark of cadence of a second son, was not omitted.

II. and IV. are somewhat smaller shields than the other three, but of a similar shape. Tresham (with the flaunces) impaling Harrington and Pilkington quarterly for John Tresham, and Isabel Harrington his wife, father and mother of Sir Thomas.

III.—The shield in the centre panel of the side is surrounded by a circular band or ribbon (part of which is broken away) on which is carved in raised gothic letters 'S : Thoma : tresham : k : latz : lort : of . . . . Joyns. It is similar to I. with the addition of a cross in chief; this cross is without doubt meant for the chief of St. John, examples of which are rare in England. The arms of the Hospitallers "Gules a cross argent" were quartered by the Grand Masters, in the 1st and 4th, and by the Knights placed on a chief above their own arms.

An instance of this may be seen, though much dilapidated, upon the old gateway of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem a Clerkenwell, the last remaining relic of the once magnificent Hospital of the Order, founded by Jordan Briset about 1110. The gateway was rebuilt (after the destruction of the buildings (1381) by Wat Tyler's rabble), by Sir Thomas Docwra, Prior, in 1504, who placed on it his arms with the cross of his order in chief.

V.—The shield at the foot is charged with a cross flory only. This is probably meant to represent the badge of the Knights of St. John, not the coat of Pilkington. The effigy of Sir Thomas has been several times described, but the cross on the breast does not seem to have attracted attention. The badge of the Order was a

white cross of eight points. In the Cathedral of Sienna are two portraits by Pinturicchio of Francesco Aringhieri, Knight of St. John, *circa* 1485, first in his military costume, a full suit of armour with a red surcoat, on which is a white cross; the other in his robes—a mantle with sleeves, on the left breast a cross of eight points, on his head a cap.

The Knights of St. John from 1530 till 1798, when dispossessed by Bonaparte, owned and resided at Malta, and were known as Knights of Malta, and gave the name of Maltese to this form of cross, by which it is now familiarly known. Sir Thomas' cross is flory, like the badge of the Catholic branch of the Knights of the Teutonic order. Mr. A. Hartshorne, in his "*Recumbent Effigies in Northamptonshire*," 1876, says "The Knights Hospitallers wore a long black mantle over their armour, with a white cross *flory* on the breast and a cap of the heraldic form," but now he considers that the flory cross was by the sculptor wrongly substituted for the correct eight-pointed cross which appears on all other known representations of Hospitallers.

The garment on the effigy can hardly be described as a mantle, but is more like a gown or habit, the cross being in the centre, not on the left, and the sword belt worn over it, but it is no doubt the sculptor's incorrect interpretation of the mantle. The Templars wore a white habit and over it a white mantle, both charged with a red Greek cross.

The head is bare and rests on a tilting helmet, on which was the crest, now broken off; from the helmet hangs the mantling, which is arranged to hang down on each side of the head. The sword is a plain, cross-hilted one, the sword belt is also plain and not very broad. The hands are joined on the breast and erect, the fingers of both hands being adorned with several rings. The standard of mail which is seen round the neck, mentioned page 67, was a collar of chain mail used with a gorget of plate as a supplementary defence for the neck. The inscription round the verge in raised gothic letters now reads . . . fyrste day of marche in the yea . . . bythe the body of S Thoma . . . nyme upon whose soule ihus have marry amen. It is obviously misplaced.

The effigy is remarkable as being the only one in England of a Knight Hospitaller in the dress of the Order.

The Order of Knights of St. John was suppressed by Henry viii. in 1540 and their property confiscated, the Church at Clerkenwell being used to store the King's "toyles and tents for hunting and

for wars." Queen Mary re-erected the order in 1557, and appointed Sir Thomas Tresham Lord Prior, which office gave him a seat in the House of Lords and precedence over all lay barons. The Order was finally abolished by Elizabeth in 1558, but the Prior was allowed to retain his seat in Parliament.

Sir Thomas died in March, 1559, and was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas Tresham "the Builder."

T. S.

*Poetry respecting Rushton and Rushton Hall.*

The following lines appear in a little privately printed volume: "Poems by the Rev. George Edmond Maunsell. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill. M.DCCC.LXI." As a boy Mr. Maunsell spent much of his time at Rushton.

RUSHTON HALL.

Foot journeying down the sloping hill,  
As I am often wont to do,  
I pause awhile, and stand me still,  
When first the house comes into view.  
There mullioned window, gable peak  
Shine whitening in the morning sun,  
As though had scarcely passed a week  
Since Tresham saw his labours done.  
The hand of man lies hard on all  
Thy once gray stones, old Rushton Hall!

'Tis foolish, but not therefore less  
A grief, to grieve that things are so,  
To hate to see thee in the dress  
That modern tastes and skill bestow;  
For running round, continual change  
Is, shall be, and has ever been;  
And once, perhaps, it seemed as strange,  
As hard a thing to Tresham's kin,  
As now it seems to me to bear  
Another name and lineage there.

Yet so it is. The ruined fane's  
Last stone is gone, the grassy sod  
Lies smooth above, and nought remains  
Where once of old man worshipped God.

The mount is levelled, Hercules  
Stands on the plain, forlornly bare,  
And Peter's spring, once hid with trees,  
Has donned a trim and modish air.  
All changed, all altered. If for good,—  
I cannot think it, though I would.

For these were wonders often shown,  
And in our childish hearts enrolled,  
When style and date were yet unknown,  
And all seemed grand and very old.  
The echoing gallery where we raced  
With clattering feet to wake the sound,  
The cypress chests, the armour placed  
Above the stairs, the pleasure ground.  
It makes me sad to think that they,  
Though trivial things, have passed away.

If thoughts like these be littleness,  
So be it. What I feel I speak,  
Not questioning the right, much less  
Denying that I may be weak,  
Nay more, I grant it passing strange  
That I should feel what now I do,  
For dimly down the lengthening range  
Of years, stand out the things I rue,  
And why should they be more to me  
Than other things that cease to be?

To me myself it is not much,  
That those I never loved or saw  
Lie low, exposed to every touch,  
Like buried soldiers, slain in war.  
To me not much, that sold and bought  
Yon fabric passed to other hands;  
My claim upon it was but nought,  
Nor had I portion in her lands,  
Then wherefore yearns this living frame  
To those dry founts from whence it came?

By secret sympathy induced,  
The face of generations gone  
Full oftentimes is reproduced,  
And sire to son transmits it on.

May it not be that Spirit too  
 Hath sympathies as yet unknown—  
 That what we feel, and what we do,  
 Takes from some parted soul its tone,  
 And that ancestral spirits here  
 By times are busy at our ear?  
 So comes it then that oft we feel  
 As they had felt if still on earth,  
 Nor can our busier visions steel  
 Us wholly to their fancied worth.  
 But, be that as it may, old days  
 At times will stir the spirit's calm,  
 And sad remembrance sorrowing gaze  
 On every change, and deem it harm.  
 So have I felt, so feel I all  
 Thy sundry changes, Rushton Hall.

1853.

A poetical account of the tale of the mysterious appearance of Bryan Cullen's former lover at the wedding festivities at Rushton (ante p. 8) was published in "Once a Week," for April 9th, 1864. The lines, which are extensively quoted by Mr. A. T. Story in his "Historical Legends of Northamptonshire" (Taylor, Northampton, 1883), are accompanied by a poor wood engraving, and are signed "A. H. B." Mr. Story's own verses on the same subject appear on pages 164-6 of his book. A better version appears in "Leaves of Autumn from the Vale of the Ems" by Henry Knight (John Ford, Stamford, 1865). In the "Court Journal," of January 9th, 1836, there is yet another lyric version of this legend, but the lines, signed "† †," have not much merit. In the same issue, apparently by the same writer, is a brief description of Rushton Hall. "When we first visited Rushton, nearly twelve years since," he says, "many of its ancient features remained untouched. . . . Then the large and finely-proportioned Gothic hall, occupying the ground floor of one side of the quadrangle, was lined with, and the roof composed of elaborately and beautifully carved old oak. . . . A small adjoining apartment was occupied by the furniture found in the tent of Charles the First, on the fatal field of Naseby. In another part of the building was a wainscoted chamber, in which the Duke of Monmouth was for some time concealed after the battle of Sedgemoor. Amongst other strange specimens of the furnishing of the olden time at Rushton, there was a room hung with curiously stamped gilded leather."

The third paragraph on page 70 should be omitted, it referring to the parish registers of Newton.



847.—TURNER FAMILY.—Being engaged in compiling a pedigree of the above family, which came originally from Sutton-Coldfield, co. Warwick, I am now trying to trace their descendants, who settled at Marston-Trussell in Northamptonshire, and at Hothorpe in the parish of Theddingworth. There are one or two points, as under, which I am anxious to obtain further information about, and should be glad if any genealogist could afford me assistance. William Turner, of Sutton-Coldfield, married, towards the end of the sixteenth century, Margaret, daughter of Christopher Breton, of Teeton, in the parish of Ravensthorpe. Their marriage does not occur in the registers of this parish, nor can I discover the wills, or dates or places of burial, of either William or Margaret Turner. The registers of Marston record the burial of a "Mr. Turner of Hoothorpe" in 1625. Who was he? I can find no will of that date. Richard Turner, of Marston, buried there November 26, 1630, mentions in his will his wife Bettrice. I should be glad to know who she was, and where she was buried? The above Richard, I have every reason to think, was brother of John Turner, of Hothorpe, who married Mary, daughter of William Pell, of Hannington. Richard Turner above mentioned had four children, John, William, Edward, and Elizabeth. The last two were baptised at Marston, but I have not discovered where the first two were baptised. I have made an exhaustive search in the registries of P.C.C., Lichfield, Northampton, and Leicester; I have also searched the registers of Ravensthorpe, Marston-Trussell, Theddingworth, and St. Martin's and St. Margaret's, Leicester. Any information on the foregoing points will be gratefully received by the undersigned. I should say that the Page-Turners, of Ambrosden, co. Oxon., and of Battlesden, co. Beds, Barts., are descended from this stock.

Since writing the above I have discovered the will of Edward Turner, eldest brother of Richard Turner, of Marston-Trussell, and John Turner, of Hothorpe. His will was proved at Lichfield, October 30, 1628, and he was buried at Bulkington, co. Warwick, September 14, 1628. He appoints Nicholas Steward, of Pattishall, and George Steward, his son, overseers of his will. He also mentions his wife Bridgett and his brother-in-law, Robert Tanfield. On referring to the "Visitation of Northants, 1618-19," p. 141, I find that Robert Tanfield's sister, Bridget, married Sir Parr Lane, of Horton and Glendon, Knight. I thought then that this Bridget was the wife referred to in Edward Turner's will, but unless she was divorced from Sir Parr Lane this could hardly be, as Sir Parr Lane married for his second wife (Baker's "Northants," ii., 276)

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Ashby, of Queenby, co. Leicester. I should like to have confirmation or otherwise of this match, and should be glad to know where the marriage took place. It must have taken place in 1627 or 1628, as Edward Turner's first wife died in October, 1626, and he himself, as above stated, in 1628.

Bedford.

F. A. BLAYDES.

848.—CHARLES CHAUNCY, OF MARSTON ST. LAWRENCE.—In a work published in America, entitled, "The Pilgrim Republic," by Wm. Bradford Goodwin, there are some incidents recorded which will be new to the general public in this country. The first, as given below, may serve as an example to litigators of the present day. "In 1653 Pastor Chauncy of Scituate (the future President of Harvard College) brought a slander suit against his neighbour, William Barstow, and recovered £100 with 18s. 6d. costs, but forthwith remitted the £100 when his character had been vindicated." With regard to his position as a preacher amongst his brethren, Mr. Goodwin says: "Chauncey's ability and learning made him a marvellous acquisition even to that well-filled pulpit (Scituate), and Bradford, Winalow, Brewster, Fuller, and others must have had many an intellectual treat of a high order." Respecting Chauncy's controversy with the Pilgrim Church on Immersion, Bradford says, "The Church yielded that immersion or dipping was lawful, but in this cold country not so convenient." It will be remembered that Chauncy practised physic as well as theology. This qualification proved to be acceptable to the infant state when it was deemed important to prevent imprudent marriages taking place. The Government of 1647 made a court-order "that Francis Crooker may marry Mary Gaunt of Barnstable if Mr. Chauncy and some other phisition will certify that his (Crooker's) is not the falling sickness." The other incidents relate to Chauncy's position as President of Harvard College, the first being of special interest as regards his connection with the Indians, when some of these were students at his college, viz.: "In 1665 Chauncy conferred a degree on Caleb Cheeshateaumuck, the only one of the many Indian students who ever graduated." The second refers to the closing scene of his presidential career, and is interesting as showing the esteem in which his memory is held, and how his work was appreciated by the accomplished historian of the nineteenth century. It reads thus: "It was after a highly successful administration of seventeen years that Chauncy, at the commencement of 1671, pronounced a Latin oration, in which he took a solemn farewell of his friends."

London.

W. PERKINS.

849.—DODDRIDGE'S CHARITY SCHOOL.—It is said that Dr. Doddridge set up a charity school at Northampton for teaching and clothing poor children. Any information respecting this school is desired.  
M. T.

850.—LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLE NORHAMPTONIE, circa 1490 (164, 628, 671, 684, 737, 774, 799, 811, 836).

HENRICUS DEI GRA REX  
ANGLIE & FRANCIE & DOMINUS  
HIBNIE OMNIBS  
AD QUOS PRESENTES LITTE  
PUENINT SALTUM

Inpeximus quandam petitionem nobis in presenti parlamento nostro per communitatem regni nostri Angliæ in eodem parlamento existentibus pro Maiore & Communitate ville nostro Northamptoniæ exhibitam in hec verba

Prionnt les Mair & Communalte de la ville de Northampton que please a les ditz trefages communes deprier a Roi nostre tresouuerain seigneur dordiner & grauntier par affent des seignurs spirituelx & temporelx & toutz les ditz Communes a cest present parlement assemblez ac les ditz Mair & Communalte & a leur successeurs a toutz iours que le Mair de dite ville quoreft & chefcun Mair de meisme la ville apres pur le temps esteant purra loiamement compeller & constreiner chefcun persone de quele estat on condicion qu'il soit que est seifi dalcun meessuage ou tenement en son demefne come de franc tenement buttant sur ascun haut chemin ou Rue du dite ville pur

HENRY BY THE GRACE OF GOD  
KING OF ENGLAND & FRANCE &  
LORD OF IRELAND TO ALL  
TO WHOM THESE PRESENT LETTERS  
SHALL COME GREETING

We have inspected a certain petition exhibited to us in our present parliament by the commonalty of our Kingdom of England in the same parliament existing for the mayor and commonalty of our town of Northampton in these words

The mayor and commonalty of the Town of Northampton pray that it may please the said most learned commons to pray the king our most sovereign lord to ordain and grant by the assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and all the said commons at this present parliament assembled to the said mayor and commonalty and their successors for ever that the mayor of the said town that now is and each mayor of the same town afterwards for the time being may lawfully compel and constrain every person of whatever estate or condition he may be that is seized of any messuage or tenement in his estate as of freehold abutting on any high road or street of the said town to newly

nouelment pauer & apres tout  
 temps buffonable repareler cest  
 affauer du le frount du tiel  
 meesuage ou tenement iefque al  
 my del chanell du tiel chemyn  
 ou Rue & en laydur du lune  
 corner du tiel meesuage ou tene-  
 ment iefque a lautre Corner du  
 mefme le meesuage Et que le  
 Mair de dite ville pur le temps  
 esteant quaunt il veye que mestier  
 serra enquerge par enquest des  
 bones & loialx gentz de mefme  
 la ville de ceux que soient defec-  
 tues de la reparacion auant dite  
 & sur oco face garner les ditz  
 defectours defaire lour dite re-  
 paracion Et aucun persone  
 esteant seifi en aucun meesuage  
 ou tenement en la fourme auant  
 dite deins la dite ville & il ou son  
 fermour en sa alfence soit garny  
 par le Mair du dite ville pur le  
 temps esteant pur nouelment  
 pauer on repareler en temps  
 buffonable enuers son mees-  
 uage ou tenement en le maner  
 suifdit & ne paue mye nouelment  
 ne repareler deins trois moys  
 apres tiel garniffement fait qa-  
 donques bien life a le Mair du dit  
 ville pur le temps esteant par  
 lauctorite suifdit a distremer &  
 sufficient distresse reteiner iefque  
 a taunt que tiel pavement soit  
 nouelment fait ou reparelle ou  
 autrement que adonques bien life  
 a le Mair du dite [ville] pur le  
 temps esteant par mefme laucto-  
 rite pur defender la rent du tiel  
 meesuage ou tenement en les

pave and afterwards at all times  
 needful to repair such pave-  
 ment (?) from the front of such  
 messuage or tenement as far  
 as the middle of the channel  
 of such road or street and in  
 width from the one corner of  
 such messuage or tenement as  
 far as the other corner of the  
 same messuage And that the  
 mayor of the said town for the  
 time being when he perceives  
 that it is needful shall enquire  
 by the quest of good and loyal  
 folk of the same town concerning  
 those which are defective of  
 repair as aforesaid and on that  
 to cause to summon the said  
 defaulters to make their said  
 repairs And each person being  
 seized of any messuage or tene-  
 ment in the form before said  
 within the said town and he or  
 his tenant in his absence being  
 warned by the mayor of the said  
 town for the time being to newly  
 pave or repair in times needful  
 about his messuage or tenement  
 in manner abovesaid and does  
 not pave newly to the middle nor  
 repair within three months after  
 such warning allowed then it  
 shall be lawful for the mayor of  
 the said town for the time being  
 by the authority abovesaid to  
 distrain and sufficient distress to  
 retain until that such pavement  
 shall be newly made that then  
 it shall be very lawful for the  
 mayor of the said [town] for the  
 time being by the same authority  
 to restrain the rent of such mes-  
 suage or tenement in the hands

mains de le fermour du tiel  
meessuage ou tenement & cell rent  
iffint defendu loialment leuer &  
prendre & ouefque meisme le  
rent faire ou repareler tiel paviment  
come deuaunt est dit. In  
specimus etiam indorfamentum  
eiusdem petitionis in eodem  
parlamento nostro factum in hec  
verba Soit fait come il est desire  
pur les hautes chemyns & rues  
du dite ville enfuantz cestaffauoir  
pur les hautes chemyns de porte  
du dite ville en le North tanqal  
pount appelle Saint Thomas  
Brigge en le South & pur la  
chemyn del porte en le West  
tanqal a la porte en le Este & auxi  
pur les rues appelez Berewarde-  
strete Saint Gilestrete Swynwel-  
strete Kyngeswellestrete Saint  
Maristrete Saint Martynstrete &  
la chemyn appelle le Market-  
place Jffint que nully qi ad aucun  
meessuage ou tenement abuttant  
au dit chemyn appelle Market-  
place ne soit confreint ou com-  
pelle par force de ceste ordi-  
naunce de faire de nouell ou  
repaier aucun pauement en le  
maner suifdite deuaunt son dit  
meessuage ou tenement enfi abut-  
tant sur la dite marketplace  
oultre xxx pees en longure del  
frount de son dit meessuage ou  
tenement et que le remenant de  
meisme le Market place soit  
pauce & repairee del commune  
coftage de tout la ville deinfidite  
Nos autem tenores petitionis &  
dorfamenti *prædictorum* ad  
requisitionem Maioris & Commu-  
nitatis ville nostre *prædictæ*

of the tenant of such messuage  
or tenement and such rent thus  
restrained lawfully to raise and  
take and also with the same rent  
to make or repair such pavement  
as before is said We have like-  
wise inspected the endorsement  
of the same petition made in this  
our parliament in these words  
Let it be done as is desired for  
the high roads and streets of the  
said town as following is certified  
for the high roads from the gate  
of the said town in the North as  
far as the bridge called Saint  
Thomas' Bridge in the South and  
for the road from the gate in the  
West as far as the gate in the  
East and also for the streets  
called Bereward street Saint  
Giles' street Swynwell street  
Kingswell street Saint Mary's  
street and the road called the  
Market place So that no one  
who has any messuage or tene-  
ment abutting on the said road  
called Market place shall not  
be constrained nor compelled by  
force of this ordinance to newly  
make or repair any pavement in  
the manner above said before his  
said messuage or tenement thus  
abutting on the said Market  
place over thirty feet in length  
from the front of his said mes-  
suage or tenement and that the  
remainder of the same Market  
place shall be paved and repaired  
at the common cost of the whole  
town aforesaid We have more-  
over at the request of the mayor  
and commonalty of our town  
aforesaid caused to be now drawn

tenore *præsentium* duximus exemplificanda In cuius rei testimonium has *litteras nostras* fieri fecimus patentes Teste Humfrid, Duce Gloucestræ Custode Angliæ apud Westmonasterium xvij die Marcij Anno regni nostri nono  
 Prestwyk

up this transcript of the petition and endorsement aforesaid held by us in this tenor In witness whereof we cause these our letters to be made patent Witness Humphrey<sup>e</sup> Duke of Gloucester Guardian of England at Westminster the 18th day of March in the ninth year of our reign

Prestwyk

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ & Franciæ & Dominus Hiberniæ Omnibus ad quos *præsentibus litteris* pervenerint salutem In speximus quandam petitionem nobis in *præsenti* parlamento nostro per *communitatem* regni nostri Angliæ in eodem parlamento existentibus pro maiore & *communitate* ville nostre Northamptoniæ exhibitam in hec verba

Henry by the grace of God king of England and France and Lord of Ireland to all to whom these present letters shall come Greeting We have inspected a certain petition exhibited to us in our present parliament by the commonalty of our kingdom of England in the same parliament existing for the mayor and commonalty of our town of Northampton in these words

The Maire and Commynalte of the town of Northampton haue desired that it myght please the kyngis grace to ordeyn and graunt by thaffent of the lordes spirituall and Temporall and all the Commyns at the present parliament assembled. To the Maire and Commonialte and to their succeffours for eu<sup>r</sup>. That the Maire of the same town that now is And euery Maire of the same Town aftir for the tyme beyng May lawfully compelle & constrayn euery parson of what estate or condycion he be of whiche is seafed of any *mesuage* or Tenement in his demene as of free holde buttynge vppon any hye waye of the kyng of the same Town to pave newe And aftir at all tymes nedefull repayre. That is to sey ffrom the ffronte of the same *Mesuage* or Tenement vnto the mydiss or the Chanell of the faide highe wey. And in brede from the oon Corner of the howfe vnto that other. And that the maire of the town for the tyme beyng when nede shal require shal enquer by an quest of good and lawfull folkis of the same town of them that byn defectyve of their

\* "Humphrey de Lancaster," the fourth son of Henry IV., became Guardian and Lieutenant of England in 1417, and Constable of Rockingham Castle in 1437. He died in 1446.

Reparacion aforfaide And vppon that to Warne the same defectours to make their reparacon. And if any persone so fo beyng feafed of any Meefuage or Tenement in the forme Aforefaide within the faide Town. And he or his ffermour in his Abfence be warnyd by the maire of the fame town for the tyme beyng To pave and repaire the pawment in tyme of nede Ayen theire owne meefuage or tenement in manner Abouefaide. And wilnot make Reparacion wthin iij Monythes aftir this warnyng hadde That than it fhالبة lefull to the Maire for the tyme beyng by the Auctorite abouefaide to diftreyn that diftreffe to with holde till fuche tyme As the fame pawment be fuffyciently repaired & made. Or ellis that the Maire by the fame Auctorite may Reftreyn and kepe the Rent of the fame meefuage or tenement And with the fame rent to repayre fufficiently the same pawment. Jn like manner it was graunted for theife highe weyes. That is to fey from the North yate vnto Seynt Thomas Brygge. And from the Weſte yate vnto the Eſt yate. And allſo Berwardſtrete Seint Gyles ſtrete Swynwellſtrete Kyngſwellſtrete Seint Mary ſtrete Seint Martyn ſtrete. And the way called the Merket place. So that noo man that haue eny meefuage or tenement buttyng vppon the Highe Wey called the Merket place be not confreyned nor compelled be the force of this fame ordeynaunce to make newe or repaire any pawment in the maner Aboueseide Affore his meefuage or tenement ſoo Abuttyng vppon the feide market place by yonde xxx<sup>ii</sup> fote of lenght from the frount of the fame meefuage or tenement. And that the Remnaunt of the fame merket place be paved & repayred of the Commen coſte of the toun Afforfaide

Nos autem tenores petitionis & in dorfamenti *prædictorum* ad requiſitionem maioris & communitatis ville noſtri *prædicte* tenore *præſentium* duximus exemplificandum Jn cuius rei teſtimonium has *litteras noſtras* fieri fecimus patentes Teſte Humfrido duce Gouceſtræ Cuſtode Angliæ apud *Westmonaſterium* xvij die Marcij Anno regni noſtri nono

Preftwyk

Extracte per Willielmum

Preftwik & Thomam

Hafeley Clericos

We have moreover at the request of the mayor and commonalty of our town aforesaid caused to be now drawn up this transcript of the petition and endorsement aforesaid held by us in this tenor In witness whereof we cause these our letters to be made patent Witness Humfrey Duke of Gloucester Guardian of England at Westminster the 18th day of march in the ninth year of our reign

Prestwyk

Drawn out by William Prestwick and Thomas Haseley Clerks

Quia Maioris Ville Norhamptoniæ in officio Maioratus eorum ad graves expensas & cultus indies deducuntur iuxta illorum feodaillis Allocata & assignata pro Anno sui officij que quidem feoda constant de certo prout ex antiquo tempore plene patet. Hinc est memorandum quod die Veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Dionisij martiris Anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum xxvij<sup>o</sup> Ad colloquium tentum in Guyhalde ibidem Gilberto Litfere eiusdem ville Maiore Ac Johanne Peny & Willielmo Grene tunc ibidem ballivis ordinatum tunc existit & prouifum ex omnium consensu tunc ibidem intereffentium qui vnanimis pure & sponte concefferunt quod antiqua consuetudo maiorum ville Norhamptoniæ que semper soluta non stetit sed semper adhuc perseveranter firma & stabilita permanfit cuius principij memoria non constat de recordo videlicet quod omnes Burgenfes maiores ville Norhamptoniæ qui postquam Officium Maioratus sui singuli pro Anno perumpleuerint & artem Brasinalem in Dormibus suis occupare intendunt & frequentare Non amplius arceantur neque compellantur ballivis dicte ville Norhamptoniæ pro tempore existentibus neque successforibus suis aliquam fumam pecunie arti

Whereas the mayors of the town of Northampton in their office of mayor are daily led into grievous expenses and costs beyond their fees allotted and assigned to them for the year of their office which fees are fixed without change as from ancient time is quite clear therefore it is to be remembered that on Friday next before the feast of S. Denys the martyr in the 27th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest At a conference holden in the Guildhall there Gilbert Lycester<sup>4</sup> being mayor of the same town and John Peny and William Grene then bailiffs there it is ordained and provided by the consent of all then and there present who unanimously rightly and voluntarily agreed that the ancient custom of the mayors of the town of Northampton which has never been dissolved but always up to this time has remained surely firm and established the memory of the beginning of which is not on record namely that all Burgesses Mayors of the town of Northampton who after they have severally discharged the office of their mayoralty for a year and intend to practice and continue the art of Brewing in their houses shall no more be obliged or compelled to pay at all any sum of money pertaining to the art aforesaid to the bailiffs of the said town of Northampton for the time being nor their successors nor shall



*predicte spectantem omnino foluere neque teneantur vigilias sine exenbias effuales siue Autump-tales secundum ordinationem predicam obseruare neque penitus custodire sed inde semper sint quieti tempore pro futuro*

ORDINAT FACT TEMPE  
GILBERTI LITESTER MAIORIS P  
PORCIS CIRCVVAGANTIBUS  
I VILLA

Ad congregationem generalem habitam & tentam in Ecclesia sancti Egidij ville Norhamptonie die mercurij proxima ante festum sancti Dionisij martiris Anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Tricesimo sexto tempore Gilberti Listerie maioris per eius exemiam discretionem et totius communitatis Assensum ordinatum constitutum & stabilitum existit. Quod nullus homo nec femina dimitteret porcos suos in plateis vicis seu venillis infra villam ire Et si aliquis inuentus fuerit transgressor pro talibus porcis contra ordinationem istam ita circuvaguantibus quod tunc soluat ad primam captionem camerarijs ville Norhamptonie pro quolibet porco sic capto iiijd. Et si sepius per dictos Camera-rios capiantur quod tunc dicti porci vendantur ad proficuum Camere ville prenotate nisi infra quatuor dies extunc proxime sequentes tales posseffores porcorum ita captorum aggregavit cum camerarijs pro tempore existentibus Ac dicta ordinacio imperpetuum duratura.

they be held to observe watches or guards in the summer or autumn according to the ordinance aforesaid nor to keep inner watch but shall ever be quit of that for future time.

ORDINANCE MADE IN THE TIME OF  
GILBERT LYCESTER<sup>4</sup> MAYOR  
FOR PIGS THAT ROAM ABOUT IN  
THE TOWN.

At a general congregation had and holden in the Church of S. Giles in the town of Northampton on Wednesday next before the feast of S. Denys the martyr in the 36th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest in the time of Gilbert Lycester mayor by his excellent discretion and the assent of the whole commonalty it is ordained constituted and established That no man or woman shall let his pigs go in the streets roads or lanes within the town And if any shall be found a transgressor for such pigs contrary to that ordinance so roaming about that then he shall pay for the first capture to the chamberlains of the town of Northampton for every pig so taken 4d And if often by the said chamberlains they be taken that then the said pigs shall be sold to the profit of the chamber of the town before named unless within four days then next following such owners of pigs so taken agree with the chamberlains for the time being And the said ordinance to endure for ever

<sup>4</sup> Gilbert Lyster or Lycester was mayor of the town in 1448 and 1457.

851.—**DR. DODDRIDGE'S ACADEMY, NORTHAMPTON.**—Among the MSS. of the late Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, was a letter of Samuel Mercer, who was for some years minister of Chowbent, Lancashire, and who was trained at Dr. Doddridge's Academy, Northampton. The letter is of singular interest from the side-lights it throws on life in the Academy. Samuel Mercer was a son of Mr. Joseph Mercer, of Allerton, near Liverpool, an influential layman among the Nonconformists of the neighbourhood in the early part of the eighteenth century. The letter has been recently published in the sixth volume of Mr. Nightingale's "*Lancashire Nonconformity.*" It is as follows :—

Nov<sup>r</sup> 12, 1750.

"Hon<sup>d</sup> Parents,

"I rec<sup>d</sup> your last, which I had intended to have answered sooner, had I not had so much business upon my hands, which to have omitted would have been to my disadvantage, &c. As for seeing you and my brother at Northampton, I should be extremely glad, but, perhaps, you may think that may be an excuse for my not coming home, for, I will assure you I cannot go to London along with you, for our vacation will begin the latter end of June, so that if you come it will but be unnecessary charges for you to come through Northampton, but I should be very glad if you would send me word in your next letter whether you would have me come home or no, &c.

"If I have been extravagant in my expences I am not sensible of it. You see always all my bills that are of any importance, and as I have sent you some enclosed in this letter, which I hope you will have no objection to. [Unfortunately the bills do not seem to have been preserved.] The everlasting which you see is for two pair of ——— waistcoats, one pair of which I have worn out almost, and my gown is so far gone that it will scarce last me till a few weeks longer. I have bought a new wig, which I stood in great want of. I wore my old one till it was not worth a penny, and that wig which I had when I came first is almost done. And I have bespoke a new pair of boots, which I cannot possibly do without, for if you knew what I undergo by going into the country towns to repeat sermons and pray. It happened I and another of my fellow pupils were gone out to repeat a sermon, and being without boots we were two hours in a storm of rain and wind. We were lost in a country where we did not know nothing at all of, so that I think it is not only useful but necessary to have a pair. I have, according to your desire, bought a quantity of coals, of which I have bought 10 Hund., which cost 12s., which I borrow'd of my mistress. I should be very glad to know, in particular, whether Mr. Harding preached

from that text, and whether he has converted any of the new notioners by preaching. I should be very glad if you would desire Mr. Harding to let me have a few of his most orthodox sermons to go to repeat. I wish you would be so good as to ask of him that favour, if you think it would not be improper. If he could I hope you would send them immediately. Let me know in your next how the affair is, since sermons of the same kind are so very scarce that we can scarce light of a book to write a good sermon out of, but one or another has heard. Pray let me know in this particular the next letter. And I should be very glad if you would send me my watch, and send me a box with a few of your best books, which will be the most convenient for me, as soon as possible. And let me know how my brother Robert goes on, whether he is gone to St. Helen's school, and if he is pray dont, and I earnestly beg you would board him at William Claughton's, for if you do, so young as he is, he will certainly be ruined; for I have seen the many dangers and difficulties, and have wondered since how I broke through them; so that for your own happiness, and his everlasting happiness, do not send him thither, for if I thought you would send him thither I should never be easy, &c. So I must beg leave to conclude with my respects, as due.

From your very dutiful son,

S. Mercer."

Then there follows a kind of postscript, addressed to the father alone, containing almost, as if it were a modern lady's postscript, the most important part of his letter:—

"Dr Father,—I should esteem it not only as a great favour, but as a great honour paid to me, if you would be so good, as it is for my interest, to make a present to the doctor of a couple of Cheshire cheeses, not strong, but mild and fat, which will be very acceptable to the doctor, as he provided me a tutor last year, and I do not know whether he will be paid for it, and likewise, if you please, that I should make a present of something, about a crown value, to the Drs. assistant, who, when he should have been taking recreation, has been instructing me, so that it would be a means of my further improvement; and likewise to send my Dame, for she is a widow, and she behaves very well to me. I hope, father, you will not forget. And I must beg the favour in particular to send a Cheshire cheese to one of my particular acquaintance, a shop keeper, where I buy my stockings, and where I am positive of it, I am used as if I were almost some of their family, whose son I have under my care to teach Latin, and, who, if it lay in their

power, would help me in the greatest extremity, who have made me several handsome presents, and sell me their goods, as I have seen with my own eyes—a pair of stockings I have bought 6d. cheaper than they have sold to any one of our gentlemen—who are very religious people, not those who cant people out of their money, and give them fair words.”

Mr. Mercer, the elder, was a farmer and cheese factor; hence the strong appeal to him for Cheshire cheeses. The Mr. Harding referred to was at the time minister at Toxteth Park, Liverpool, at what is now known as the Ancient Chapel. The habit of exchanging sermons and preaching them, from other curious evidence in letters of the period, seems to have been not uncommon among a certain section of the ministers.

In Doddridge's Diary of 1749 there is an entry: “God has been pleased this year to make the largest accession of students to my academy that it has ever received in any one year, I think fifteen in number.” Doddridge names them, and young Mercer is in the list. That he was then young is evident from the fact that he died September 27, 1786, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was only then between sixteen and seventeen years of age, when admitted to the Academy. In 1754 Samuel Mercer left the Academy for the beginning of his ministry at Tockholes, Lancashire, when he was not much more than one and twenty. By this time, however, had occurred the death of Doddridge, and Mercer had been transferred to Daventry, where the Academy was carried on by Dr. Ashworth.

Notwithstanding the influential position of Mercer's father among Lancashire Nonconformists he seems not to have been able to meet all the expenses of his son's education at Northampton; which may explain the son's anxiety over his necessary personal expenditure. There is a touching entry in Doddridge's Diary: “Whereas I did, at the beginning of the last year, make a solemn surrender of a tenth of my ordinary income to the service of God, I find, upon a review, that upwards of twenty guineas have been this way employed; whereas the income of my people and estate, presents included, has not been above a hundred and fifty pounds more than by pupils, of which more than one-tenth has been given in the education of four of my pupils”—and then come their names—“Walker, B. Strange, Mercer, and White.” To this may be referred Mercer's expression, in the postscript to his father, “he provided me a tutor last year.”

Several of the students admitted with Mercer seem to have achieved some eminence. One—Mr. Murray—was afterwards Earl of Dunmore. Sir Henry Houghton, of the famous Houghton Tower

in Lancashire, was probably a fellow-student of Mercer's. One or two who were admitted at the same time with him were from Holland. The high repute of the Academy had extended to other countries.

T. GASQUOINE.



Arg., on a chevron engrailed between three heathcocks az. as many cinque-foils of the field, on a canton per pale or and sa. a saltire coupé counterchanged.

"A shilde with the tokenes of honnour in manner and forme as in the margent more playnlie doth appeare. That is to saye Sylver on a chevron engraylied betwene thre heath cokes asare, thre singfeules of the felde, a canton pertie perpaill, Goolde and sable, A sauter Enterchaungide xv daie of June in the thirde and fforthe year of the Raine of oure Suveraynes Lord and Lady Philipp and Marye."—State Papers, Domestic, Mary—Grants of Arms, No. 7. In the original the heathcocks are combed and wattled gules.

852.—BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH: DAVID POOLE. — Stowe relates, "Anno 1555 the vij dayes of ffeb' being friday died the rev<sup>d</sup> father in God John Chambre late bishop of Peterborough betwene x and xi in the nyght, comitat Northampt, in good and perfauet memory levyng for his executors Sir Thos. Tresham K<sup>t</sup> of Northamptonshire and M<sup>r</sup> Gryffyn the queene's attourney." By 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary c. 8 all laws and statutes made against the see Apostolic of Rome since 20 Hy. VIII. were repealed and it was enacted and declared that the Pope's Holiness and see Apostolic be restored

and have and enjoy such authority preeminence and jurisdiction as His Holiness used and exercised by authority of his supremacy.

David Poole, LL.D., was appointed to the see of Peterborough April 5, 1556, the temporalities being restored December 24 of the same year and his consecration on August 15, 1557. He was a fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and practised as an advocate of the Ecclesiastical Courts, a chaplain to Henry VIII., rector of East Dereham, Norfolk, Chancellor of Lichfield, Archdeacon of Salop, Canon of Exeter, and Dean of the Arches.

The Bishop was in authority so short a time that there is little to relate of his doings in the diocese. The service of the Mass had been little altered, and he would find the church goods and vestments as they were left by the last bishop. Gunton gives the inventory made by the commissioners in 1539. Abbot Chambre had been busy making friends at court in order to save the Abbey; for there were alarming rumours abroad. On 14 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1537 John Hussee writes to Lord Lisle: "The Abbey of Warden is suppressed and others are named to go down as Peterburgh, Ramsey and Sawtry. It is thought most will go down by consent of their Abbots so I trust something will fall to your lordship." But Sir John Russell comptroller of the Household was in great repute at Court and the Abbot had secured his friendship at some sacrifice of the rights of the Convent in Thornhaugh and Sibberton. On 27 Aug 1538 Sir John wrote to Thos Cromwell "Most hartily beseeching yo<sup>r</sup> lordship to be gud to a special frende of myn which is thabbot of peterborowe to whom I ensuer you I am very moche bounde; for there is a brute made by Dr. Lee and his men that his house shulde go downe before mychællms and in myn oppynion it is yll done that any such brutes shuld be made. As for the Abbot whatsoev<sup>r</sup> the King shall comande hym he wilbe as redy and as obedyent as any man of his cote in Yngland and as for the goods I warant you he Kepithe them as suerly without embeselleng as though he had them by Indent<sup>r</sup> Beseeching yo<sup>r</sup> lordship that you will geve hym some comfort ether to hym self or by me that he may be the more at quyet wherein yo<sup>r</sup> lordshipe shall do me a very great pleasur, at Cheynes." Soon after Sir John writes thanking Cromwell for his good offices to the Abbot.

On the day of Queen Mary's death, Nov. 17, 1558, Elizabeth was proclaimed, and by 1 Elizabeth c. 1 the Act 1 and 2 Philip and Mary c. 8 was repealed, and the Acts of Henry VIII. revived except Henry's Act of Supremacy. The Queen did not take the title of Supreme Head of the Church, but took all the authority implied

therein by the Act to restore to the Crown the ancient jurisdiction over the estate ecclesiastical and spiritual, to abolish all foreign powers repugnant to the same, and requiring all holding office in State or Church to recognize the Queen as the only supreme governor of the realm as well in all spiritual and ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal. The Bishops were soon after summoned to attend at the Board of the Privy Council. Only Kitchen bp. of Landaff appeared. Our Bishop sought to excuse his attendance thus:

"To the right honorable Syr William Cicile K<sup>t</sup> principall Secretary to the Quene's Maisty.

"After the hartist maner comendacons unto yo<sup>r</sup> Maistrship, hit is to give like thanks unto the same ffor the grett goodenes and gentyllness yo shewd me att all tymes and namely for the buck ye gave me the last Sommor and for the doo ye gave me at this tyme. Herewth I send by this berer to the quenes maiestye a poore gift xx<sup>o</sup> marks in gold, if my power were better truly I wold have sende a more largier gift beseching her highnes to accept my goode will w<sup>th</sup> this poore gyft. I herd say that a plament shal be the next month but yet as hetherto I receved noo wrytt ffor the same and when hyt cometh I shal not be abull to travell to London ffor thes new disease werwith I have byn most vehemlyt grevid, as phisicians telleth me, hath ij soore diseases folowith hyt, consumption or a quarten ague; wch ther saying I percevid to be trewe by experience of that that I have seen in this cōtrei. And ther counsell is that in noo wise I shold jepard in this cold tyme of the yere abroad if I shuld they affirmed yt I am likely to fall ether to cōsumption or quarten ague and the lest of thes were mortal in mee cōsideryn myn age. Therefore I besech yo<sup>r</sup> mastership to be a mean unto the quenes maisty ffor me that I may be pardoned at this tyme from the plamēt and apper ther by other in consideracon of the premyees. If I shuld jorney at this tyme to london I think verely I shuld not com thence agen alyve therfor my trust is in yo<sup>r</sup> goodnes toward me that you will helpe me at this need and of my cōtynuall prayer to God ye are assured as o<sup>r</sup> Saviour knowt who evr pserve yor master-ship wt the encrease of much honor ffrō petrborow the xxvij day day of Deceb<sup>r</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> assured dayly orator

"David de burgo Sancti petri"

The Bishop's oath is obviously incompatible with the position of a Catholic: "I acknowledge that I hold the said Bishopric as well the spiritualities as the temporalities thereof of your Majesty." The proxy might have swallowed it, but the Council were not satisfied, so Bp. Poole was deprived in June following. He was

detained in custody some time, but was liberated to live under surveillance of the Bishop of London, and within three miles of the city. Grindall, Bishop of London, in his schedule of recusants, 1561, reports: "Dr Poole late Bp. of Peterborough, confined to three miles of London. A man known and reported to live quietly and therefore hitherto tolerated."<sup>a</sup>

His quiet life came to a close in the summer of 1568. The place of his sepulture is not known. By his will, dated May 18th, and proved July 6th, 1568, he directed, "My body to be buried in any sanctified place at the discretion of my executor. To Master Bryant Fowler a gilt goblet with a cover gilt and having a white pearl in the top of it and v<sup>l</sup> in money; to Mistres Fowler v and a goblet parcel gilt of the same bignes as Master Fowler's goblet with a cover of the same pcell gilt also; to Master Richard Binnialey<sup>b</sup> archdeacon of Northampton; and to my executor John Wylkinson vii<sup>l</sup> and to his wife a gilt cup with a cover which Queen Mary gave me for a new year's gift.—P.C.C. Reg. Babington 14. During Bishop Poole's episcopacy John Kurde, a shoemaker from Siresham, Northants, was condemned for heresie by his Chancellor, W. Binsley, B.C.L. The heretic was burned at Northampton without the North Gate on September 20th, 1557.

I have not seen an impression of his seal episcopal; his armorials are given above.

The Temple.

L. GACHES.

**853.—KING FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTON (ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES).**—John King, designated in the old records of Northampton, Massachusetts, Captain John King, was born in Northampton, England, in 1629. He came to America in 1645, and settled at Northampton, Massachusetts, the settlement receiving its name from him. A history of Northampton (Mass.) says: "He was by occupation a tanner, an estimable member of the community, one of the original members of the First Church, a man of intelligence and worth. He lived 43 years in his homestead in King street,

<sup>a</sup> Bp. Andrewes in Tortura Torti, 1609, says:

Ex illis quatuordecim novem extra carceres diem obierunt tres ultro exesserunt regno, duo tantum in carcere mortui.

Polus Petriburgensis summa comitate habitus liber semper principis beneficio et in agro suo matura ætate decessit.

Bp. Watson last Catholic Bishop of Lincoln, and Feckenham, Abbot of Westminster, died in prison at Wisbech Castle.

<sup>b</sup> The Archdeacon was Prebendary of the second stall in 1 Eliz.; buried in the Cathedral, 20th October, 1569.



granted him by the town in 1660, and died in his seventy-fifth year succeeded by his oldest child Lieut. John." It is stated that Captain King was the son of Sir John King, Secretary for Ireland, and a brother of Edward King, who was drowned in the Irish Sea crossing from Chester in 1637. Edward King was a personal friend of Milton, and it was of him that Milton wrote in his "Lycidas." Can any of your readers help me to the ancestry of John King the settler?

Agawam, Mass.

(MISS) G. JOSEPHINE KING.

854.—THE BRUDENELL FAMILY.—The following extracts from the Parish Registers of Barton Seagrave concerning the Brudenell family (N. N. & Q., ii., 256) have been kindly furnished by the present Rector, the Rev. the Honble. John Marsham. The Brudenells of Barton Seagrave descended from Anthony Brudenell, of Glapthorne, second son of Sir Robert Brudenell, of Deene, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, tempo Henry VIII.

Boughton House, Kettering.

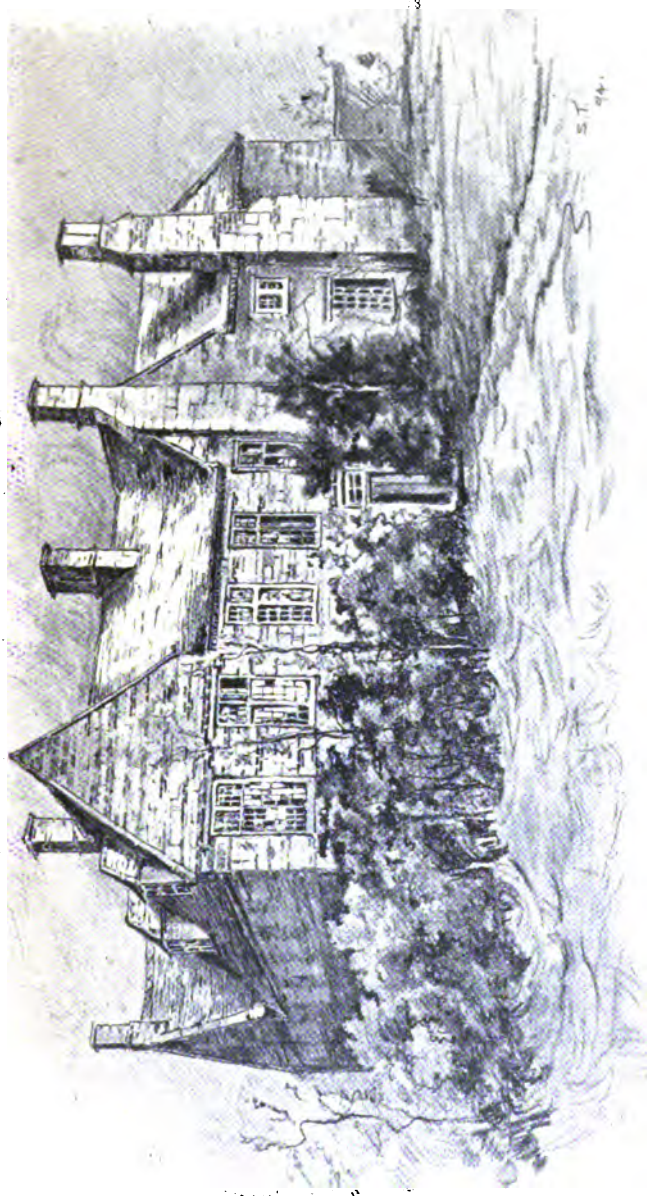
C. H. M. D. SCOTT.

- 1641 Thomas Brudenell & Elizabeth Humfrey were married y<sup>e</sup> first day of January, 1641 [Eliz. Humfrey was the dau. and coh. of Nathaniel Humfrey of Barton Seagrave. Bridge's Northants, vol. ii., p. 218.]
- 1645 Charles Brudenell, sonne of Thomas Brudenell, and Elizabeth his wife, was Baptized y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> of November
- 1646 Jane, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Thomas Brudenell & Elizabeth his wife was baptized Jan<sup>y</sup> 5
- 1648 Mary, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Thomas Brudenell was buried July 26<sup>th</sup>
- 1648 Mary, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Thomas Brudenell & Elizabeth his wife was baptiz'd August 20<sup>th</sup> [Afterwards wife of Edward Price of co. Norfolk. English Compendium, vol. ii., 1769.]
- 1648 Jane, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Thomas Brudenell, was buried February 21<sup>st</sup>
- 1685 Katherine Brudenell y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Edmund Brudenell Esq<sup>r</sup> & of Mary his wife, was baptized April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1685
- 1686 Edmund Brudenell was buried Feby 24<sup>th</sup> 168<sup>6</sup>
- 1699 Edward Brudenell son of Edward Brudenell Esq<sup>r</sup> and Elizabeth his wife, was born November 15<sup>th</sup>, and baptized Nov: 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1699
- 1704 Frances, daughter of Edward Brudenell Esq<sup>r</sup> and Elizabeth his wife, was born Aprill 7<sup>th</sup>, and baptized 27<sup>th</sup>, 1704

- 1708 Elizabeth Brudenell, the daughter of Edward Brudenell, was buried the 29<sup>th</sup> of March, 1708. Affidavit was made. C. H. Lamotte, Curate.
- 1713 Edward Brudenell Esq<sup>r</sup> was buried y<sup>e</sup> 22 of September
- 1723 Joseph Pippin, Clerk of y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Tugby, Com : Leic : & M<sup>rs</sup> Frances Brudenell of this Parish, were married by Licence Febr<sup>y</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1723. [She was buried at Tugby 31st January, 1750, N. N. & Q., vol. v., p. 183.]
- 1724 M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Brudenell, widow, was buried in woollen June y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> [Widow of Edward Brudenell, and dau. of William Dilke, of Mactock, co. Warwick. English Compendium, vol. ii., 1769.]
- 1737 Edw<sup>d</sup> Brudenell Esq<sup>r</sup> was buried Dec<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>, 1737
- 1754 Tho<sup>s</sup> Brudenell Esq<sup>r</sup> late of the Parish of S<sup>t</sup> Olive, in the city of London, was bury'd June y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, 1754

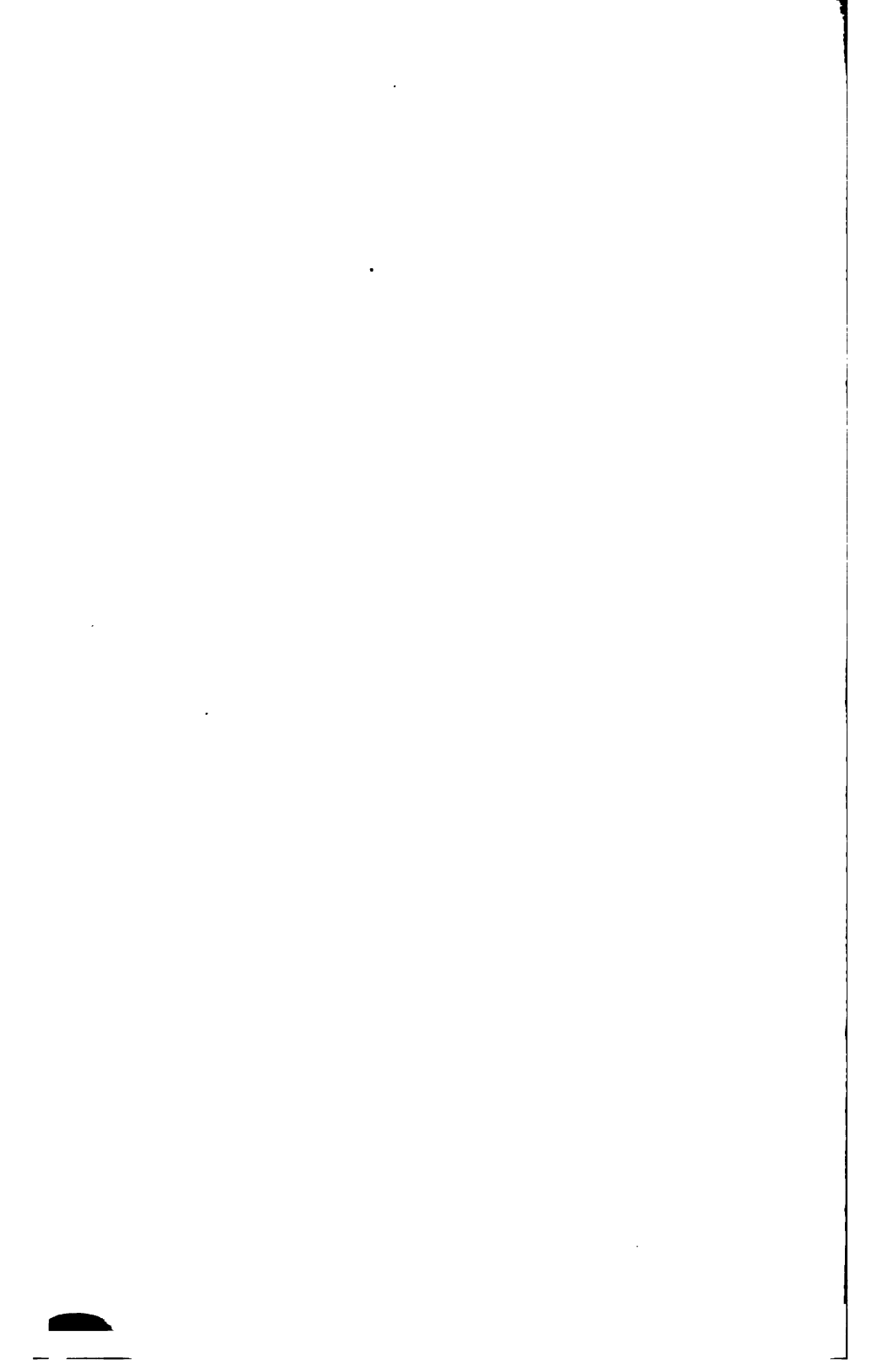
855.—THE DANVERS FAMILY OF CULWORTH.—Much interesting information respecting Culworth, and the Danvers, who were the landowners of the place for 350 years, is given by Dr. Macnamara in the recently issued "Memorials of the Danvers Family."\* This is a work of considerable interest in more ways than one; and as only 200 copies are printed it will soon become scarce. The author tells us that the book is the result of an attempt on his part to correct or confirm a table of descent of the Danvers family, of which he is a member. In the preface we get an entertaining account of the difficulties and triumphs of the amateur family historian; how he could make nothing of the old records, and how he had to learn much before he was able to lay the valuable national and other manuscripts under contribution. Little by little a mass of information was obtained, some of which Dr. Macnamara has placed before the public. Starting with a Roland d'Alvers, "who came in with the Conqueror," the family history is traced down to the death in 1794 of Miss Meriel D'Anvers, the last of the Culworth family. Robert de Aluers, son (or nephew) of Roland, appears as holding a house in Northampton in 1086. This Robert is supposed to be the ancestor of the Danvers of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire; and Ralph or Randolph, of Little Marlow, a brother or cousin, was the ancestor of the Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and

\* Memorials of the Danvers Family (of Dauntsey and Culworth): Their Ancestors and Descendants from the Conquest till the Termination of the Eighteenth Century; with some Account of the Alliances of the Family, and of the Places where they were seated. By F. N. MACNAMARA, M.D., Surgeon-Major (Retired) Indian Army. London: Hardy & Page, 21, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. 1895. 8vo., pp. i-xxvi, 1-563. (Price 25s., cloth extra gilt lettered, and arms on side, edges uncut.)



WEST FRONT OF CULWORTH HOUSE.

(From "*Memorials of Dancers Family.*")



Berkshire Danvers. In 1165-6 the "*Liber Niger*" gives a Hugh de Auvers in Northamptonshire. In 1395 we have Richard Danvers and Agnes his wife selling land at Upton near Northampton; and in the first half of the fifteenth century we find Sir Robert Danvers purchasing the manors of Culworth Pynkney, Netherby in Sulgrave, and Culworth Mandeville. "These three manors remained the property of the Danvers family for many generations, those of Culworth till the latter part of the eighteenth century, when, the male line of the elder branch failing, the manor and lands were left by Meriel Danvers, sister of the last baronet, to her cousins Rich, by whom they were subsequently sold to strangers. The village is in the county of Northampton, pleasantly situated on an eminence about seven miles west of Banbury, about four miles south of Byfield, whence Robert's father had taken his first wife, Alice Verney, and about the same distance east of Prestcote, where Robert's brother, Richard Danvers, had his manor-house. It is doubtful if Robert ever lived at Culworth; he was essentially a London man, and probably found all the country air he needed or cared for when on circuit or in the garden house at Southwark, which we find him buying in the year 1443, in conjunction with his colleague and brother-in-law, John Fray, Chief Baron of the King's Exchequer, William Lee, and Richard Danvers." (pp. 111-2). Sir Robert, who died in 1467, was "one of the Justices of the Common Bench of the Lord the King." Alice Verney, married to John Danvers before 1400, was the daughter and heiress of William Verney, of Byfield. Lady Carey, whose magnificent tomb is at Stowe [nine Churches], was, before her marriage to Sir Edmund Carey, the wife of Sir John Danvers, of Dauntsey. William Danvers, born about 1495, was the great grandson of John Danvers and Alice Verney, and was "the first of the family who was emphatically 'of Culworth'; for though the manor belonged to his grandfather, Richard, and to his uncle, Richard, they were 'of Prestcote,' and his father is always known to genealogists as 'John of Dauntsey.' But William's home was at Culworth; to Culworth he carried his bride, Elizabeth Fiennes; there his children were born, and there his descendants remained for many generations." Elizabeth was the daughter of Richard Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele, of Broughton Castle, co. Oxford. This marriage gives Dr. Macnamara the opportunity of saying much about Culworth. He briefly reviews its history from Domesday onward, and then describes the village, adding (pp. 335-6):

"To the north of the green is the ancient manor house of the Danvers family. The house was probably built about the middle

of the sixteenth century, on the site of an older house, whose position was no doubt determined by the spring of water which the house encloses. The house is one of the long, low, two-storied buildings of the period, built of the gray stone of the neighbourhood diversified by horizontal bands of a darker stone. It consists of the main building, running north and south, eighty-five feet in length. From the northern end and from the centre of this two wings project backwards, and with an eastern limb form a square of fifty-five feet external measurement, which encloses a small court. The recess between the back of the southern end of the main building and the southern wing is occupied by a garden enclosed by a low wall, through which the main entrance to the house was formerly reached. The ancient doorway is now blocked, and the entrance to the house is from the green through a door in the south end of the building which opens into a room, once the parlour. Above the parlour is the bedroom in which King Charles slept. Beyond the parlour was the hall, which occupied a part of the main building, and probably the whole of the southern wing. From the west end of the hall a fine oak staircase led to the upper floor of the house, of which the village tradition says that it was sufficiently broad to allow eight people abreast to ascend. But the staircase, with all else within the house that was worth removing, disappeared not long after the death of Miss Meriel Danvers just one hundred years ago. Staircase, panelling, chimney-pieces, cupboards, and even the lead from the roof were torn away, and the house, excepting a portion which has been converted into cottages, remains the mere shell of the former manor house of the Danvers family. In its prime the house was one of medium size, larger than that of Sulgrave, smaller than that of Thorpe Mandeville; for while the hearth tax gives the latter seventeen hearths, it gives Culworth but twelve. Canons Ashby manor house had twenty-three hearths, but then that is, and was, a large house; even Broughton Castle was credited with only twenty-seven hearths. Externally the picturesqueness of the Culworth house has been greatly lessened by the addition of a new roof and chimney, and by other repairs which which were needful to prevent the fabric becoming a ruin."

Two good views of the Manor House are given. The church dedicated to St. Mary was restored in 1840, and four years later the present chancel was built. "The former chancel," says Dr. Macnamara, on the authority of Sir Henry Dryden, "was mainly, if not entirely, Perpendicular work of the fifteenth century, and probably replaced a still older chancel, which, with the nave and aisles was of late twelfth or early thirteenth century (Decorated)

work. Possibly the first church had a tower, but more probably a bell-turret only. The south aisle was probably replaced in the thirteenth century by a more ornate one; parts of it, however—viz., the south porch, the monumental arch, the south wall, with the ambry, and piscina to the east of it, and parts of the original wall and windows—remaining.” The writer seems to be unaware of two interesting plans of the 17th century of Culworth Church among the Braye MSS. at Stanford. One plan shows the then existing arrangements and allotment of the pews, and the other the proposed alterations.

William Danvers was succeeded by his son John in 1544. John seems to have been steeped in the Puritanism with which the family were influenced for several generations. His two sons were Samuel and Daniel, and his four daughters were named Temperance, Justice, Prudence, and Fortitude. Samuel, born in 1549, purchased Moreton Pinkney manor in 1586. He died in 1599. His eldest son, Samuel, dying four years later, his second son, John, knighted in 1624, and Sheriff of Northampton in 1627, succeeded. Before dealing with John, however, a chapter is devoted to the parish accounts of Culworth, which have been preserved for the periods from 1531 to 1608 and 1653 to 1739. These books, which contain a mass of most valuable and interesting information, ought to be printed *in extenso*, or, at any rate, very copious extracts should be made. Sir John and the father of Dr. Daniel Danvers, of Northampton, were cousins. Dr. Danvers “married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Knightley, Vicar of Charwelton and Byfield, and established himself as a physician at Northampton, where he became distinguished both in his profession and as a citizen.” He lived at the old house at the north-east corner of the Market Square at Northampton that escaped the great fire of 1675. He was one of the Commissioners under the Act of Parliament for rebuilding the town after the fire. He died on May 12th, 1699. The son of Sir John Danvers was Samuel, created a baronet in 1643. On the breaking out of the Civil War he took the Royalist side, and his brother William obtained a commission in the Earl of Northampton’s horse. On June 27th, 1644, the King slept at Sir Samuel’s house at Culworth. Pope Danby, afterwards Sir Pope Danby, named after his mother, killed a man named Jackman in an alehouse duel. The Coroner’s Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Pope, but he obtained the King’s pardon, and three years later succeeded to the baronetcy. Two of his grandsons succeeded to the title, and both dying without issue the baronetcy became extinct in 1775.

There are some beautiful plates in the volume; and as we have indicated much original information. Dr. Macnamara has, however, fallen into mistakes that are inevitable to those who have not made genealogy and domestic history a life-long study. The work will be of use to genealogists; and it must be extremely interesting to all connected with the Danvers family who have not taken up historical pursuits. Dr. Macnamara deserves many thanks for his assiduity in collecting so much information and printing it. When he writes of the Danvers family alone he seems to be wonderfully accurate; but in the side branches of his subject he has fallen into a number of errors which ought to be corrected. The book is one that ought to find its place in every county library in Northamptonshire.

K.

**856.—A WELLINGBOROUGH LEASE.**—Indenture dated 21st April 1675 made between Thomas ffreman of Cranford and Ann his wife of the one part and John Browne of Wellingborow carpenter of the other part, leases stone-pitts and part of Barn to the said John Browne, his executors, &c., in consideration of Two dayes work in Harvest by such person or persons as shall be thought sufficient yearly and every yeare during the naturall life of the said John Browne, and after his decease Two shillings yearly.

**857.—CROYLAND ABBEY, WELLINGBOROUGH.**—The importance of the Abbey of Croyland in Wellingborough is indisputably settled by the testimony of the following deed. Sub-branch as it was of the great Abbey of Crowland, Lincolnshire, it did not fail to sway the destinies of the town throughout the middle ages.

This deed tells tales, for it reveals strikingly how absolutely autocratic was the power wielded by the Abbot of Croyland as lord of the manor of Wellingborough. The fact that this government was not altogether happy may be deduced from the petition of the aggrieved tenants groaning under the tyranny of the "strong hand," which was not always covered by the "velvet glove." Even the history of a remote township records the history of the nation in a microcosm; and in this deed, apart from questions of detail, two broad principles of government are involved, or, rather, are in decided conflict:

- (a) The rule of the autocrat represented by the Abbot and Convent of Croyland.
- (b) The growing sense of government by the people (represented by the rebellious tenants).

Despite the art and civilisation which covered the valley of the Nene with stately churches, flourishing mills, and well-tilled



farms, that art was powerless to atone for such grave constitutional breaches as arbitrary and capricious taxation. In this deed the tenants object to an "Ayeld," levied at a larger sum one year and a smaller sum at another. This gives some rough idea, taken in consideration with other oppression, of the high-handed way in which taxes were levied in the middle ages by the "strong hand."

There is here also a reference to the reparation of the chancel of the Church of St. Luke's, Wellingborough. The beautiful decorated east window (atrociously disfigured by tasteless modern glass) and part of the Perpendicular work of the chancel could approximately be traced to this date 1383—1413. The miserere stalls in the chancel, so rich in detail, and so distinct in individuality, were probably the work of a guild of wood carvers belonging to the parent Abbey of Crowland.

It is a far cry from the end of the fourteenth century to the full recognition to the people's share in their government, which came with the Renaissance in the sixteenth. But the germs of the civic spirit are there in that steady and dogged resistance of "the tenants" to autocratic oppression. Turning to the second deed one sees that the Nemesis awaiting tyrannical government has come. This is a page steeped in the irony of history, for the lands and possessions of the Abbot and Convent of Croyland fell into the hands of the Crown at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540.

Wellingborough.

GERTRUDE M. DULLEY.

From a MS. in possession of the Inhabitants of the Town of Wellingborough, and from its "Inspeximus" in the same possession Ao. 1719.

Henry, D.G., King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters shall come, Greeting. Know that we have inspected one part of a certain Indenture tripartite concerning sundry grievances and disputes between the Abbot and Convent of Croyland, Lords of the Town of Wellingborough as it is asserted, of the one part, and the Tenants of the aforesaid Town of Wellingborough, of the other part, formerly moved\* and long depending, and at length put to arbitration and final judgment of Sir Thomas Walsh, Knight, John Wodeville, Roger Perewych, and John Tyndale, elected Arbitrators as well by the aforesaid Abbot and Convent as by the aforesaid Tenants, for this purpose, upon the agreement, decision, and final judgment of the Arbitrators for this purpose, between the arbitrators themselves, the Abbot and Convent & the Tenants, as it is asserted, completed, under the common seal

\* Moved, or brought about.

of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of their aforesaid house of Croyland, and the seals of four honest men of the same Town of Wellingborough for the whole Town aforesaid of Wellingborough, as it is asserted, sealed<sup>b</sup> in these words :—

° This Indenture witnesseth that since sundry grievances and disputes have been moved and long depending between the Abbot and Convent of Croyland, Lords of the Town of Wellingborough, of the one part, and the Tenants of the same Town, of the other part, which disputes by the advice of the said Abbot and Convent, and by the advice of Lord de la Zouch<sup>d</sup> and by the advice of Counsellor Lamb the parties are put in arbitration and to the final judgment of Mr. Thomas Walsh,<sup>e</sup> John Wodeville, Roger Perewych, and John Tyndale, chosen as well by the said Abbot and Convent as by the said Tenants, about all the grievances and disputes aforesaid, which grievances and disputes were put in writing, discussed, and openly declared before the said Arbitrators, and finally adjudged and settled and put in Indenture tripartite perpetually to endure, of which one part is delivered by the Arbitrators under their seals to the said Abbot and Convent to be put in their Treasury, and the second part sealed with the seals of the Abbot and Convent and of four good men of the same Town for the whole Town that is to say, John Hunte, John Burton, Roger Gybon, and Richard Smyth, remains in the custody of the said Arbitrators, and the third part remains with the Tenants of the same Town sealed with the seal of the Abbot and Convent for perpetual remembrance of this agreement.

Imprimis whereas the said Abbot & Convent claim a custom which is called The Ayeld of levying each year by bill<sup>f</sup> among the said Tenants every year a larger sum and every year a smaller sum<sup>g</sup> according to the will of the said Abbot and Convent, and since it was submitted to the said Arbitrators that that custom was too burdensome. It is decided and adjudged by the said Arbitrators that the said sum of Ayeld should be put at a fixed and entire sum of £4 a year, to be paid from year to year for ever on all the houses and tenements that had been anciently contributories to the said Ayeld, at a fixed time of the year, that is to say, at the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, without delay or refusal of the said Tenants at any time.

<sup>b</sup> The Latin looks like an adverb.

<sup>c</sup> Here the Old French begins in the original.

<sup>d</sup> "Mon Seignr la Souch" in original.

<sup>e</sup> Here "Mr." but described as a knight above.

<sup>f</sup> A bill "dennoier," may be an Old French law term.

<sup>g</sup> This may mean, one year a larger sum and the next year a smaller sum.

And next whereas the said Abbot and Convent have claimed and levied by distress in former times a certain sum of 50 pence at each avoidance of the Abbey, which was called a Fayning-fee, the said Arbitrators have adjudged that such a sum shall not be levied upon the Tenants aforesaid without their will and consent.

And next whereas the said Abbot and Convent have compelled their Tenants in former times to choose every year a Collector to collect the rents and services of the said Abbot in the same Town of Wellingborough, and that these Collectors have been put to great losses in former times from sundry charges put upon them on rendering their account, it is decided and adjudged by the said Arbitrators that from this time forward the said Abbot and Convent shall appoint a Collector at their own cost and risk without compelling their Tenants in time to come to be at the expense.

And next whereas the Abbot and Convent abovesaid are Rectors of the Church of Wellingborough, and take the profit of the same Church, and great dispute has been before this time about the reparation of the chancel of the said Church. It is decided and adjudged by the said Arbitrators that the said Abbot and Convent should repair at their own cost the chancel of the same Church and every time that need shall arise, that is to say, as well above as below, from the gable by the High Altar as far as the gable adjoining the body (i.e. the nave) of the said Church.

And next whereas the Tenants of Wellingborough have had their Common in a holm called The Abbot's Holm each year after the hay is mown, tied, and carried, up to Candlemas, which holm the said Abbot and Convent have appropriated as their own now for the first time, It is decided and adjudged by the said Arbitrators that the said Tenants shall have their Common in the said holm in the same manner as they have had aforetime.

And whereas the said Abbot and Convent have disturbed the said Tenants in former times in having their Common Fishery in their common water belonging to the said town in the place where neither they nor their predecessors have ever had private fishery before, It is decided and adjudged by the said Arbitrators that the said Tenants shall have their Common Fishery in the said water as they have had aforetime.

And next it is decided and adjudged by the said Arbitrators that whereas the said Abbot has two briefs of Oyer and Terminer depending against certain persons of the town of Northampton and Wellingborough for sundry trespasses charged against them, that

the said Abbot shall withdraw from that suit and shall not take any suit or action against the said persons or any one of them in the matter.

Which conditions, judgments, and decisions, are adjudged by the said Arbitrators to be firm award and final judgment for ever, making protestation that if these warrants<sup>h</sup> be not sufficient to affirm the judgments aforesaid that the said Arbitrators shall have full power between now and the feast of Pentecost next following to amend the said warrants by the advice of their Counsel.

In witness whereof the said Abbot and Convent have put their common seal with the Arbitrators and the four men undernamed of the Town of Wellingborough as is aforesaid.

Given at Wellingborough Friday next after the feast of the Circumcision of Our Lord Jesus Christ in the seventh year of the Reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest.

<sup>1</sup>And this to all whom it concerns we make known by these presents. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster the 4th day of November in the 14th year of my Reign.

Exd. by Riod. Bolton and Will. Chaumpeneys our wellbeloved Bolton.

From an attested Copy in possession of Samuel Pennington, Reg.<sup>1</sup>

In the Account of Ministers from the 32nd year of the late King Henry VIII. in the county of Lincoln, remaining in the office of the late Court of Augmentations and Revenues before the King at Westminster, among other things it contained as follows :

The Account of Bailiffs, Farmers, and other Ministers or Occupiers, of all and singular the Lordships, Manors, Rectories, Portions, Pensions, or other possessions and profits whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, belonging or appertaining to any Monasteries,<sup>k</sup> Priories, or other religious houses in the county abovesaid lately spontaneously and freely surrendered into the hands of our Lord the King, and rendered above, viz., the Account from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 31st year of the reign of Henry VIII., &c., to the same Feast of St. Michael then next following, &c., that is to say for one whole year, as follows:—

<sup>h</sup> " Surtes " in original.

<sup>1</sup> Latin resumed.

<sup>j</sup> " Reg. " may mean Registrar.

<sup>k</sup> " Ministerium " in original, may mean " Minster. "

Bailiwick of Wellingborough Lands and possessions of the late Abbey of Croyland. The account of Thos. Peake Bailiff there, reckoning from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 31st year &c. of Henry VIII., to the same feast of St. Michael then next following &c.

Free Tenants with customary rents He gives account of 62s. 3½d. of rents of Assize of Free Tenants of our Lord the King there to be paid at the usual terms, &c., per annum; &c., And of £40 15s. 3½d.<sup>1</sup> of rents of lands, tenements, and custom, of our Lord the King there, viz.: 32s. for lands called Five Acres; 48s. 3½d. as well for rents of various cottages, called Sokers [£1 19s. 3d.] as for the price of 72½ hens [9s. 0½d.] at 1½d. each; also £16 2s. 6d. from sundry tenants there for lands called Warckland who made suit of Court of three to three; £12 3s. 4d. for lands there called Moland; 108s. 11d. for customs called Cope Hullis; 32s. 4d. for Cottages, Stalls, and Shop situated in the Market-place; 27s. 11d. for customs there called Warcplacis to be paid at the usual terms, &c., per annum, &c.; and for £4 for help annually to be received from sundry tenants within that Lordship to be paid at the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross only, each year, &c.

Sum. £47 17s. 7½d.<sup>m</sup>

Farm of Lands. And for 9s. 7d. for the farm of sundry lands of the Lordship lying in Wharldycke in Burwell-ends in the tenure of the Warden of the Brothers of Corpus Christi [2s.], and from George Fisher for Horsepool Leys and Clymsmey, lately (in tenure) of Will Mede [4d.],<sup>n</sup> and from the heirs of John Chauncis for one Meadow Dole lying at Irewell Bridge [3s.], and from John Brabon for 4 roods of

<sup>1</sup> This sum is made up of ..... £1 12 0

£1 19 3	
9 0½	
<hr/>	
	2 8 3½
	16 2 6
	12 3 4
	5 8 11
	1 12 4
	1 7 11
<hr/>	
	£40 15 3½

<sup>m</sup> This item of £4, added to the first £3 2s. 3½d., will with the £40 15s. 3½d. make the total of £47 17s. 7½d. as given.

<sup>n</sup> No amount is put above George Fisher's holding, but it must be 4d. to make the total correct.

Marsh lately (in tenure) of Will. Fisher [4s.], and from John Atkynes for a parcel lying in the Market-place [3d.], &c. And for £13 6s. 8d. for the farm of the site and mansion of the Manor of Wendlyngbrught otherwise called Wedlyngbrught with all houses and buildings built and situate with all and singular lands, demesnes, meadows, closes, and pastures, appertaining to the said Manor, &c., also with land works called Winter Works and Summer Works for sundry lands and tenements customarily or usually demised with the said Manor, as well Sokens Copetells as Mills, demised to John Peke, among other things, to farm by Indenture dated 14 March 28 Hen. VIII. to have, &c., the aforesaid site of the Manor, &c., for the term of 31 years &c., to render thence annually to the Abbot and Convent and their successors £14 6s. 8d.\* &c., and the Lessee of the farms during the terms aforesaid shall find for the Abbot and other officer upon their coming as well to hold a Court as to inspect the said Manor with its appurtenances all things for the same at the cost and expense of the same Manor except victuals and contract<sup>p</sup> necessary only at the proper cost of the said Abbot and Convent. And the said Farmer shall repair &c., all the buildings of the said Manor &c. And further &c., John Peke from the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross which shall occur in the last year shall lay down a certain pasture called The Hey with the Bytemore in the Manor of the late Abbot and Convent and their successors, and also shall lay down 20½ acres of meadow for hay, and 87½ acres of arable land in the field called Westfield fallowed and shied according to the custom of the country. And also shall make one new Terrier<sup>q</sup> of the aforesaid entire Manor twice within the aforesaid Term and for delivery to the auditor or general Steward of the said late Monastery at the expenses of the said John together with a certain Close of Hindrance &c. And for 103s. from the farm of the Manor of Wyndlyngborough called Westhall fee, &c., demised to the aforesaid John Peke &c., for the term of 31 years, &c., the emoluments of Leet<sup>r</sup> and Courts being altogether reserved, &c., to the Abbot, &c.; and for 39s. 4d for the price of one boar and twelve pigs every year, &c., to be paid and delivered at the Abbey of Croyland, for the aforesaid boar 3s. 4d., and for each pig 3s. &c. Concerning 6s. 11d. [due] lately from Chaumys<sup>s</sup>

\* The rent reserved by the Indenture is given at £14 6s. 8d., but the receiver only names £13 6s. 8d. as the rent received.

<sup>p</sup> "Achat" in original.

<sup>q</sup> "Territorium" in original. "Terrier" is only a conjecture.

<sup>r</sup> "Let" in original.

<sup>s</sup> Probably a misreading of Chauncys, the name of a tenant, ante p. 161.

[6s.], the Wardens of the Guild of the Blessed Mary [10d.], and Henry Ball [1d.] for sundry lands in Wendlyngborough no answer is given here because it belongs to the Office of the late Almoner of the aforesaid late Abbey of Croyland, &c.

Sum. £20 18s. 7d.\*

Answer is made of 40s. from the farm of one  
Farm of the Water Mill in Wendlyngborough in the county  
Mill. of Northampton called the East Mill with all the  
waters, commodities, lands, &c., demised to John

Pratte, &c., to December 28th, Henry VIII., for the term of thirty years, &c., to pay &c. annually to the Abbot, &c., 40s. &c., and the said John, &c., shall repair, &c., And for £6 for a farm of two Mills there called Stapull Mills, &c., with all the Holmes, &c., lands and fisheries, &c., demised to Brian Todde, &c., 2 June 17 Henry VIII., for the term of 30 years, &c., paying thence annually, &c., £6, &c., And the aforesaid Brian Todde, &c., shall repair, &c. And for 20s. for a farm of one horse Mill there demised to John Peke by Indenture not yet exhibited before the Auditor to pay at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel as much per annum as is in the rental aforesaid.

Sum. £9.

And for £33 6s. 8d. from the farm of all the  
Farm of the great tithes within the Town of Wendlyng-  
Rectory there. borough together with a Tithe Barn and a  
Granary near the gates of the Manor, also with  
another Tithe Barn situate in the street of Wendlyngburge demised to John Peak, &c., 14th March, 28 Henry VIII., for the term of 31 years, &c., paying thence annually that is to say at the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, £20, and at the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, £13 6s. 8d., &c. And for 100s. from the farm of tithe hay in Wendlyngborough in the tenure of John Peak to farm from year to year.

Sum. £33 6s. 8d.

\* This total is made up of.....£0 2 0

	4		
	3	0	
	4	0	
	3	£	s. d.
		9	7
		13	6 8
		5	3 0
		1	19 4
		£20	18 7

And for 46s. 8d. from payments of toll or  
 Tolls of Market. Stallage in the Market there held one day a  
 week this year by way of improvement, by oath  
 of the Appraiser. Sum. 46s. 8d.

From any profit accruing from Waifs  
 Casual payment and Strays<sup>u</sup> or goods of felons and from other  
 with wood sales. customs within the said Manor falling this  
 year no return is made because no casual pay-  
 ment of this sort fell in, &c.

Answer is made for 9s. 8d. for fees of Court  
 Fees of Court. there this year, &c.,

Sum. 9s. 8d.

[Both the above documents are in the Bridges' Collection of  
 MSS. in the Bodleian Library.]

858.—GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DESCENT FROM THE WASHINGTONS OF SULGRAVE AND BRINGTON.—Few questions of the kind have excited keener controversy than the question of George Washington's English Ancestry: few claims have been more stoutly contested than the claim of Northamptonshire to be regarded as "the cradle of his race." The controversy has at length been closed; and no one now denies the directness of the President's descent from the family whose memorials are still to be seen in the villages of Sulgrave and Brington. The various researches and discoveries by which this result has been arrived at are probably familiar to many readers of "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," but so far they have never been formally chronicled in its pages. The following note is an attempt to sum up as shortly as possible the several stages through which this curious genealogical inquiry has passed, and to state why we now know for certain that the President was a direct descendant of the Washingtons of Sulgrave and Brington.

The line of the President's immediate or American ancestors has always been well known. His great-grandfather was one John Washington, who, accompanied or followed by a brother named Lawrence, emigrated from England to Virginia, about the year 1657. Even, however, in the President's own life-time the English home and the English antecedents of these two emigrant brothers were matters of absolute uncertainty. In 1791, when Sir Isaac Heard began to inquire into the subject, the only data which he had to go upon were, firstly, the fact that this John and this Lawrence Washington had settled in Virginia about the year 1657, and,

<sup>u</sup> "Vagiis et Extraturis" in original.



secondly, a vague and valueless tradition which pointed to the North of England as their original starting-place. In the *Heraldic Visitation of Northamptonshire* of 1618, however, Sir Isaac found the names of two brothers, John and Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave—they were great-grandsons of Lawrence Washington (Mayor of Northampton and the member of a Lancashire family) to whom the manor of Sulgrave was originally granted on the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and who may be described as the founder of the family so long resident at Sulgrave or at Brington. The names of these two brothers were identical with those of the Virginian emigrants: "the period at which they lived was not altogether inappropriate;" and Sir Isaac Heard *assumed* their personal identity. Although not "fully satisfied as to the proof," he regarded it as highly probable that the John and Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, were the same as John and Lawrence Washington, of Virginia. Twenty years later, Baker, in constructing the pedigree of the Sulgrave Washingtons which appears in his "*History of Northamptonshire*," adopted as proved the identity which Heard had regarded as probable, and by this means he linked into one chain the Sulgrave and the American Washingtons.

In 1866, however, Colonel Chester demolished this central link by pointing out that the two Northamptonshire brothers whose names Sir Isaac Heard discovered were older than the Virginian emigrants, that they were in England after the latter had emigrated, and that they became respectively Sir John Washington of Thrapston and the Rev. Lawrence Washington, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Rector of Purleigh in Essex. The puzzling problem thus reverted to its original position; and once more the chain of Washington's ancestry broke off, "short at the water's edge," with the landing of the two emigrant brothers. Nor was it until 1883 that any trace of the emigrants prior to their emigration was discovered. In that year, however, Mr. Henry F. Waters came across the Letters of Administration which were granted in 1677 (to one Edmund Jones, of Luton,) on the English property of Lawrence Washington (the younger of the two emigrants) "who had died overseas in Virginia." This was the first of a series of discoveries which enabled Mr. Waters to trace the emigrant brothers to their English home, and which showed that they were the sons of a Mrs. Amphyllis Washington, who died in 1655, and was buried at Tring. Their mother's maiden name is still a matter of uncertainty, but she was in some way closely connected with the Roades family of Middle Claydon, and was probably a sister-in-law

of the "Will Roades," who figures so prominently in the "Memorials of the Verney Family."

The question, however, still remained—Who was the husband of Mrs. Amphilis Washington and the father of the emigrants, and to what family did he belong? All that Mr. Waters could discover concerning him was that his name, too, was *Lawrence* Washington, and that he was a clergyman and a Master of Arts. These few facts led Mr. Waters to believe that he was identical with the Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, and Fellow of Brasenose and Rector of Purleigh, whom Heard and Baker had erroneously taken to be one of the two emigrants, but who (if Mr. Waters' theory were true) was in reality the emigrants' father. Of this identity Mr. Waters had no actual proof. His theory was only a theory, and it remained so until 1892, when an accidental discovery converted it into an indisputable fact. In the "Times" of August 29th and October 24th, 1894, I attempted to call attention to this discovery, and to state the grounds upon which the identity of the emigrants' father with Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave and Purleigh, is established. The following is to a large extent a mere reproduction of what I then wrote. It is intended as an answer to the questions—How do we know that the Rev. Lawrence Washington (the husband of Mrs. Amphilis Washington and the father of the emigrants) was identical with the Rev. Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, Rector of Purleigh, whom Heard and Baker erroneously supposed to be himself the younger emigrant?

Firstly.—We know (from the will of Andrew Knowling,) that the two emigrants had three sisters, named respectively Elizabeth, Margaret, and Martha.

Secondly.—We know (from the will of the elder emigrant, John,<sup>a</sup> and also from a letter which was written in the year 1699 by the younger emigrant's son<sup>c</sup>) that Martha, the youngest of these three sisters, followed her emigrant brothers to America, and that she died there in 1697.

Thirdly.—In the autumn of 1892 Mr. Worthington Ford discovered at Washington, amongst the manuscripts in the Department of State, the will of this Martha Washington (whose married name was Hayward), and in it she distinctly specifies her own and the emigrants' eldest sister in the following bequest:—

Item.—It is my will and desire that my executors with all convenient speed send to England to my eldest sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbold, a Tunne of good weight of Tobacco, and the same I give to her and her heirs forever.

<sup>a</sup> Published in Mr. Waters's pamphlet.

<sup>b</sup> Published in "The Nation," December 18, 1890.

<sup>c</sup> Published in "The Nation," October 15, 1891.

Lastly.—What do we know with regard to this Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbold, eldest sister of the American emigrants? In the will<sup>d</sup> of Mrs. Mewee, who was a sister of the Rector of Purleigh, we find the following “item” :—

I give & bequeath to M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Rumball, my niece, five pounds.

Here then we have the sister of the Rev. Lawrence Washington (of Sulgrave and Purleigh) alluding to the daughter of the Rev. Lawrence Washington (father of the emigrants) as “her niece.”

This conclusive proof of the identity of the two namesakes “sets the whole question at rest, and shows that Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave and Purleigh, who figures in the visitation of 1618, was not one of the emigrants of 1657, but was their father. George Washington's lineal descent, therefore, from the Washingtons of Sulgrave and their Lancashire progenitors, is clearly established.”\*

Journal Office, House of Commons.

WILLIAM GREY.

859.—LOLLARDY AT NORTHAMPTON.—The following document is in the Bridges' Collection of Manuscripts at the Bodleian Library, Oxford (MS. Top. Northants. c. 9. pp. 154-6).

“Anno 16, Ric. II. [1392-93].—A Complaint to y<sup>e</sup> King & Council, against John Fox Major of Northt &c. exhibited in French by Rich<sup>d</sup> Stormesworth Woolman; complaining y<sup>e</sup> y. s<sup>a</sup> Major hath presumed by colour of his Office to use Royal power & auctority of Holy Kirke in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Town authorising y<sup>e</sup> Lollards to preach, maugre y<sup>e</sup> Bp of Lincoln & his Curates, notwithstanding their Inhibicions. That y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> is a Lollard, keeping in his house one Richard Bullock Chaplain, who hath been convicted of many Errors & Heresys at Northt before Tho<sup>s</sup> Botteler Archdeacon of Northt: and likewise one James Collyn sometime a Prentice to y<sup>e</sup> Trade of Mercery in London; refusing his Arte, to become a Lollord: w<sup>ch</sup> James Collyn was y<sup>e</sup> first maintainer of Lollardy in Northt. And that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> hath drawn one Tho. Compworthe of y<sup>e</sup> County of Oxford, who hath been convict before y<sup>e</sup> Chancell<sup>r</sup> and University there, of many Errors & Heresys. And one Nicolas Weston a fryer Carmelite Apostate Lollard, without y<sup>e</sup> licence of his Order, & made him Parish Cha<sup>man</sup> of St. Gregorys at Northt. And y<sup>e</sup> y. s<sup>d</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> hath drawn unto him one M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Northwold, an instructor of y<sup>e</sup> Lollards of y<sup>e</sup> Town, without y<sup>e</sup> License of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Bp &c. y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> Mr. W<sup>m</sup> did wrongfully occupy y<sup>e</sup> Archdeaconry of Sudbury about seven years, & after symoniacally

\* Published in Mr. Waters's pamphlet, p. 32.

• “Times” Leading Article, September 24, 1894.

took away a great sum of Money, on w<sup>ch</sup> he liveth at this day deliciously in y<sup>e</sup> House of St Andrew at Northt: where he hath caused such debate between y<sup>e</sup> Prior & Monkes, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> House is well nigh undone. Mr. W<sup>m</sup> caused y<sup>e</sup> like troubles at Melksworth & Oseney, & St. John's at Bedford, &c.

"That y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> hath made y<sup>e</sup> whole Town of Northt in a manner to become Lollards, being vexatious to such as are not. That he brought in one Rob<sup>t</sup> Braibrok a Chaplain an Herretick to preach in All S<sup>t</sup> Church at Northt, maugre y<sup>e</sup> Bp &c. & one Parson of Winkpole a Lollard to preach there, who assended y<sup>e</sup> Pulpit, w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Viccar of y<sup>e</sup> Church, after the offertory, went to y<sup>e</sup> Altar to sing his Mass; whom y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> followed & took by y<sup>e</sup> back of his Vestment, to cause him to cease, till y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Preacher had preach'd: & y<sup>e</sup> Vicar answer'd Qr on possum. The s<sup>d</sup> Parson preach'd there his Lollardy in y<sup>e</sup> Afternoon too; to whom the s<sup>d</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Stormesworth cryed, Tu autem, Tu autem, to cause him to hold his peace: comanding him to come down—upon w<sup>ch</sup> an Uproar ensued & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> was in danger of his life. That afterwards y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> fearing that he might be blamed for w<sup>t</sup> he had done in maintenance of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Preacher, got unto him 8. or 9. of y<sup>e</sup> 24. chief men to assist him for y<sup>e</sup> inditeing of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ffray—sumoned y<sup>e</sup> Dosouns to appear at his Court; That Laurence Barber, one of y<sup>e</sup> Dosouns, was imprisoned by y<sup>e</sup> rest, for not agreeing to their p<sup>se</sup>ntment—That y<sup>e</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> got a Jury of Lollards, who together with W<sup>m</sup> Pisford, an enemy of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup>, gave their Verdite y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> was principal in y<sup>e</sup> Affray, y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> being absent when this Verdite was given.—That no action is there maintainable by y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants against y<sup>e</sup> Lollards, during this mans Majoralty.—That y<sup>e</sup> Major &c. sent to Oxford to hire Preachers, to preach, during y<sup>e</sup> time of Lent, at y<sup>e</sup> Cross in y<sup>e</sup> Church Yard in y<sup>e</sup> Market-place of Northt.—That y<sup>e</sup> Commissaries of y<sup>e</sup> Bp of Lincoln dare not sit upon Lollardy in Northt, for fear of y<sup>e</sup> Major.—

"That he with other Lollards brought y<sup>e</sup> fores<sup>d</sup> Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Northwold from y<sup>e</sup> Monastery of St. Andrews, arrayed en une Clake une Taberd & une Chapon furies de pellure, & w<sup>th</sup> a Cap on, as if he had been a Doct<sup>r</sup> or Master of Divinity to preach."

John Fox was twice Mayor of Northampton. His name appears on the Town Hall shields and in the official list of Mayors of Northampton published by the Corporation, as Mayor of the Borough in 1384-85, and 1392-93. The Mayors were elected at Michaelmas. Bridges refers to the above document but gives the wrong reign.

J. T.

360.—**ST. PETER'S, MAIDWELL.**—At Maidwell, in Northamptonshire, there is a tradition that the original Parish Church, dedicated to St. Peter, stood, in the reign of Henry VIII., at some distance from the present one, which is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. Not the slightest trace of such building exists, though the supposed site is still called "St. Peter's Close," and the Rector pays dues on the ancient Church of St. Peter. Is anything known as to its destruction?

R. C. DAVENPORT.

361.—**THE CHURCH PLATE OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—We have little but praise for Mr. Christopher A. Markham's new work which is one of the most valuable of recent additions to Northamptonshire books and county history. It is an exhaustive descriptive catalogue of the whole of the church plate of the county, each article being fully described, and in many cases figured, under its parish. The book is a mine of information; and does exactly for the church plate what North's work has done for the church bells, of the county. Every article is fully described, and in order that the whole shall be complete, pewter vessels, wooden candlesticks, and mother of pearl basins have a place in the catalogue. It may seem strange that either of the two last-named can be fairly included in a list exclusively devoted to church plate, but the book would have been incomplete without them. At Spratton there are two ornate candlesticks, 20 inches high, entirely gilt and very handsome. "They are probably of foreign workmanship," says Mr. Markham, "and were made to correspond with gold or silver-gilt candlesticks, so that they might be placed on the altar for weekdays, and replaced by the metal candlesticks on Sundays and fête days." These wooden ornaments are therefore essentially church plate. The same with a dish and bowl at Finedon. The dish is "made of some 350 pieces of mother of pearl, riveted together so as to form a solid dish, upwards of fourteen inches in diameter." It is accompanied by a christening bowl, "very beautiful and unique," also composed of mother of pearl, the sides "formed by fourteen curved sections, each of which is a shell; the whole is riveted together, and is of very beautiful workmanship; round the edge is a metal rim." Until recently this bowl was used in the font for the baptismal

\* "The Church Plate of the County of Northampton. By CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society for the Archdeacons of Northampton and Oakham; Author of 'The County Buildings of Northamptonshire,' etc. . . . London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, & Co., Ltd. Northampton: Joseph Tebbutt [late Cordeux]. 1894." Large 8vo., pp. i-xxvii., 1-368. Price, 17s. nett.

service, for so nicely fitted are its parts that it will hold water. The bowl, as was probably the dish, was the gift of Sir John English Dolben. These are instances of the curiosities of the volume.

The plan of Mr. Markham's work, most conscientiously carried out, is this. The parishes arranged in alphabetical order are taken one by one. First the dedication, and then the Rural Deanery is given, and then follows an enumeration of the plate in the particular church under review. In each church silver plate is numbered and arranged in chronological order, the silver plated vessels are mentioned next, and then the pewter and brass. In all cases where the donor is known there are brief and interesting biographical notes. In cases where church plate is known to be in private hands, as for instance a silver gilt cup in the possession of Major-General Sotheby at Ecton, it is described like the plate in the churches. And so is the plate at private chapels, such as at Althorp, the Northampton General Infirmary, and even Northampton Gaol. Northampton Cathedral, conventual chapels, and other Roman Catholic places of worship are not noticed. The weight of the silver vessels and the dimensions of all are carefully given, and every mark on plate made before 1801 is accurately mentioned. About 50 of the vessels are figured; two of the illustrations are beautiful reproductions of photographs of plate at Easton Mauduit and Pattishall. For the rest the illustrations are mainly from drawings by the author. The work was undertaken by Mr. Markham on behalf of the Architectural Society, of which he is the valued secretary. In consequence of a resolution passed by the society in 1888 forms were issued to every incumbent in the county. The idea seems to have been to catalogue the returns when they came in as though they had been Sunday School statistics. The plan would have been impracticable had the returns been sent. As it was, from the 330 forms only 164 answers were received, and of these "perhaps a dozen would have been available for printing without further inspection." Mr. Markham thereupon, as secretary, undertook the work, and he has done it well. So conscientiously did he set about it that he visited every parish in the county to personally inspect the plate.

In the pleasantly written Introduction is a brief history of church plate; and in this we are reminded that when in 1552 "King Edward gave orders to make an inventory of the church goods and seize certain for his use, the Commissioners were still instructed to leave 'one, two, or more chalices or cuppes according to the multitude of the people.' The inventories then made are still

extant for thirteen out of the twenty hundreds of this county." These inventories are printed in Mr. Markham's book, as is a list of the vessels, called "broken plate," appropriated for the King's use, and carried to the jewel house in London. Northamptonshire to-day is peculiarly destitute of mediæval communion plate; no



PRE-REFORMATION PATEN AT WELFORD.

doubt owing to Edward's Commissioners, on account of the accessibility of the various parts of the county, thoroughly executing their commission. All pre-Reformation vessels, save one only, were destroyed. This remnant is a little silver gilt paten made about 1330, and, weighing under three ounces, is only five



NASSINGTON.

inches in diameter. "It is of somewhat rough workmanship. The centre is sunk in a circle, and sunk again in hexafoil; the spandrels are quite plain, and in a circle in the centre is the Manus Dei." The hand, issuant from the clouds of Heaven, has the third and fourth fingers bent into the palm: the first and second fingers and the thumb a little way apart, are extended. This paten is still in use. It is antedated by two existing pewter patens and two pewter chalices used for burial purposes. One paten and chalice were found at Nassington during the reconstruction of the church in 1885. A grave under the north

aisle was opened and by the remains of a man were found the paten and chalice and three escallopes, or "palmer's shells." "The paten is 4 inches in diameter, and has a single circular depression, the edge being rather broad. It has been partially broken. The chalice is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and at the lip it is 4 inches in diameter. The bowl is shallow and bell-shaped, with a slight lip; the stem is slender and cylindrical, with knob in the centre; the foot has been destroyed, but it was apparently circular. The whole vessel has been much injured. The vessels are of the earliest type, and may be assigned to the middle of the thirteenth century." The other paten and chalice were found in a tomb at Strixton in 1872. They "are somewhat rude, and have been much damaged; in general form they are very like the paten and chalice found at Nassington, and may be assigned to the same period." From the "Chronological list of church plate in the county of Northampton" at the end of the book, we find that there are three pieces of the time of Edward VI.—a paten and cup dated 1548 at Clapton, and a cup dated 1553 at Great Houghton. The Clapton cup and the paten which is a cover for the cup, are shown full size. They are of very beautiful design and the drawing does not do them justice. The cup weighing a little more than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ounces is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in diameter at the largest part of the bowl. The foot of the paten is inscribed "1595. E. D." The initials are undoubtedly those of Edward Dudley, who succeeded his father as Lord of the Manor, and died in 1608. It is probable, as these two vessels were made in 1548 and were not presented to the church until 1595, that they were originally intended for secular purposes. Their design warrants the suggestion. A silver gilt paten, made to match the cup in 1740, was given to the church by the Rev. Claudius Fonnereau, rector. There is a splendid series of cover patens and cups, made within a period of three years, 1568 to 1570. They are much alike but no two are identical. They number 126 in all and were made by 27 different silversmiths. A little later comes a series of standing cups with covers. One of the most beautiful, which is at Corby, was made in 1601. It is entirely gilt and is richly ornamented. At Furtho is a curious standing silver gilt cup and cover, much ornamented, of the same date; and at Stanford also there is a similar but perfectly plain specimen, made three years later. There is a pretty little beaker at Upton, a hamlet in the parish of Castor, made at the commencement of the seventeenth century. It is probably of German manufacture. Curiously enough, the only other beaker in the county is at the adjoining parish of Sutton. It was probably made by a local workman to correspond



with the other. At Cottesbrooke there is a cup dated 1635, made like a pre-Reformation chalice. It is a rare form for the period. At Peterborough is a handsome set of silver gilt vessels made in 1638, a paten, cup, and two flagons, presented to the Cathedral by Sir Paul Pindar. They are similar to another service he gave to the parish church of Wellingborough. Also at Peterborough Cathedral is a lovely silver gilt alms dish, weighing 54 ounces. It is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The centre is flat, and the edge,



ALMS DISH, PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

about three inches wide, is ornamented with leaves and fruit in repoussé work. In the middle of the seventeenth century another type of cup became common, vessels heavier in design, with bowls of greater capacity and clumsy in form, stems thick and feet plain. At Cold Ashby and Ravensthorpe are pretty little cups made in 1651 and 1661 respectively. They have small conical bowls with bases almost flat, and baluster stems. At Loddington are two uncommon vessels made in 1671. One is like a very small porringer, or caudle-cup, with two handles. It is enriched with flowers of repoussé work. The other vessel is like a mazer. There are in different parts of the county 16 patens and

two or three cups all much alike, awkward in design, and rough in workmanship, made about 1682. The maker's mark on all is E B in a heart-shaped shield, and none of them has been assayed. E. B. was therefore probably a local silversmith, living either at Northampton or Peterborough. At Plumpton there is a curious little vessel, made in 1694, which might serve either as a cup or paten. It has a wide shallow bowl, with curved sides and perfectly flat base, resting on a stem of conical form that spreads out to form the foot. The whole is plain, save for the inscription round the bowl:—"The gift of <sup>M</sup><sub>H A</sub> to the Communion Table of Plumpton 1694." The initials refer to Horatio Moore, Lord of the Manor,



PLUMPTON.

and his wife. In form the vessel, now used as a paten, is like a pre-Reformation cup at Wymeswold, Leicestershire. At Castle Ashby there is a handsome service, entirely gilt, made in 1713 by Paul de Lamerie. "From this time the form of the patens and cups degenerates very much, indeed nothing can well be less artistic than the vessels made during the eighteenth century, and the less said about the communion plate of that period the better. Recently, however, the old types have been revived, and some of the vessels lately made, as at St. Matthew's Church, Northampton, are of really beautiful, modern, mediæval design."

There are in Northamptonshire no flagons of earlier date than the seventeenth century. Some are of great size, as at Peterborough Cathedral, where they weigh over a hundred ounces each. There is a beautiful silver gilt flagon at Easton Neston, made in 1735. It is a good specimen of Paul de Lamerie's work. A number of small dishes in use were probably all made for secular purposes. Of half a dozen strainer spoons most are modern and unimportant. There is, however, at Dallington a very interesting apostle spoon, dated 1597. The figure of St. Andrew at some time or other has been gilt. The Apostle is represented with a beard and moustache,

a large round flat hat, and long flowing garments. In his right hand he bears his distinguishing cross, and in his left an open book. The stem and bowl are plain. On the stem is inscribed: "Richard Blackett Jekyll, Vicar of Dallington, 1752." The holes in the bowl were probably pierced when the inscription was engraved. There is but little plate in the county of foreign manufacture. Of pewter there is a good deal—about sixty-three flagons, a hundred plates, a few christening bowls, a curious old paten at Warkton, and a pair of candlesticks at Dodford.



DALLINGTON.

We do not care for the peculiar spelling of the names of some of the parishes employed by Mr. Markham in accordance with his rule: "The spelling adopted is that believed by the author to be most correct, and he has not considered himself bound by the present, in many cases corrupt, orthography." The rectification of place names is hardly a subject for a book dealing with church plate. Ashby Mares is hardly recognisable as the familiar "Mears Aashby"; to drop Cheney and write on a sudden "Middleton Chenduit" is rather too much to ask; to stick an e in Raundes and leave out the a from Rode, to commence a-new with "Sire-sham" and "Tansover," is pedantic. To say nothing of the new forms of spelling that Mr. Markham has retained when he had the old and less corrupt forms at hand to use if he chose, this new-old way makes it perplexing to the reader. He might hunt the index through for two or three parishes and never find them; and worse than that, when we find Mr. Markham himself using two forms one is perplexed to know which he thinks is right and which is the heresy. Is it Cransley or Crausley, Cranford or Crauford, Wicken or Wyckdyne. Moreover these are a few slips that proper revision would have kept out when dealing with biographical details, and an ecclesiologist would have prevented the series of mistakes that culminated in the appearance of the Hand of God *rising* from Heaven, as is shown on page 304. But these little things do not detract from the book as a description of the church plate of the county, and Mr. Markham is to be congratulated on having so lovingly, so faithfully, and so accurately completed a work for which lovers of Northamptonshire and Northamptonshire churches will always be grateful.

**862.—THE MONTHS: A DICEY SERIES OF PRINTS.**—I have seen, through the favour of Mr. John Taylor, of the Dryden Press, Northampton, a rare series of twelve plates, emblematic of the months, issued in the early part of the last century by the Diceys. The drawings, copper-plate engravings, are folio size, and are "Printed & Sold by C. Dicey & Co. in Aldermary Church Yard, London." Such is the imprint on the first, January, which is numbered 80 in accordance with the then practice of the Diceys to number in rotation their publications of this description. This number would alone be sufficient to approximately fix the date of the engravings, but, fortunately, the fourth, April, besides bearing the name of the engraver, Sutton Nicholls, has the date 1728. "Sutton Nicholls sculp." appears on the plates for January, April, July, and December. The designs are all somewhat out of the usual run. There is an elaborate border in keeping with and subordinate to the centre-piece, which in every instance is a representation of two persons, attired in costume appropriate to the season. Under the two figures are the names of the characters they represent and six lines of poor rhymes, apparently written for the sake of the double extendre some of them, probably all, were meant to convey. The first plate, "JANUARY," delineates "Myn heer van Squaby\* Dutch Burgomaster & his Frow" (frau). Though all the figures on the plates have a plenitude of person suggestive of Thackeray's Knickerbocker, Mynheer Burgomaster is the least Dutchmanlike man in the series. He is portly, with head of exaggerated dimensions, bewigged and furred, and carries a long-haired muff in accordance with the fashion of the day. His dame is likewise handsomely attired. In the border are introduced skates, fur gloves, a boy throwing a snowball, another breathing on his fingers to warm them, a man on a sledge, firewood and axe, and spade and pick. As the plates are extremely rare I give the following list:—

**FEBRUARY.** The Great Princess Pollichinella in Masquerade, & Seignior Heidigger. Border: Two lovers, one pleased the other disappointed; mask, hook, pheasant, fish (some spitted), musical instruments, dice, cards (these may be valentines), sugared cake, and a cook (or buffoon).

**MARCH.** St Crumpificus Plant-acre & Dick Shrub y<sup>e</sup> Gardner. Border: Girls' heads, snowdrops, branches budding, birds in pairs, and garden fountains.

**APRIL.** St Pigmy Wind-storm & his Boy Curtail Span-high. Border: Eolus, bird cages (one with bird), carrots, fish, man digging, man fishing with net, tub of lobsters.

**MAY.** Signiora Cutsoni & Sir Minnum Keep-time. Border: Boys with flowers and bees, plants in vases.

**JUNE.** S<sup>r</sup> Parvus Kill-crane Commander in Cheif of the Pigmy forces, and his Lady. Border: Turtle doves, woman churning, huntsman with gun and tobacco pipe, bullock's head wreathed, two sheep.

**JULY.** Lawyer Pinchback, my Lords Steward; and Goodman Hobblercraft, a Tenant. Border: Birds, bees, fruit, and flowers; monkeys climbing, a rake and fork, a farm hind sleeping in the sun.

**AUGUST.** Beau Dapper, and the Beautifull Lady Grizelda Poppett-face. Border: Dogs, shocks of corn, plums on a bough, sickle and bever bottle, boys bathing.

**SEPTEMBER.** Bob Wren the Bird Catcher, and Bett Squatt the Fruitress. Border: Squirrel, nuts, birds, fruit, boy climbing, girl eating apple, boy picking up windfall apples.

**OCTOBER.** S<sup>r</sup> Toby Toper Allwig, & Mad<sup>m</sup> Smirk y<sup>e</sup> Bar-Keeper. Border: Bacchus and a Bacchante, men drinking—one wine, one beer; woman eating grapes.

**NOVEMBER.** Justice Woodcock a Great Sportsman and Tom Conie his Clerk. Border: Hunters blowing horns, pistols and dirks, hunting dogs, hare, boar, stag's head, guns.

**DECEMBER.** S<sup>r</sup> Politick Fiery-Face, President of the Coffee-Room, and Bees-knee, Coffee-Boy. Border: Meat joints, man eating saveloy, woman looking at man scraping recently killed pig.  
K.

863.—GEORGE BAKER.—In a MS. book in the handwriting of Mr. Comfield for years the principal of an educational establishment in Horsemarket, Northampton, is a short sketch of the life of Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, written by George Baker, then thirteen years of age. The essay is dated March 28th, 1794. The 4to volume, only the first 66 pages of which are taken up with the contents, is inscribed (in pencil): "Puerile Productions Selected by Mr. R. Comfield from the different pieces of Poetry and Prose which were composed by his Pupils. The place of honour is given to young Baker's essay, which occupies the first five pages. This is followed by a few verse and prose compositions, mainly in the stilted sentimental strain in which youth of the day were encouraged to write. The contributors whose names appear are: George

Baker, aged 13, College Lane, Northampton; Ebenezer Leach, aged 13; D. Parker, aged 11, Dunstable (October 14th, 1796); Thomas Judkins, aged 15 years, London (February, 1803); H. Hardey, aged 12 years, Houghton (1806); S. Beddome, aged 14 (March 25th, 1806); F. A. Cox (afterwards pastor of the Baptist Church, Olipston, and subsequently Dr. Cox, of Hackney); J. A. Palmer, aged 14 (April 9th, 1806); H. Parker, almost 12 (1806); and Robert Burke (June 1st, 1813). Samuel Beddome cheated his master. Two stanzas of Hervey's "Meditations Among the Tombs" he read as his own. Mr. Comfield copied them into the book, and afterwards found out the imposition, and wrote: "I am also informed of some other plagiarisms committed by the same delinquent." The following is young Baker's *Life of Hinchcliffe*:

"Dr. John Hinchcliffe, the subject of these memoirs, was the son of a reputable Liveryman in Westminster, where this ornament to public virtue first beheld the light in the year 1731. Our Author received the first rudiments of his education at the highly esteemed Public School in that City and was returned an Assistant in 1753 solely for his great improvement and merit. After being well taught in the Classical Languages he was admitted as a Commoner at Trinity College, Cambridge, and having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, was chosen a member of that Society. At the time of his quitting the University he commenced as morning preacher at Audley Street Chapel. In 1760 on the resignation of this employment he made a tour through Germany, Italy, and France, in company with Mr. Crewe, Member for Cheshire, who, on his return settled an Annuity of 300£ on Mr. Hinchcliffe and constituted him his Domestic Chaplain. On his arrival in Italy he was favoured with the Conversation and regard of the Duke of Grafton, his Contemporary at Cambridge, by whose interest he was appointed Head Master of Westminster School on the promotion of Dr. Markham to the Archbishopric of York, but his declining state of Health obliged him to resign this Lucrative and honorable Employment before he had held it a year.

designed to return and spend the remainder of his Days at College, when he was importuned by his Noble Patron the Duke of Grafton to undertake the tuition of the young Duke of Devonshire. In consequence of this his Lordship was appointed Tutor and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace, with whom he resided at Devonshire House till the Duke commenced his Travels. By y<sup>e</sup> joint Influence of his two Patrons he was presented to the Vicarage of Greenwich, 1766. About this time Miss E. Crewe, sister of Mr. Crewe, of Crewe Hall in Cheshire,

a young lady of great accomplishments, was addressed by a young officer, who, not being favoured with the approbation of Mr. Crewe, the latter gentleman requested Dr. Hinchcliffe to dissuade his sister from encouraging her suitor. This he performed so effectually that she not only gratified the wishes of her Brother, but her own in giving her heart and hand to the Doctor. Mr. Crewe immediately complied with the choice of his Sister, increasing her Dowry from 5,000£, the sum bequeathed her, to 15,000£, but at the same time withholding the 300£ per annum already mentioned.

“On the demise of Dr. Smith his Lordship, by y<sup>e</sup> recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, was elected Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in less than a year after was raised to the honourable degree of Eminence he till very lately enjoyed, on the death of Dr. Lamb, being promoted to the Bishoprick of Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, in 1769, through the interest of the same distinguished Personage, then Prime Minister. The annual Income of his See amounts in the Kings Book to £414 17s. His Lordship, after troublesome illness, paid the debt of Nature the latter end of December, 1793, greatly regretted by all his Diocesans, particularly the poor, to whose Cries he was never inattentive. The Bishop of Peterborough was naturally hardy and in person rather taller than the Generality of Men. His features were bold and striking, his Countenance open and manly, his appearance engaging, his looks tempered with smiles, and his face round and pleasing. His voice was musical and sonorous, his Language plain but pathetic, and his arguments forcible and conclusive. He was always a zealous partizan for both civil and Religious Liberty, yet his zeal was ever blended with knowledge and candour. The former was very evident by his constancy in the Opposition of the late Administration (Lord North's) on the subject of the recent War with our American Colonies, by which they were separated from their Mother Country. In the pulpit this musical voice, the precise arrangement of his arguments, and the energy with which he enforc'd his sentiments gave universal satisfaction. His discourses on Charity were particularly admired. He said the Wealthy could easily Contribute out of their Abundance, and those in a middling state of life by abridging themselves of a few superfluous Pleasures.

“George Baker,

“March 28th, 1794,

“Aged 13, &c.,

“College Lane, Northton.”

864.—CHARTERS OF HIGHAM FERRERS (834).—Duchy of Lancaster Royal Charters. No. 49.

John by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all his faithful people of the whole of England, greeting.

Know ye that We have given and granted and by this Our present charter have confirmed to Our beloved William de Ferrariis Earl of Derby Hekham with one hundred and a half and other its appurtenances. We have also given to him the park of the same town which We formerly had in Our demesne and Neubotle and Blithesworth with all their appurtenances and liberties as his right and inheritance which descended to him as the right heir of the land which was of William Peverell: to hold to him and his heirs of Us and Our heirs for ever by the services of one Knight's fee. And the said Earl quit claimed to Us and Our heirs the residue of the land which was of William Peverell in all things, as well towns as castles, forests, all demesnes, fees, services and other things. And if by chance anyone hereafter will claim any right in those things which the said Earl has quit claimed to Us, the said Earl shall warrant that the same are held by Us and Our heirs Wherefore We will and firmly command that the said Earl and his heirs shall hold the said lands with their appurtenances and liberties wholly and peacefully, freely and quietly, with soke and sac, and toll and team, and infangthef, and with all other liberties and free customs to the same belonging, in the borough and without the borough, in wood and plain, in meadows and pastures, in waters and mills, in parks and vivaries, in ways, paths, and issues, and all other easements, as formerly William Peverell held the same better and more freely.

Witnesses: W. of London and H. of Salisbury, Bishops; G. son of Peter Earl of Essex, Rann' Earl of Chester, W. Mariscall Earl of Pembroc, R. Earl of Clar', W. Earl of Arundell. W. de Braos', William son of Alan.

Given by the hand of H. Archbishop of Canterbury, Our Chancellor at Northampton on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of June in the first year of Our reign.

[Endorsed in a later handwriting]

Higham Ferr'

Fees of the Cottagers of King John

3s.



365.—**APETHORPE VERSES.**—I have retained the form and spelling of the following MS.

Copy of Verses wrote by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Nobbes, Chaplain to the Right Honble. the Earl of Westmoreland at Apethorpe in the County of Northt, Occasioned by a little maid Breaking an old Red Pitcher, which Pitcher for 20 years successively was used to be sent by a Clubb of Topers for 18 pennyworth of Beer at A Time.

Redman was the Name of  
the Pitcher.

James was the Landlord  
and had a handsome wife.

Oakman was a large Oak-  
tree where James's sign hung  
over the Door.

Prue was the other Land-  
lady, and endeavoured to rival  
James's Wife amongst Her  
Guests, but was not so hand-  
some nor so kind.

The little she was the  
Maid that borrowed the  
pitcher and broke it with  
fetching a  $\frac{1}{2}$  pennyworth of  
milk.

Farewell old Souldier Farewell Redman  
At Dinner well at Night a Deadman  
A Friend to the Levellers  
A Friend to 'em all near a kin to James  
In all his expeditions true  
Oftner to Oakman than to Prue  
On a milky errand he was sent  
Which forc'd him out of his Element  
And caus'd his Masters to repent  
Had he for his usual Liquor gone  
He wou'd have scorn'd the hardest Stone  
But being forc'd against his will  
He was resolv'd the Milk to spill  
Resolv'd to die or else to Kill  
Throughout his Lifetime who but He  
Now conquered by a Little She

The Rev. Robert Nobbes was the author of a rare little volume on Trolling: "The Compleat Troller, or the Art of Trolling, with a Description of all the Utensils, Instruments, Tackling, and Materials requisite thereto; with Rules and Directions how to Use them, as also a Brief Account of most of the Principal Rivers in England, by a Lover of the Sport. 1682." J. T.

366.—**SOUTHAM OF CROUGHTON.**—This family is stated to have originally come from Southam, co. Warwick, where it held lands for a long period from the monks of Coventry. We have, however, no evidence in proof of this. Thomas Southam was Prebend. de Sutton and patron of Kings Sutton Church in 1389. In 1423 a John Southam was Archdeacon of Oxford and was a benefactor of Lincoln College, Oxford, giving it many valuable books. Both were not improbably members of this family. We have been able to trace the Southams back to Croughton, Brackley, co. Northampton. They appear frequently in the Parish Registers there, but these, unfortunately, do not begin till 1663, and are also defective in later years. The George Southam second in pedigree

below obtained (*circa*. 1716) through the heiress of the Paxton or Butterfield families the manor of Barton Hartshorne, co. Bucks. We know the subsequent history of the family and have portraits of this George Southam and his descendants for some generations.

GEORGE SOUTHAM of Croughton=.....

GEORGE SOUTHAM of Croughton—Anne Prust (?), bur. at  
and Barton Hartshorne, co. Croughton, 1713.  
Bucks. b. at Croughton, 1664;  
bur. there, *circa* 1740.

GEORGE SOUTHAM—Eleanor Butterfield.

FERDINANDO SOUTHAM,  
of Winslow, Bucks,  
Attorney.

GEORGE SOUTHAM—Ann Butterfield.  
JOHN. Born 1756, d. 1845. Doctor  
of Medicine, Buckingham.

Arms: two eagles legs reversed in saltire, couped. Crest; Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagles claw, sa. They are quartered with those of Prust on an old coach panel.

I should be glad of any information respecting the family and the arms which we believe to be old, but of which there is no record at the Herald's College. It is believed that the family resided at Croughton and the immediate neighbourhood from a much earlier period than 1630. There are traces of them at Aynho and Farthinghoe, co. Northampton, and other places round.

Hexham, Northumberland.

W. CASH.

867.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FOLK-LORE.—There is a singular custom prevailing in some parts of Northamptonshire, and perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to mention other places where a similar practice exists. If a female is afflicted with fits nine pieces of silver money and nine three half-pences are collected from nine bachelors; the silver money is converted into a ring to be worn by the afflicted person, and the money (*i.e.*, 13½d.) is paid to the maker of the ring, an inadequate remuneration for his labour, but which he good-naturedly accepts. If the afflicted person be a male the contributions are levied upon females.

Holy Thursday Rain-Water.—In the parish of Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire, there is a notion very prevalent that rain-water collected on Holy Thursday is of powerful efficacy in all diseases of the eye. Ascension Day of the present year was very favourable in this respect to these village oculists, and numbers of the cottagers might be seen in all directions collecting the precious drops as they fell. Is it known whether this curious custom prevails elsewhere, and what is supposed to be the origin of it?—[Notes and Queries, 1854, p. 542.]

**868.—OPPOSITION BY THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH TO FEN DRAINAGE.**—In Mr. John Taylor's Northamptonshire Collection is a unique tract (small 4to, 8 leaves) with the following title:—

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Soake of Peterborow, within the County of Northampton, containing about forty Townes and Villages, against the Undertakers there with Exceptions to their Act: Setting forth how and wherein they abused the Parliament, by their false suggestions; and a relation of a new reviving of an old Court Project, terribly to threaten those who oppose self-ended Designes. May 28. 1650.

The petition is addressed "To the Supreme Authority of England, assembled in Parliament." It sets forth that the Earl of Bedford and other Undertakers had obtained an Act by which they were authorised to Drain the Fens in the Soke of Peterborough, estimated at 8,000 acres, of which they were to have 3,000: that this Act had been obtained by misrepresentations, such as statements that the Soke was anxious to be drained by the Undertakers, that the inhabitants had been fully heard, that their lands were hurtfully surrounded and of little or no value. All these statements are denied, and a list of thirteen exceptions given to the provisions of the Act. The prayer is that the Petitioners may enjoy their own property, and may not be disquieted in their possession by the Undertakers, and that none of the Undertakers, or any persons interested in the Undertaking in a pecuniary way, may be Judges in matters of dispute; and that the Act may be repealed.

A disturbance had taken place on the bank between Peakirk and Crowland, to which the Petitioners thus refer:—

About March last, the Undertakers set on worke-men to dig the ground, and make Banks and works in the Common belonging to the Soak of Peterborow. The Petitioners (that their dissent might appeare in acts as well as words) peaceably, and for some other reasons went to the work-men and discharged them.

On the part of the Undertakers an affidavit of Richard Kendall, of Crowland, Gent., was put in, taken on 3 May, 1650. This gives a different account of the affair. According to it Mr. Francis Quarles, of Ufford, J.P., with about 100 persons, came to the bank between Peakirk and Crowland, where about 1,000 men were at work by direction of the Earl of Bedford, and discharged the workmen, notwithstanding their protesting that they were authorised by the Act, "insomuch as many of the said workemen did thereupon forsake their worke." On leaving the bank, Mr. Quarles met Mr. Layfield, of Thorpe; and the Deponent soon after went to see Mr. Layfield, who simply said if he had not been too late he would have helped to discharge the workmen. The Deponent believes that if the number of workmen had not been so considerable, and if there

had not been a garrison of soldiers at Crowland, Mr. Quarles and his party would have fallen upon the workmen. Some Justices of the Peace (Mr. Quarles and Mr. Layfield being two of them) had issued warrants for collecting money, a copy of one being annexed:—

VALENTINE PARKER, WILLIAM MANNING, EDMUND BRAGDY.  
To Peterborow.

Whereas it is apparent that the Vndertakers will take a large portion of the Commons, unlesse some speedy course be taken for prevention thereof, Wee taking it into serious consideration, have thought fit that a considerable summe of money may be raised by a voluntary contribution in every Towne, which wee have indifferently computed according to the Note sent to you, and we desire you, whose Names are above written to afford your assistance in promoting of the businesse in your Towneship, and to meet us at the next Sessions, that the Countrey may know what is done therein. Dated the 18. day of April, 1650.

FRANCIS QUARLES.  
JOHN CLEYPOLLE.  
WILLIAM LEAFIELD.

Peterborough, 11/ 00. 00.

A counter petition was addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal by the Adventurers, signed by Robert Henley and John Trafford, praying that Mr. Quarles and Mr. Leafield might be called upon to answer for their "high contempts and misdemeanors." Accordingly the following order was made:—

4. Majj 1650.

Let the above named Francis Quarles, and William Leyfield have notice of this Petition, Warrant, and Affidavit annexed, and put in their Answers thereunto, within 8 dayes after such notice.

RICHARD KEBLE, ESQ.  
JOHN LISLE, ESQ.

The last article in the pamphlet consists of the answers of the two Justices. They stated that upon information that an Act had been passed for draining the Great Level upon the suggestion that the Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Commoners of the Soke of Peterborough had assented to the same, they had exhibited a petition to some Members of Parliament to be presented to the House, setting forth the facts: that the Undertakers had cut part of their Common (which was not within the Great Level) and had tendered no payment for the same as required by the Act: that, to make their dissent appear more clearly, Mr. Quarles, John Cleypole, Esq., and others, went to the bank and quietly discharged the workmen, till the Parliament should declare its pleasure: that there was no violence intended: that the account of Randall's interview with Mr. Leafield was untrue; that the so-called Warrant was merely an application for subscriptions towards the expenses of the movement,

and was signed by the three Justices only as fellow Commoners with the other Inhabitants of the Soke: all which they protested was within their rights, and that they, "together with the sayd John Oleypole, are Justices of Peace for the Soake and liberty of Peterborow, and humbly conceive, they have not misdeameaned themselves in that place or trust reposed in them."

Maxey Rectory.

W. D. SWEETING.

869.—BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE RIVER NENE.—This subject may be introduced with a quotation from the "*Magna Britannia*":—

"The Waters of this County are both plentiful and good, for it is supplied with five great Rivers, besides Rivulets, Brooks, and many Rills . . . . The *Nen* is the most considerable of these Rivers, passing cross the Country from *Peterborough* where it is widest to *Daventry*, receiving by the Way three pretty large Rivulets, the *Ise-Brook*, *Harper-Brook*, and *Willow-Brook*, and a Multitude of small Brooks and lesser Currents, touching upon *Oundle*, *Thrapston*, *Higham-Ferrers*, and *Northampton*; several Towns of this County lay Claim to the Head Spring of this River, as *Naseby* from *Chapel-well*, *Draughton* from *Blackwell*, antiently said to be called *Nine-well*, *West-Haddon* from *Nen-moor* and others, but *Staverton* has the fairest Title, because *Hartwell* Spring near the Foot of *Studbury-Hill*, and the *Ozings* about it are upon the highest Ground, and farthest from the River's Out let: The Northern Waters or *Naseby-Head*, and the Western Water or *Staverton-Head*, unite about *Northampton* and make a noble River, which running from *Northampton* to *Peterburg*, affords a commodious Situation to those Towns; *Wellingborough* and *Oundle* receiving in its Way the *Ise-Brook*, (as Mr. *Morton* with good Reason calls it) the *Harper-Brook*, and *Willow-Brook*, with many other anonymus Rivers, over it there are twelve considerable Bridges erected, and there are three observable Islands formed in it by the Branchings of the Streames, and Re-union of them; it is navigable but a little Way, viz. no higher above *Peterburg* than *Allerton-Mills*, which are over-against *Castor*, which is about the Middle of *Nassaburgh* Hundred. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that it was garrisoned by the *Romans*, for when the *Britons* in *Claudius's* Reign, were become Allies of the *Romans* on one Side of this River, and those on the other Side made frequent Incursions into their Country, and carried all before them, the *Roman* Allies conspiring with them, then *P. Ostorius* (says *Tacitus*) *Cunctos Castris Antonam, et Sabrinam Parat*, i. e. undertakes by erecting Forth and Castles up and down the *Avon* or *Nen*, and *Severn*, to keep the *Britons* from invading the *Roman* province."

The Bibliography of the River Nene seems naturally to divide itself into three classes:—(I.) Works relating exclusively, or at least mainly, to the Nene; (II.) Works in which, as part of a larger subject, some portion of the Nene is described; and (III.) Works connected with the Great Level of the Fens, or the Drainage of the Bedford Level, and which treat of the lower part of the course of the Nene, below Peterborough.

In the following list of works it has been thought unnecessary to give more than very slight references to books or pamphlets that would fall in the second and third of these classes: but of those in the first division more exact descriptions are given, and (in some cases) a short abstract of their contents.

## I.

An Act for making more Effectual, an Act passed in the Parliament holden in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne; intituled, An Act for making the River Nine or Nen, running from Northampton to Peterborough, Navigable. 1724.

Observations on the Outfall of Wisbech River. John Ives. 1749.  
Observations on the Decay of the Outfalls or Loss of the Channels of divers weak Rivers, Particularly of the River Neen, otherwise Wisbeach River, and Shire-Drain . . . With a Scheme to recover the said Navigation, and drain the said Lands effectually. Richard Edwards. London, 1749.

An Act for making the River Nine, or Nen, running from Northampton to Peterborough, navigable. 12 Anne (1713). Published 1756.

An Act for The Explaining, Amending, and Rendering more Effectual, Two several Acts of Parliament, one of them passed in the Thirteenth Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne . . . and the other, made in the Eleventh Year of his late Majesty King George the First . . . 1756.

By-Laws Made for the Western Division of the Navigation of the River Nine, alias Nen, Northampton, Oluer Dicey, 1760.

These were made at a General Meeting of the Commissioners, 30 Nov., 1759.

An Act to remove certain Difficulties in the Execution of the Powers vested in the Commissioners appointed by two Acts [13 Anne and 11 George I.] for making the River Nine or Nen, running from Northampton to Peterborough, navigable, so far as the same relate to the Navigation between Peterborough and Thrapston Bridge. 17th April, 1794.

**Abstract of an Act . . . 12 Anne . . for making the River Nine or Nen from Northampton to Peterborough, navigable. Northampton, Dicey & Smithson, 1825.**

Gives names of Commissioners in original Act, and also those in 1825.

**Nene Navigation. Copies of the Several Acts of Parliament of 1713, 1724, 1756, and 1794, Relating to the Navigation of the River Nene. Stamford, 1826.**

**To the Country at Large, and to the Commissioners of the Bedford Level Corporation, to the Eau Brink Commissioners, to the Proprietors of Lands in the District of Marshland, and to the Subscribers to the Nene Bridge, in Particular.**

The Story of the Ass, the Lion, and the Hog; or Considerations on the Combined Efforts and Effects of Borough Mystification, Bentinck Humbug, and Caledonian Cramming, as a Caution to Marshland and Fen Men, with Reference to the Dominion and Tyranny of the Hog Drivers. P. S. Wood, LL.D., Dean of Middleham. Lynn, 1826.

**Report and Estimates on the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Nene, from its Outfall to Peterborough; and for the more efficient drainage of Moreton's Leam Wash and Whittlesea Mere . . Sir John Rennie. 7th Dec. 1836. London, 1837.**

Has Map of the Bedford Level; and Section of the River from Goldiford Staunton to the Sea.

**Report on the Estuary of the Nene, between the Sutton Bridge Embankment, and the Limits Prescribed by the Nene Outfall Act. Sir John Rennie. 10th Nov. 1839. London, 1839.**

Has plan and Sections of the Deserted Channel of the River.

**Considerations on Sir John Rennie's Plan for Improving the Navigation of the River Nene from the Sea to Peterborough. Tycho Wing, Esq. Peterborough, 1840.**

The plan included drainage of part of the Middle Level, including Whittlesey Mere, and had been three years before the public. The improved channel would be adapted to the new outfall (Nene Outfall Cut) which it entered 5 miles below Wisbech; and is intended to be sufficient to drain Moreton's Leam Wash, and the adjacent fens, some 50,000 acres in all; and to carry Humber-Keels, which carried 70 or 80 tons each and drew 7 feet of water. The Nene Outfall is about 7 miles long; it had been executed by Sir John Rennie and Mr. Telford, and opened in 1830; it was considered very satisfactory. The proposal is thus summed up: "The plan, if properly executed, will perfectly answer."

**Report of Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., Civil Engineer; on the Improvement of the River Nene and Wisbech River. London. 1848.**

Especially directed to the narrowness and crooked nature of the river at Wisbech.

On the Drainage of the Nene Valley. A Report . . . by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne; with others by J. Beasley, Esq., and G. Lloyd, Esq., M.D. Northampton, 1848.

Navigation of the Nene and Access to the Sea. C. H. Hartshorne. Cogenhoe. No date.

8 pp. Discusses injurious floods, and means of preventing them.

Report on the Drainage of the Nene Valley. J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. Northampton. [1849.]

View of the Developed and Undeveloped Sources, from whence may be derived the Means of Draining the Nene Valley. Rev. H. Fardell. Ely, 1850.

Observations on the Nene Valley Drainage. Rev. H. Fardell, Vicar of Wisbech. Wisbech, 1850.

Has copy of Sir Jonas Moor's Map of the Great Level, 1730; Elstobb's Chain and Scale of Levels from Peterborough to the Eye at Sea, taken 1767; and a Plan of Wisbech River through the town.

An Act for constituting Commissioners for the Improvement of the River Nene and the Navigations thereof; for the more effectual Drainage of certain Lands in the Counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, and Cambridge; and for other Purposes. 30th June, 1852.

River Nene. Report of Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P.; G. P. Bidder, Esq.; and Geo. Rob. Stephenson, Esq. on the Improvement of the River Nene. London, 1858.

Has enlarged plan of River between Phillips' Brewery and Horse-shoe Corner.

A View of the Nene Valley Drainage and Navigation Scheme. Ely. No date; c. 1858.

Gives very unsatisfactory account of recent work: describes present condition of the river as a "frightful state of things."

Nene Valley Drainage and Navigation Improvement Commissioners and the Corporation of Wisbech. Judgment of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood. 21st Feb., 1859. London, 1859.

Report to the Mayor & Corporation of Wisbech, upon the Improvement of the River Nene, from Peterborough to the Sea . . . Thomas Page, M.I.C.E., London, 1860.

Treats of the former state of the river, old reports and plans for improvement, (Stephenson's, 1847, Rendel's, 1849,) its tidal action, the damage of land-floods, accretion of land from the sea, &c. Mentions result of late enquiry had been the removal of dams from the Nene at Waldersea and Guyhirn. "For a clear and concise account of the changes in the river see the Report on the Norfolk Estuary Bill, 11th June, 1849, by the Admiralty Inspectors, Captain James Vetch, R.E., and Captain John Washington, R.N., the present Hydrographer of the Admiralty."



The original river joined the Great Ouse at Upwell, and falling into the sea at Wisbech, was the primary outfall for the waters of the Great Level. The outlet being choked, the waters were diverted, and brought to join the Little Ouse in its course to Lynn, in which course it was joined by the Nene at Salter's Lode. The existing channel from Peterborough is due to manual labour. Bishop Morton (1478-86) cut the Leam from Stanground to Guyhirn. Good account of this work; and consideration of all reports on the improvement of the river from Smeaton's, 1768, to Rendel's, 1849.

**The Nene in Danger.** Considerations on the Present Aspect of the Nene Valley Drainage and Navigation Improvement Scheme. London, 1862.

Gives a fair account of all that had been recently proposed and carried out in the matter of improving the navigation of the river; and insists on the general principle "that the interests of drainage and navigation are inseparable."

**The Nene Valley a Roman Frontier, and the Origin of the name Northampton.** Paper read by Rev. R. S. Baker, 30 July, 1878.

**Nene Valley Drainage and Navigation.** (Second District.) Statement of Facts submitted to the Committee by the Clerk. 17 Feb. 1881.

Excellent summary of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Nene, and account of what had been done, and what money spent, under each.

**Improvement of the Navigation of the River Nene; from the Sea to Peterborough.** London; no date.

**Remarks on the River Nene Improvement Scheme.** Peterborough. Plan of Part of Wisbech.

## II.

**Dugdale's England and Wales Delineated.**

Account of the Nen, viii. 1265.

**Antiquities of Northamptonshire, Natural History of the County, and Domesday Book.** J. Morton. 1712.

**Delineation of Northamptonshire, Historicall and Chorographically Description of the County.** John Norden. 1720.

**Magna Britannia et Hibernia, Antiqua & Nova. Or, A New Survey of Great Britain [enlargement of Cambden].** London, 1724.

Account of the Nene (quoted above), iii. 556.

**A General Account of all the Rivers of Note in Great Britain.** H. Skrine. London, 1801.

The Nen, pp. 25-28.

**Fen Sketches:** being a description of the alluvial district known as the Great Level of the Fens. John Algernon Clarke. London, 1852.

**Reminiscences of Fen and Mere.** J. M. Heathcote. London, 1876.

## III.

- History of Imbanking and Draining. Sir W. Dugdale.
- History of the Fens. Sir Jonas Moore.
- A Discourse concerning the Drayning of Fennes and Surrovneds Grovnds. London, 1629.
- A Desperate and Dangerous Design ordered Concerning the Fen Country. Edward Scotton. 1642.
- A Discourse touching the Drayning the Great Fennes, Lying within the severall Counties of Lincolne, Northampton, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolke, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, as it was presented to his Majestie. Sir Cornelivs Vermviden, Kt. London, 1642.
- An Act for the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens. 29 May, 1649.
- A Relation of the business now in hand concerning Bedford Levell. London, 1661.
- By the King. A Proclamation for the Preservation of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level, and of the Works made for the Dreining of the same. 30th May, 1662.
- The state of the Account and Contest between the Old and New Adventurers in Bedford-Levell . . . Humbly represented (by the Parties dispossesed of their shares therein) to the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council. London, 1663.
- The Designe for the perfect Draining of the Great Level of the Fens . . . as it was delivered to the Honourable Corporation for the Drainage of the said Great Level, the 4th of June, 1664. London, 1665.
- History of the Maintenance of the Great Level. J. Forthey, 1685.
- Result of a View of the Great Level. C. Labelye. 1745.
- Result of a View of the North Level, 1745. C. Labelye. 1748.
- Ancient and Present State of Navigation of the Towns of Lynn, Wisbech, Spilsby, Boston, &c. N. Hinderley. 1751.
- Remarks on a Pamphlet intituled An exact Survey of the River Ouse, from Brandon Creek to Denver Sluice, by Mr. James Robinson of Ely. W. Elstobb, Junr., Land Surveyor. Cambridge, 1754.
- Report on the North Level and Wisbeach Outfall. J. Smeaton. 1768.
- The Report of Thomas Yeoman, Engineer, concerning the Drainage of the North Level of the Fens, and the Outfal of the Wisbeach River. No date. [1769.]

- Report on same. J. Golburne. 1769.
- Report on the North Level. Brindley. 1770.
- Queries to Brindley's and Golburne's Reports. 1771.
- Observations on an Attempt to Answer the Queries relating to the Reports of Messrs. Golburne and Brindley. 1771.
- Dunthorn's Remarks. 1771.
- Lord Orford's Voyage Round the Fens in 1774. Doncaster. No date.
- Address to the Public on the Bedford Level. C. N. Cole. 1775.
- Observations on An Address to the Public, Dated April, 20, 1775, superscribed Bedford Level, and Sign'd Charles Nalson Cole, Register . . . W. Elstobb, Land Surveyor and Engineer. Lynn, 1776.
- Petition of the Bedford Level to the House of Commons. 1777.
- The Bedford Level Petition. 1777.
- Report of the Committee on Bedford Level. 1777.
- Enquiry into Facts. 1777.
- Answer to the Enquiry into Facts. 1777.
- Report on Navigation between Peterborough and Wisbeach. J. Golburne. 1783.
- Statement of Facts. P. Noble.
- An Inquiry into the State of the Revenues of the North Level, part of the Great Level of the Fens called Bedford Level, and the Causes of the Distresses of that Level during the last Twenty-five Years, ascertained from Facts . . . J. Wing. Peterborough, 1788.
- Observations on Mr. Maxwell's Reasons offered to the Proprietors of Estates in the North Level, against the Introduction of any New Tax. Peterborough, 1788.
- Additional Reasons offered to the Proprietors of Estates in the North Level, against the Introduction of any New Tax. Peterborough, 1788.
- An Historical Account of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level . . . By the late W. Elstobb, Engineer. Lynn, 1793.
- Essay on Drainage and Navigation. G. Maxwell. 1792.
- A Collection of Laws which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation, together with an Introductory History thereof. C. N. Cole, Register to the Corporation. London, 1803.

The Joint Report of Messrs. Walker and Mylne, the Engineers appointed in consequence of the late intended Eau Brink Act, 1825. Cambridge.

A Collection of the Laws which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation, with Sundry Documents . . S. Wells, London, 1828.

The History of the Drainage of the Great Level of the Fens. S. Wells. London, 1830.

Case and Opinion of Sir W. Follett. Ely, 1839.

Valuable cargo had been lost at a sluice. In an action against the sluice-keeper damages and costs had been obtained which he was unable to pay. Might the Corporation apply their funds to this object?

On the Great Level of the Fens. William Moore, D.D. In *Lincoln Arch. Soc. Papers*, 1850.

The Report of John Smeaton, Engineer, concerning the Drainage of the North Level of the Fens, and the Outfall of the Wisbeach River. No date.

We may conclude with a quotation from an article in "*The Quarterly Review*," No. ccc., January, 1857, afterwards published separately in Murray's "*Series of Railway Reading*," by the Rev. T. James, Hon. Canon of Peterborough, and Vicar of Sibbertoft.

"The greatest local water-work of modern times is that of the Nene Valley Drainage, for which a most stringent and powerful Act was carried by an indefatigable committee. The old story of the Haycock in Wansford-in-England tells of the disastrous floods of the Nene, and the improved drainage of late years has greatly increased them. Formerly the county was a great sponge, saturated with water, and gradually giving it out; now it is a cullender pierced throughout, and discharging the rain as quickly as it receives it. It is part of the drainage scheme to recover to the river Cowper's character of 'Nen's barge-laden wave,' and make it navigable to Northampton—a measure referred to by Fuller, with a viler pun than usual, but in words still applicable: 'The worst I wish this my native county is, that Nine (a river which some will have so termed from *nine* tributary rivulets) were Ten: I mean made navigable from Peterborough to Northampton—a design which has always met with many back-friends, as private profit is though a secret yet a sworn enemy to the general good.'"

**WILTSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.** An Illustrated Quarterly. Post free, 5s. 6d. Publisher—Chas. J. Clark, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

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**THE ESSEX REVIEW.** An Illustrated Quarterly. Edited by E. A. Fitch, F.L.S., assisted by W. H. Dalton, F.G.S. Annual Subscription, 5s. (prepaid), post free. Chelmsford: Edmund Durrant and Co. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

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## *"Moulton Church and its Bells."*

WITH A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF THE BELLS OF  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND  
A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORICAL LIST OF "BELLS."  
By SIDNEY MADGE.

Member of the Northampton and Oakham Architectural Society; Bell-ringer, Correspondent  
of "The Illustrated London and Westminster Observer," Editor of "The Northampton Bell-ringer,"  
and the "Bell-ringer," etc.

### LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Moulton Church from the S. E. Moulton Church in the Fourteenth Century.  
The Tower, sketched from the S. W. The Church, before the Civil War. Interior  
Chancel, as restored 1894. Arnold's Ornaments of the Tower, from the  
of the Upper Bell. Head of King Henry VI., 1210-1272. The Original Bell.  
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*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial  
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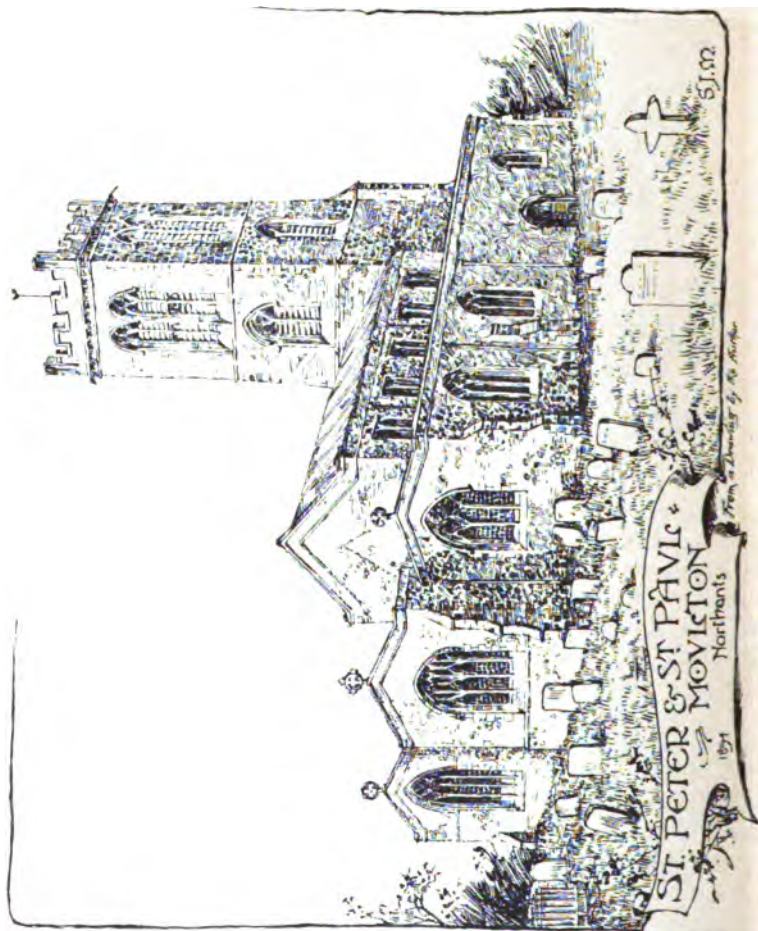
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Northants

1871

From a drawing by the artist

S.J.M.

870.—**PHILIP MOORE, NORTHAMPTON.**—I am anxious for notes relating to a medical practitioner, named Philip Moore, who was living in All Hallows' parish, Northampton, in 1602. Especially I should like to know the date and place of his death, and place of burial.

Stratford on Avon.

**RICHARD SAVAGE.**



**MOULTON CHURCH IN THE 14TH CENTURY.**

871.—**MOULTON CHURCH AND BELLS.**—The centenary of the re-casting of Moulton Bells has been the occasion of the publication of an interesting work by Mr. Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S., of Oxford, on Moulton Church and its bells. \* It is a record in which much that has been printed about Moulton is woven into a pleasing ecclesiastical narrative, and in a handy and portable form it gives within a small volume a fairly complete history of the fabric of the church. The history of the Church of Moulton is not unlike that of many another and we regret that Mr. Madge has not taken the opportunity of searching some of the unpublished records at the Bodleian and given us some new facts respecting the early history of the parish and the connection of its church with St. Andrews Priory at Northampton.

A curious account is preserved of one of the old bells, sent to Arnold's at Leicester in 1795 to be recast. It was cast it is believed prior to the middle of the thirteenth century. "I may just observe," writes Dr. Throsby, in Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, "that this year [1795], a gentleman of considerable

\* Moulton Church and its Bells. With a complete summary of the bells in the several parishes of Northamptonshire; also, A Comprehensive Bibliography on 'Bells.' By Sidney Madge, . . . With original illustrations by the author. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C.. 1895.

fortune came to Leicester purposely to see an old bell brought [from Moulton] to Mr. Arnold, bell founder, to be recast. On it was the head of Henry III., King of England at the time of Pope Benedict. Round the crown this:

Saunctie Confessor Christi Benedicte Ora Pro Nobis Devm.

. . . . Its weight 27 cwt. Mr. Smith, the gentleman noticed above as a curioso in ancient bells, says there is only one of the same age that he knows of in England." It detracts somewhat from this to notice that there was no Pope Benedict when Henry III. was king, but that there was a hundred years later, when Edward III. was reigning.

Mr. Madge's researches amongst the parish papers of Moulton have led to the discovery of several minor matters connected with the removal of the fine old bells to Leicester in 1795, and the bringing back of the six new ones. Among the papers brought to light was Arnold's bill for re-casting and hanging the bells. It is as follows:

"To a new Peal of Six Bells, weight as follows:


	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
"Treble . . . . .	7	2	21
"Second . . . . .	8	1	4
"Third . . . . .	9	0	19
"Fourth . . . . .	10	1	8
"Fifth . . . . .	10	3	26
"Tenor. . . . .	17	0	8
<hr/>			
"Total . . . . .	63	2	0
"Received 5 old Bells, wt.	79	0	6

	£	s.	d.
"To recasting 63 cwt. 2 : 2 at 30s. per cwt. . . . .	95	5	6½
"Hanging Materials for the Six Bells. . . . .	42	0	0
"Repairing and altering the frame . . . . .	15	0	0
"Six New Clappers, wt. 136½ lbs. at 9d. . . . .	5	17	6½
<hr/>			
"Total. . . . .	158	3	1½
"Allowed old Metal wt. 15cwt. 2 : 4 at 8d. . . . .	58	0	0
<hr/>			
"Due to balance . . . . .	100	3	1½
"To Six new Stays, Sliders, Screws, Bolts, &c. . . . .	3	3	0
"Men fixing the Clock Hammer and other Repairs . . . . .	1	1	0
<hr/>			
"Total. . . . .	£104	7	1½


The bells are thus lettered :

Trble:  OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI  E. ARNOLD  
FECIT 1795 


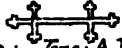
[Weight: 730 lbs ; Diam: 2ft 9ins ; Tone: D]

2nd: REV<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> STANTON VICAR · W<sup>m</sup> PELL MOULTON LODGE  CLARK  
PAGE BARBER, CHURCHWARDENS. 1795.



[Weight 840 lbs , Diam: 2ft 10½ins ; Tone: C]

3rd: REV<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> STANTON VICAR · W<sup>m</sup> PELL MOULTON LODGE  CLARK PAGE  
BARBER, CHURCHWARDENS. E. A. FECIT. 1795.

[Weight 1010 lbs ; Diam. 3ft 1ins ; Tone: B♭]

4th: REV<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> STANTON VICAR · W<sup>m</sup> PELL MOULTON LODGE  CLARK PAGE BARBER  
CHURCHWARDENS. E. A. FECIT 1795 

[Weight 1290 lbs ; Diam: 3ft 3ins ; Tone: A]

5th REV<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> STANTON VICAR · W<sup>m</sup> PELL MOULTON LODGE  CLARK PAGE BARBER  
CHURCHWARDENS. E. ARNOLD LEICESTER 

[Weight 1630 lbs ; Tone: G ; Diam: 3ft. 6ins]

Tenor I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVEING CALL  
AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMONS ALL.

· E. ARNOLD. LEICESTER. FECIT 1795.

[Weight 1800 lbs. Note F. Diam 3ft 9ins Circumf. of wheel  
9yds. The claphor is 4ft 2ins in length; its weight is  
probably 40 or 50 lbs. The tenor is also the clock bell and  
is struck by a hammer weighing about 12 lbs.]

Mr. Madge is to be congratulated on giving the inscriptions on the bells in the above form, and we are indebted to him for the use of the block to enable us to reproduce them here. The reversed amperzand's proved a sore stumbling block to North in his "Northamptonshire Church Bells."

The new bells reached Moulton on October 24th, 1795. "Just outside the village, along the Pitsford Road, the horses were brought to a standstill, whilst busy hands bedecked the waggons with boughs of evergreen and the horses with ribbons. On again went the procession, the villagers singing and laughing with merry glee: up the hill came the ponderous load—some pushing, others running, skipping, jumping; what a goodly company! Soon they stopped, for the little inn was reached. [The Blue Bell, on Primrose Hill, so named from these proceedings.] Then commenced the profane 'christening.' In one of the bells, which

had been previously inverted, mine host mixed 'a motley compound of beer, rum, etc.,' which was liberally dispensed to the good-humoured bystanders. Of course, the bell-founder was busy on this occasion, being provided with 'a more delicate mixture' in the treble with which to supply the distinguished persons in the company. After the ceremony the bells were conveyed to the church and locked up for the night."

The chapter giving particulars of the uses of the bells is extremely valuable and interesting. The extracts, in the main commonplace, from the Churchwardens' Accounts relating to the bells and clock, conclude the first portion of the book.

The second part contains "a summary of Northamptonshire Bells," almost entirely extracted from North. Where changes have taken place since North wrote they are not always noted correctly.

Part III., the Bibliography is valuable. It includes The Subject Catalogue with press marks of the Bodleian Library; foreign works; English writers since 1668; pamphlets and miscellaneous works; and periodical literature since 1730. It is the most extensive Bibliography that has yet been published on bells, and for this alone Mr. Madge deserves the warmest thanks of all in anyway interested in the subject. It is, of course, by no means complete, that is not to be expected, but it is an invaluable foundation for a future catalogue. No doubt nearly everyone could add to it from his own library, and we hope to see, in some future year, Mr. Madge's work enlarged, by himself we trust. As it is he has done yeoman service already.<sup>b</sup>

K.

872.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY (528, 532, 554, 722, 766, 775).—John Stoughton v. John Cleypole and Ric. Hipwell, 1678. Re Tithes in parish of Northborough. (Exchequer, Depositions by Commission. Public Records, 40th Report, pp. 304 and 305.)

West Bridgford, Notts.

T. W. SCOTT.

873.—RALEIGH—GREENE.—According to the "Visitation of Warwickshire" (Harl. xii. 77) "William Raleigh, son of Johanne Raleigh of Thornborrow [Farnborough] married *Elizabeth*, dau. of Sir Thomas Greene." When and where was she born, when and where married, and who were her parents? Please give authority,

<sup>b</sup> We are indebted to Mr. Madge and his publisher for the use of the blocks accompanying this notice. The book is beautifully printed and ought to be in every Northamptonshire Library.

vol. and page. Baker's "History of Northamptonshire," i. 32, shows a Sir Thomas Greene (b. 1400, d. 1458) of Boughton and Green's Norton who had wife Phillippa Ferrers; but only their oldest son is given. Were Sir Thomas and Phillippa the parents of the said Elizabeth Greene? Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," p. 413, gives Wm. Raleigh (27 H. VI.) mar. Elizabeth had son Edward (7 E. IV.) mar. Margareta filia Rod Verney.

Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.

B. COWELL.

874.—THE CHOLERA AT NORTHAMPTON, 1638.—State Papers, Domestic Series, May 1st, 1638.—Sir, We have sent you herein inclosed the last weeks bills of buirialls of diseases in this towne, since the last lres and bills sent up to you. And for the state of our towne since, thus it stands. All our highe streetes from the North gate to the South bridge, and the highe streates from the East gate to the West bridge and all the markit places are (thanks be to God) free and cleare from the infecon, saving in three houses, that is one Sherley's house adjoyning to St. Sepulchres Church stile, Younge Daniells at the upper ende of Goldstreate, and one Lewys his house in a Courte yarde behinde All Saints Church yarde and for Lewis and his household they are all removed out from danger and soe shall the rest, as sodainlie as may be. But in the lane called White frier lane over against the Ladie Harveys house are Foure houses visited and one suspected, and in St. Edmonds ende beyond the East gate are Fyve houses visited and in St. Marie streate is one house visited, and another suspected and the same houses are all carefullie shutt up watched and looked unto; Nowe S<sup>r</sup> misreports of the dangers in this towne farre beyond (thanks be to God) then it is, notwithstanding heaveie imposicons upon our inhabitants, for reliefe of our poore continuallie, and our exact keeping in of our poore from begging, and our strict care and charge to keep close and watche the sick from the whole, this Corporacon suffreth, which wee are willing to undergoe soo long as we cane. The countrie is restrayned by perswasions from coming in to trade with us, our markits are decayed, Corne and provision for food come in skant to us, our Towne Butchers cannot be suffred to goe in Countrie townes to buye provision for us, and diverse Countrie Butchers Restrayned from coming in, our tradesmen though with certificates for their clearnes from infecon, not sufferd to come to faires or markits to trade abroad and being faire this daye at Toceter, our tradesmen yesterdaye, being the faire even repayed thither but Sir Hatton

Farmer would not suffer them to come in, in soemuche as upon their coming back and complaint wee repaired to S<sup>r</sup> Barnabie Bryan M<sup>r</sup> Doctor Clark and M<sup>r</sup> Edmonds three of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> justices for the Countie, they being mett at Kingsthorpe about the licensing of alehouses, and made our grief knowne and they there upon writt their letters to S<sup>r</sup> Hatton Farmer in the behalf of our tradesmen, the which was sent by one of Toceter, because he would not suffer a townesman to come neare him and it was made knowne to him, the lres came from S<sup>r</sup> Barnabie and the rest, and his answeare was he would receave noe letters, and that none of Northampton men should come into the faire, but sent the letter back againe a copie of which lre we have sent you herein inclosed. Theis strickt courses with us have made diverse of our inhabitants to flie abroad, and plant themselves in Countrie townes with their wares for want of trading here, and our daye labouring men come unto us complayning the want meanes and worke, which how cane it be otherwise, when they which should sett them on work have no trading at home, nor are suffered to trade abroad whereby to enable them, Of all which having thought good at large to acquaint you, and leaving the same to your consideracon with our verie hartie comendacons wee comitt you to the lord and rest.

Your verie loving friends

Northampton, this  
First of May 1638.

WILLIAM COLLIS Major  
JOHN GYFFORD  
FRANCIS FISHER  
THO. MARTIN  
RICH. WOLLASTON  
ROGER SARGENT  
WILLIAM KNIGHTE  
JOHN DANBYE  
JOHN HARBAERT.

Postscript, Wee have two felons in goale, if you thinke good wee would have a leet and sessions in Whitson week and see trie them there, or els yf a meeting may not seeme convenient then wee pray you advise us some other waye.

M<sup>r</sup> Reading will come to you about the arrerayes of the Tenthes of All S<sup>t</sup> wee intreat you to advise and help him what may be to have our acquittances allowed and our proof upon oath allowed for some part we have not acquittances.

[Endorsed] To the Right Wo<sup>ll</sup> and their honoured friend Richard Lane Esquier Attorney General to the Prince his Highnes and Recorder of the towne of North<sup>am</sup>, theis present.



[Enclosure] Sr yt should seeme Mr Major was informed by the Phisitions and Cirurgions some to be of the plage and some of the spotted fever and made his bills accordingly, yet I conceave them all of one diseases, because they die w<sup>th</sup>in 3 or 4 dayes and Catch yt one of another.

Yours

JOHN GYFFORD.

State Papers, Domestic Series, May 10th, 1638. [Draft of]  
A lre to the Justices of the Peace of the County of Northton.

After &c. Whereas wee understand from the Recorder of Northton that by reason the Infeccoon is much spread there the Cuntry forbearres to come to trade w<sup>th</sup> those of the Towne by w<sup>ch</sup> the Markets are decayed, Corne and provision for food scant, their Butchers not only restrayned from goeing into the Cuntry to buy, but the Cuntry Butchers forbidden to goe to them, and their tradesmen though they goe w<sup>th</sup> certificats that they are cleere from the infeccoon are not allowed to come to any fayers, or Markets, w<sup>ch</sup> strict course hath forced divers of the Inhabitants to fly abroad into the Cuntry Tounes w<sup>th</sup> their wares, their dayly laboring men to cry out for want of worke, and the poore w<sup>ch</sup> are in abundance (there beeing no Trade and many of y<sup>e</sup> ablest Inhabitants retyred as aforesaid) cannot possible be long releived w<sup>th</sup>out helpe of the Country. Wee have therefore thought good hereby to pray and require you (at yo<sup>r</sup> next quarter Sessions to be held for the County) to take effectuall order, that the Towne may be supplied by the Cuntry thereabouts w<sup>th</sup> all fitting and necessary provisions to releive their necesseties and to ye end their poore may the better be kept from stragling abroad, that some weekely contribucon from the Cuntry may be sent them in, during the contynuance of the infeccoon there, and so &c.

Dated the 10th May 1638.

Signed

Lo. KEEPER

EA MORTON

Lo. P. SEALE

M<sup>r</sup> COMP<sup>r</sup>

EA. MARSHALL

M<sup>r</sup> SEC. COKE

Lo. CHAMB.

M<sup>r</sup> SEC WINDEBANK

10th of May 1638.

[Endorsed] A lre to the Justices of the Peace of the County of Northton, to be presented at their next sessions.

J. T.

875.—KIMPTON FAMILY.—I shall be glad of extracts or any references to wills of the Kimpton Family, 1630-1720.

HEBE.

876.—**MANNING FAMILY.**—It was stated in the "Northampton Herald," of 29th September, 1877, that the Mannings of Orlingbury were the direct descendants of the Colonel Manning who distinguished himself in the service of Oliver Cromwell. Is this not a mistake? The only Colonel Manning I can find any record of is the one who was killed in the fight at Alvesford, Hants, in 1644. He commanded a regiment of horse in the king's service. Can any of your readers throw any light on the subject?

Beechfield, Watford.

H. J. MANNING.

877.—**BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH: EDMUND SCAMBLER.**—Bishop of Peterborough, A.D. 1560-1583.

The writ for the election of this bishop is directed to William Latymer, dean, and Will<sup>m</sup> Bynneslie, archdeacon of Northampton. Rich<sup>d</sup> Peters, Nicholas Shepard, Christ<sup>r</sup> Hogeson, Milo Johnson, Thurstan Morrey, prebendaries. The process<sup>a</sup> drawn up by John Mountstevinge, public notary, in pursuance of the writ, recites "quod vacante sede epali Petroburgense predict. per justam et legitiman deprivacoem revn<sup>d</sup> in Xsto. patris et Dni David Pole legum doctoris" and declares that they the dean and prebendaries, on the 20th of December, do elect Edmund Schambler, S.T.B. On the 8th of January the following injunctions, nine in number,<sup>b</sup> were exhibited, declared and published by Thomas Yale, LL.D., Edward Leeds, licentiate of law and John Porey, S.T.D., visitors appointed to exercise the authority of Mathew, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Their efficacy was not so complete as could be desired and we find the Bishop writing to the Queen<sup>c</sup>:

After coming to this bishopric I did as well as I might contain the prebendaries of the church in the duties of residence, hospitality, and

<sup>a</sup> Vide Reg. Courthorpe. Dec. MS. f. 47., where they are set out.

<sup>b</sup> S.P. Dom. Eliz. xiv. 62.

Congé d'elior's had been abolished by 1 Edw. vi. c. 2., An Acte for the election of bishops.

Wheras the election of Tharchbishops and Bishops by Deanes and Chapters be in verie dede no elections but onlie by a writt of Conge dialier have coulors shadowes or pretences of elections servinge to no purpose and seminge derogatoire and prejudiciall to the Kings prerogative Royall to whom onlie apperteynethe the collaon and gifte of all Archebisshoppriches and Bisshoppriches within the Realmes of Englande Ireland & Wales, be it therefore enacted &c. that from hensfurthe no such conge dialier be graunted nor election of anny Archbp. or Bisshopp by the Deane & Chapter made. But that the King maye by his lres patents at all tymes when anny Archbprie or Bprche be voide conferre the same to anny parsones whom the King shall thincke mete.

<sup>c</sup> Strype A. III. I. 168.

preaching the word indifferently well; but of late years these good offices diminished and at the last, I speak not without deep sighs, almost clean vanished.

The chief and sole cause of all this, besides the perverseness of men's nature, being the uncertainty "Of the authority of the Statutes of the Church, the froward and disobedient always pretending for their defence that the same are of no force, because they are not extant under the great seal and indented."

The necessities as much as the perverseness of man's nature might have accounted for irregularities. Things were financially disordered, even the Bishop had to hold in "*commendam*" a prebendary in York and another in Westminster for three years till the episcopal income was available. No one but Dean Latimer had any money: but he had dealings in lead. Sir William Cecil employed Mr. Mountsteven to procure lead wanted for the roof of Burleigh House, and in 1562 he writes to Sir William: "A certen church in this dioces called Artleborough is devastated and in utter ruyn and the paryshoners otherwise sufficiently provided of a church. Remembring your honors dayle necessitie of lead wherewith the same church ys keverid I brake thereof with Mr. Latimer our deane without using much in beatinge in that behalf and he shewed me the leade ys wourth x<sup>li</sup> and better, and that no man shulde have hit from your honor and being minded to returne to the courte shortly, he will speke with your honor" <sup>a</sup>

The Bishop could not have saved money during Queen Mary's reign. He is described as vicar of Rye, but there is a note in the Council Book 20 Feb. 1553:

"Edmund Scambler inhabitant of the Town of Rye admonished by the L.L. of the Council to live hereafter like a good and quiet subject and upon hope he will do so was this day dismissed of further attendance."

Gunton says he was hidden away in Wales during Mary's reign: he came out of hiding to bless Elizabeth. Henry Machin in his Diary has some entries referring to our Bishop:

"1560 The xxvi day of May dyd pryche at Powlles Crosse Master Scambler my lorde of Canterbere's Chaplen and ther was my lord mayre and my masters thaldermen and a grett audyence.—xvi day of February at Lambeth was consecrated nuwe byshopps Master Horne of Winchester and Skamler byshope of Peterborowe<sup>e</sup> xxi day of Febr. dyd pryche afor the quen and the Consell master Skamler the new bishopp of Peterborow in ys chymner and ys whyt rochet"

<sup>a</sup> Dom. Eliz. xxiv. 37.

• Edmund Scambler S.T.B. natus Lancastriensis etat 47 in Epum Petri-burg consecratus die 16 Januar 1560. Reg. Parker.

He was a native of Cressingham; educated at Peter House, Cambridge; author of a tract entitled "A medicine proved for a desperate conscience."

Machin is wrong about the date of the bishop's consecration ; in the Parish Register of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, the bishop's marriage is recorded sub. Jan. 21, 1560 :

"Edmond Scamlare byshoppe of peterborowe and Julyan fraunceys was married the xxi day of January." †

It was in 1576 that the Bishop was provoked to issue injunctions to enforce obedience to the statutes of the church. They are as follow :

S. P. Dom. Eliz., cix. 21.—"Injunction given by the Reverend father in God Edmund Bissshop of Borrowe St. Peter the xxvi of Octobr 1576 in the chapter-house of the Cathedrall Church of Borrowe St Peter.

"first I Edmund by the suffrance of God Bishop of Borrowe St. Peter als Peterborowe doe ordeine and appoynt comaunde & charge bothe the Deane & prebendaries and everie other inferior pson having enie living in the cathedral church of Borowe St. Peter that theie and everie of them from henceforth kepe & observe the statutes comonlie called the statutes of this house given by King Henrie the eight whether theie indicts the name of statutes or not because theie are supposed not to be given by His Ma<sup>tie</sup> by Indenture or from whatsoever cause of form not accompted statutes so farre forthe as theie are not derogatorie nor repugnant to the worde of God nor to the Queenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> other lawes or statutes.

"Itm I doe ordeine injoyne & appoynt that everie weke on the tuesday morning a lecture of divinitie shal be publicklye redde in the cathedral church aforesaid between the houres of nine and tenne by the Deane & prebendaries of the seide church, by course. Mr. Deane beginning & the 1st prebendaries following & everie other prebend<sup>ie</sup> & order of his prebend in like manner.

† The entries from the registers of St. John Baptist, Peterborough, relate to the bishop's family. There seems to have been no register for the Cathedral before 1608.

- 1561 Sepr. James Scambler was christened the vii day
- 1562 Edmund Scambler was christened the v day of Jany
- 1569 Adam Scambler the sonne of the Rev<sup>d</sup> ffather Edmond L<sup>d</sup> Bp of Peterburg was christened the xxvij day of Aug.
- 1573 October. Henry Wharlow of Northampton did marry Mary Ann Scambler the daughter of the Rev Father Edmond Ld. Bp. of Peterburg the xi day
- 1575 Janry. Julyan Scambler the wife of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Fa. in God Edmond Scambler Lo. Bp. of Peterb. a godly matrone and mother of all poor widows & fatherless children in Peterburgh relieving their necessity was buried the xix day
- 1582 Catherine Scambler the daur of Edward Scambler was bapt. the xxi daye of August in the cathedral church
- Octr. Catherine Scambler the daur of Edmund Scambler was buried the xx day

In 1585 James Scambler sat as M.P. for Peterborough.

"Itm I the sade bisshop premtorilie nominate charge & appoynt & comand Richard Smith one of the prebendaries of this church to be resident according to the said statutes & to beginne his residence before the 3 of Decemb next upon payne of contempt.

"Itm I the said Rev<sup>d</sup> father do ordeine that the almesmen of this church shall come to the church in gowns daylie in decent order.

"EDMUNDE PETRIBURG."

An early set of regulations or "Form of Confession" drawn up in 1571 for the discipline of the churches in Northampton is referred to by Strype. He says, Grindall, p. 175 :

A very commmemorable reformation was this year 1571 instituted and established for religion and good manners in the Town of Northampton by consent of Scambler the bishop of the diocese, the Mayor and his Brethren and other the Quene's justices of Peace within the County and Town i.e. the Exercises of Propheysings or interpretation of Scriptures.

It was adherence to these "Exercises" which was afterwards a cause of so much contention with Archbishop Laud. One of the "Brethren" of that puritan town said "their souls were starved," and in 1578 the Earl of Leicester writes to the Bishop the letter following :

"Letter from Lo. of Leicester to the Bp of Peterb. 1578.

"My Lord, ffor the good wylle and care I beare to the poor Town of Northampton I cannot but enquire the state thereof from tyme to tyme and of late beyng desyrous to understand of it, especially hearing how it hath been lately afflicted by the visitation of God through sicknesse, I asked what preachers they had now amonge them to teche them and comforte them being people well affected to have Goddes truthe. Answer was made they were wholly destitute of any precher and had been so for a good whyle. The last precher was displaced by your lordshippe for preching against the ill behaviour of your Chancellour: a shame for a bishop to have an officer that is so publickly defamed. He is a naughty man and you must give accompts for his doings. Remember my lorde how often before you were Bishopp you would finde fault w<sup>th</sup> negligence of Bisshopes how much you cried out to have Prechers & good mnsters to be encreased and carefully placed. xxvii Sept. 1578." (MS. Harley, 59, A. 13.)

If the Bishop was negligent about preachers he was vigilant about papists: he writes in 1577,

"To the rt. Hon<sup>l</sup> my verie good Lords Thomas earle of Sussex Robert earle of Leycester w<sup>th</sup> other of her Maies<sup>ties</sup> moste honorable privie counsaile—

"My dutie in moste humblewise remembred: Synce the returne of my aunswere unto your moste honorable letters dated the xv of Oct Ano Dni 1577 I have receyved the submission of Mr.

Slade of Rushton in coy Northton. gentilman who professeth that he was before convented & actually in good order came to the church and recyved the sacraments of late tyme though I was not thereof advertised. And I am since that tyme undoubtedly advertised of one of good welthe unknown to me before supposed in obstinacie in religion and not cominge to the church equal to the backwardest in my diocese called Mr. Colwell who dwellethe in a corner solitarilie sett called the hermitage neare unto Dingley in the coy of Northpton and I have bothe written and sent for him, but yet I cannot speake with him nor be certified of his substance wch I take to be greate or of his christen name. Also there is one Mr. Standishe supposed to be a man of fyve hundred marks yerely revenue and worthe a thousand pounds in substance that dwelleth sometye at Wofor a house in Nortptnshire in psh of Brixworthe but for the most part he dwelleth in Lancashire as I am enformed where he is said to be ever when I send for him so that I colde nevr gett him to anie confaunce as yet, but I am certified by verie credible reports and do beleve he never came at the church since the quenes maties raigne, and as he hath shifte to escape my confaunce by chaunge of dwellinge, so doth the reste in my dioces of that opinion that he is of and therefore it is a busye matter to bring them before me. The value of lands & goods of others that come not to the church in my dioces doo follow. Peterborowe the xviii<sup>th</sup> of Novr. 1577. Your honors most bounden in the Lord

" EDMUNDE PETEBURG

" Peterborow xxvi Oct 1577

" I return those who come not to church : If to certifie of those that refuse to receive the communion you sh<sup>d</sup> have had a large certificat of person dangerous in myn opinion to be unknown to your honors.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>" In Rutland by Sir Jas Harringtons advice</p> | <p>{ Jno Chambers of Ediweston preest brother to my Lady St John of bletso who hath no lands nor goods but private and unknown.</p>  |
| <p>" In Northampton by myn opinion</p>            | <p>{ Mr Symon Norwich esquier of Brampton a travailer for his pleasure into fraunce whose lands are worth two hundred pounds a yere<br/> 2 { Mr Price of Washingley his lands worth two hundred pounds a yere<br/> 3 { Mr W<sup>m</sup> Brudenell brother to Sir Edmnd &amp; Whose lyving dependeth much of his brother &amp; is otherwise unknown</p> |

- 4 Peter Norwich gentleman A musician sometimes with Sir Edward Montagu, his substance unknown and not great & when he was with Sir Edward teachinge his children musick."

There was plenty of work in the diocese. In 1567 he writes of Archbishop Parker, "the parishioners of Wistenden put their vicar into the stocks and others have iltreated them in contempt of the ministry. The Vicar of Barton Seagrave is in the Audience." And the Liberty wanted attention. There were returns to be made touching the expenditure in the Hundred of Nesse for furniture of armour: and certificates to be furnished of "valiaunt beggars" found within this ancient jurisdiction. Here is one:

S.P. Dom. Eliz. li. 11.

The names of all those idle persons as were apprehended in the Watche th xx<sup>th</sup> day of marche 1560 within the hundred of the nesse of boroughe in the countie of Northampton

Anne Duckdale      apprehended at Walton

Ione Hodge Kyne }  
Elizabeth Lee      } apprehended at Werington

} And whipped in the open markett at Peterborough the xxv<sup>th</sup> of Marche Ao. predto according to the statutes and lawes of the realme

EDMUNDE PETERBURG

The Bishop was often at Burleigh: he was godfather to two of Lord Burleigh's grandsons. Sir Thomas Cecil writes to his father, "My lord of Peterborough hath moved me to speak unto y<sup>r</sup> Lop for the procuring in reversion unto his son the office of forein opposership which one Southowe hath for term of life." And Lord Burleigh moved the Bishop touching the surrender of the Liberty of the Hundred of Nassaburgh to the Crown. Bishop White writes: "Scambler resigned a good part of his bishoprick into the Queen's hands from whom the Lord Burleigh got it, or as his family says, bought it. He had formerly been chaplain to Lord Burleigh and by his means had been preferred to Peterborough on design to make him in a capacity for this service which was laboured for above 20 years as the tradition says at Peterborough." The minister's greed is plain enough; but one hesitates to condemn the bishop of the sinn of simony. A similar request the Bishop of London dexterously stopped by referring to the "writings of the gyfts to this chyrche be corroborate with mervelose and terrible words of ther oone adjurations and of straunge imprecations contra alienatores." But from the Act of 1 Eliz. c.19, A.D. 1558, which forbids

the alienation of the estates of the Church, the Crown is exempt: hence the plan adopted by the minister to acquire the Liberty and estates was to obtain a surrender to the Crown and a grant of the same from the Crown. The surrender is to the following effect: \*

" 20 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1576 Between Our Soueraign ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England and the rev<sup>d</sup> father in God Edmund Skambler bushoppe of the Borough of Seynte Peter—gave granted confirmed and surrendered all the manor of Thurlebye, Lincs, and the Woods called the Parke, Elsaue, Abbotswood, Westwood and the Doles; and the meadows called Tanholt, Tanholte Herne, the New Close and New ffrith adjoining Thorney Barre; and Rumply Furrows and the close, the Bynne & Oxeney Lees & the close the Carre in the hamlet of Eye;

And all that the hundred of the Nesse of Bourghe and all & singular Courtes-barons, courtes leete, viewe of francke pledge, hundred courtes, and all other rightes, jurisdictions franchises, pryvileges liberties whatsoever unto the said hundred by any meanes belonging or apperteynings;

And all his manor of Southorpe orwise called Sowthorphall in the parishe of Barnacke, and all other landes demised and letten by the late Abbot of Peterborough to me George Quarles gentleman by their deed dated the 28 of Nov<sup>r</sup> 13 Hy viii and all that wood called Thomlyn's Wood &c. to the only use of our said Soueraign ladie the Quene her heires & successores for ever yeldinge & payenge to the said Bushoppe for the manor of Thurleye one yerely rent of thirtie & eight pondes; and for Tanholte &c. thirty-six ponds; for the Nesse of Bourgh three ponds six shills & eight pence; for the mannor of Southorpe six ponds, thirteen shills and four pence; and o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ladie the Quene dothe covenante to save the s<sup>d</sup> Bushoppe harmless from all fees of the Steward of the liberty & of thi high Bayliffe & of the Bayliffe and from the expences of the steward and tennants of the Courtes to be holden at Langdike in the s<sup>d</sup> hundred. And furthermore the s<sup>d</sup> Bushoppe doth grante such roome and place of imprisonment within the gaole <sup>a</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Bushoppe within his palace of Peterborough as heretore hath bene accustomed to be had & used for the safe keeping of fellows & offenders."

On the 23 of March following the Quene of her especiall grace certayne knowledge & mere mocion granted all the said mannors &

\* Dom. Eliz. cxvii. 16.

<sup>a</sup> The acquisition of the manors was the most important part of the . . . The Earl so neglected the Liberty that in 1795 it was necessary to . . . lordship for leaving the gaol in decay. He was found guilty.



Liberty of Peterborough to Syr William Cecill of the moste noble order of the garter, Kt. Lord Burghley & high Treas<sup>r</sup> of England.

The transaction was condemned by all. Will. Covel, who preached at St. Mary's, Cambridge, took for his text, "My house is the house of prayer but ye have made it a den of thieves"; and took occasion to inveigh against those who robbed the church, and he charged the noblemen of the realm, and in some measure the Bishops, with despoiling the Church of its revenues and with alienating its patrimony.

The impoverishment of Peterborough was not of great moment to Bishop Scamler. He had taken the see on the way to a better and was rewarded by his translation to Norwich. And there he left no better character behind him. In 1638, his successor, Bishop Montagu, of Norwich, reports to Archbishop Laud: "Scamler that fundi nostra calamitas demised the episcopal palace in Ipswich to his son James for three lives and gave him leave to pull down what he pleased, which he did. In 1588 he demised all to Q. Elizabeth for the use of Sir Thos. Heneage in reversion after the expiration of a former lease by Bp. Rugee."

He occupied the see of Norwich 10 years, his life ending in May, 1594. His will is found in the Prerogative Court, Reg. Dixy f 250.

"The last will & test. of Edmund Scamler made 24 April 1594. My body to be buried in my own Cathedral betwixt the two pillars next above Bp. Parkhurst's tombe in decent and comely manner according to my place and calling. Four verses to be engraved on my monument the which be in a paper book in my study at Ludlam the first whereof beginneth. Vivo tibi, moriorque tibi, tibi Christe resurgam. X<sup>n</sup> to be distributed to the poor at my funeral; to Thomas Scamler my son xx<sup>n</sup> two fether beds full furnished with sheets coverlids and the money to be paid within a yeere after my decease; to the said Thomas the furniture of the chamber wherein he usually lodgeth in the palace at Norwich. To Adam Scamler my son xx<sup>n</sup> same way as legacy to Thos with ij fetherbeds and furniture of his chamber. To Anne Wharlowe my daur. v<sup>n</sup>, to Richard Wharlowe son of the said Anne now my servant v<sup>n</sup>. To Anthony Robson my servant iii<sup>n</sup> to Richard Backhouse my servant 4<sup>n</sup> to every one of my domestic servants except those before named xl<sup>s</sup>. My family to be kept together one month after my decease. All the rest to James Scamler and Edward Scamler my sons whom I make executors. If after payment of debts and legacys and funeral charges there remain above

xxx" to each of the exors then that residue to be equally divided among all my sons, James, Edward, Thomas and Adam.

"Robert Redmayne, L.L.D. my chancellour and John Peters of Norwich gent overseers, and to each xl'.

"Probat. 22 June 1594."

The tomb which was surmounted with an effigy bore this inscription :

Edmundi Scambleri, viri reverendissimi, et in ampliss.  
dignitatis gradu dum inter homines ageret locati corpus  
in hoc tegitur tumulo, obiit Non. Maii anno 1594

Vivo tibi, moriorque tibi, tibi Christe resurgam  
Te quia justifica Christe prebendo fide.

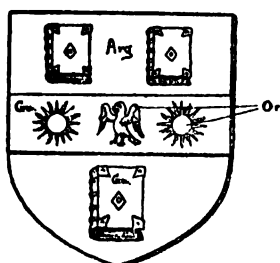
Hinc abeat mortis terror, tibi vivo redemptor,  
Mors mihi lucrum est tu pie Christe salus.

Natus apud Cressingham in com. Lancaster S.Th.P.  
apud Cantabrig. obiit ætat 85 Ao. 1594 Non Maii.

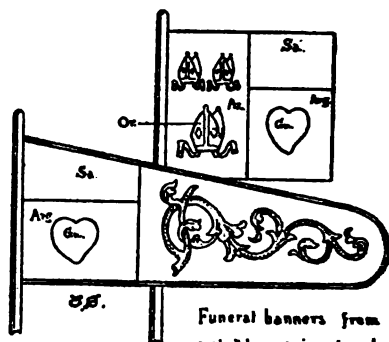
It was demolished during the Civil War. Appended is a drawing of the banners on the tomb from a sketch made in 1611 by Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald.

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.



Arms granted to  
Bishop Scambler, by  
Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter 1560

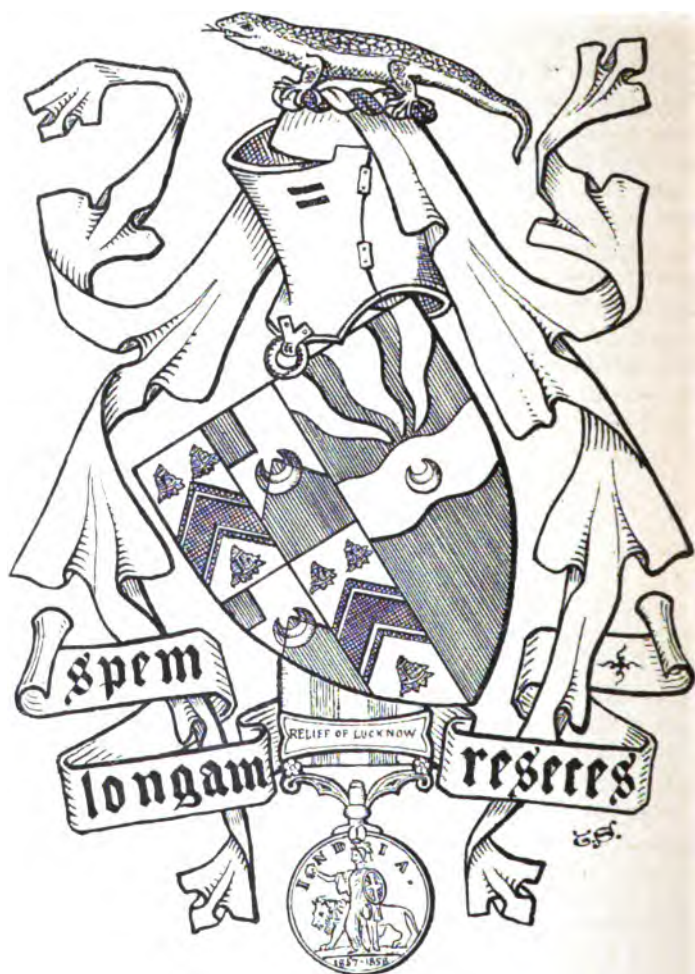


Funeral banners from  
a sketch made in 1611, by  
Nicholas Charles  
Lancaster Herald

In 1560, the year he was made Bishop, Scambler obtained a grant of arms from Sir Gilbert Dethick, Kt., Garter King of Arms:—Argent, on a fess gules a falcon rising or, and two suns in splendour, between three closed books of the second. A record of this will be found in an MS. at Queen's College, Oxford. Soon after being translated to the See of Norwich, Scambler received a new grant of a totally different coat (viz. : Argent a human heart gules, a chief sable) from Robert Cooke, Clarenceux in 1585.

T. S.





878.—HICKS FAMILY (238, 276, 289, 298).—The Hicks family of Charfield, co. Gloucester, and their connections, 1674, are mentioned on p. 258 of the Public Records, 40th Report.

T. W. S.

879.—GENERAL LONGDEN, R.A. — Major-General Charles Scudamore Longden joined the Royal Artillery in 1839 and served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, including the Relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde. He commanded an 18-pounder battery at the Battle of Cawnpore, and was wounded at the subsequent engagement at Subadar's Tank. He attained the rank of Major-General and retired in 1869. He was the third son of Thomas Hayter Longden, J.P. and D.L. for co. Kent, being born 8th July, 1822, and was brother of General Sir Henry E. Longden, K.C.B., C.S.I. He was formerly quartered in Northampton, when there were artillery in the town. He married, 28th October, 1856, Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Isham, Rector of Lamport. He died at his residence, Oakwood, in the parish of Ifield, near Crawley, Sussex, 2nd March, and was buried at Lamport, 7th March, 1894, by the side of his wife, who was buried there 6th August, 1891. The following inscription is placed on a white marble cross in the churchyard :

Charles Scudamore Longden  
Major General R.A.  
Born 8 July 1822  
Died 2 March 1894

Louisa his wife Daughter of Rev. R. Isham  
Born 25 Dec. 1837 Died 31 July 1891

The following are some amongst Mrs. Longden's compositions :  
Galop Militaire composed and dedicated to Lady Isham by Mrs. Charles Longden. London : D'Almaine & Co., 20, Soho Square.

L'Eclair Galop, composed and dedicated to the Honble. Mary Henniker, by Mrs. Charles Longden. London : Joseph Williams, 123, Cheapside.

Hymn for the Festival of St. Michael and All Angels. Music by Mrs. Charles Longden. London : Church Printing Company, Burleigh Street, Strand.

ARMS.—1st and 4th argent, a chevron enclosed by two couple closes between three bears' heads erased sa., muzzled of the field (Longden); 2nd and 3rd per chevron argent and gules a crescent counter changed, a canton of the second (Chapman) : Impaling Isham with crescent for difference.

CREST.—A lizard.

MOTTO.—*Spem longam reseces.*

880.—SIR WILLIAM WILMER'S INVENTORY.—Inventory of the goods of Sir William Wilmer, of Sywell, Knight. Communicated by the Rev. C. W. Foster, M.A. Sir William Wilmer, who was born *circa* 1578, was the son and heir of Robert Wilmer, of

Sywell and Everdon, co. Northampton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Higgenson, of Berkeswell, co. Warwick. He was the first Pensioner of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1599; admitted of the Inner Temple, 21st October, 1600; knighted at Lincoln, 4 April, 1617; Sheriff of Northamptonshire 13 James I. and 18 Charles I.; and lord of the manors of Sywell, Hannington, Trafford, West Wardon, and West Haddon. He married at Harleston, 4th February, 1604-5, Anne, the youngest daughter of Robert Andrew, of Harleston, Esq., by whom he had a son Robert Wilmer, who died in his father's life-time leaving a son William, who thus became Sir William's heir. In the Civil War Sir William espoused the cause of the King, and suffered heavily in consequence. In his will, which was dated 10th April, 1646, and proved 1st December, 1646,<sup>a</sup> he says that all his worldly goods "since these sadd times have been almost all taken from me, soe that I cannot remember my particular friends and kindred as I would and as heretofore I had done by Will." In addition to this loss, his executors were obliged to pay a fine of £500 as a composition for his estates, and the fine would have been much heavier, but for the fact that Sir William had made over a large part of his property to his son by a deed dated 30 September, 7 Charles I.<sup>b</sup> It is noticeable that in the Inventory printed below not a single article of plate or jewellery is mentioned, which is due, no doubt, to the "sadd times." Sir William died, 18 April, 1646, and was buried at Sywell, 22 April, presumably according to the directions given in his will, "without the vanitie of any extraordinarie shew."<sup>c</sup> The original inventory of his goods is in the possession of Joseph J. Green, Esq., who has kindly lent it for transcription. The following is a *literatim* copy of the inventory :

A True and Juste Inuentry of the goods and chattels of S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Willmer Knyght of Siwell in the County of North'ton Late deceased taken and prised the 24<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill Ann' Dom' 1646 by Mr. Thomas Andrewes Will<sup>m</sup> Britton and Henry Pendred viz'

	£	s.	d.
Imprimus. In the Celler Chamber			
One highe Bedsteed	0	10	0
In the Littell Chamb <sup>r</sup> next the Bordered Chamb <sup>r</sup>			
One haulfe headed Bedsteed	0	5	0

<sup>a</sup> P.C.C. 194 Twisse.

<sup>b</sup> "Roy. Comp. Papers," Ser. II., vol. xxii., pp. 81-94.

<sup>c</sup> Further information about Sir William Wilmer will be found in the "History of the Wilmer Family," by the present writer and Mr. Green.

*Sir William Wilmer's Inventory.*

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	£	s.	d.
One featherbed a mattis tow bolsters one of fethers and one woll A Couerlett A paire of blankets and A paire of sheets	3	0	0
In the Bordered Chamb <sup>r</sup> .			
One highe Bedsteed	1	0	0
In the Parler Chamb <sup>r</sup>			
One highe Bedsteed A Court Cubberd A old mattis and A foot stoole	2	0	0
In the Buttree Chamb <sup>r</sup>			
One highe bedsteed A Court Cubberd A matt and A paire of Land irons	0	13	4
In the great Chamb <sup>r</sup>			
One drawing table tow Court Cubberds and A Cheare	3	0	0
In the writting Chamb <sup>r</sup> .			
One table w <sup>th</sup> a Carpett 2 Cheares A Couth twoe Cabinett A deske A Court Cubberd A fire- shoule and snuffers	2	10	0
In the dineing Rome			
One drawing table A Round table A Court Cubberd three Cheares 12 stooles A 11 of them Couered A child's Cheare 3 Cusshions a paire of Land irons & a paire of bellows	5	13	4
A great Chest 5 peeces of hangings fo <sup>r</sup> the great chamb <sup>r</sup> 2 Carpetts A Cubberd Cloth 2 Carpetts 2 Cubberd Clothes and A saddell	20	0	0
In the brusshing Chamb <sup>r</sup> .			
A table 3 Chests 3 Coffers A preser 4 trunks A stepp 20 boxes 3 Cusshions 3 pillowes A yellow cou <sup>r</sup> litt w <sup>th</sup> diuers glasses	3	10	0
In S <sup>r</sup> Will <sup>m</sup> Chamb <sup>r</sup>			
One highe bedsteed & A haulfe headed bed- steed A Round table 3 Cubberds A Court Cubberd A Cabonett and A stoole	2	0	0
A Closse stoole A warming pann 2 paire of tongues A paire of Landirons A Looking glass and 2 brusshes	0	8	0
twoe featherbeds 3 mattrisses 3 bolsters one pillow 7 blanketts one Rugg A paire of sheets A sett of Curtayns and A Carpett	5	10	0
the hangings and A peece of greene Clothe	0	6	8

**In my Ladies Clossett**

£ s. d.

One highe bedsteed A Chest A trunk 4 stools a Littell Round table A warming pann A paire of Landirons A paire of bellows & A Looking glasse	}	1 10 0
--	---	--------

One fetherbed 2 bolsters A mattrise A pillow 3 blanketts A paire of sheets 2 pillow drawers	}	2 10 0
--	---	--------

A sett of Curtayns valiance cou'lett and a Cusshion	}	1 10 0
---	---	--------

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**In the Gallery ou' the porch**

A table 2 Chears A Littell Cubberd A paire of Landirons and A Cradell	}	0 14 0
--	---	--------

**In the Yellow Chamb'.**

One Low bedsteed A trundell bed A Cheare 4 stooles A court Cubberd 2 Cusshons A paire of tongus A fier shoule A Looking glass A paire of bellows and 2 brusshes	}	1 8 0
--	---	-------

tow fetherbeds A Mattriss A bolster 6 pillowes A paire of blankets A Rugg 2 Couerlett 2 paire of sheets and 3 pillow drawers	}	5 0 0
--	---	-------

A sett of Curtayns A Cubberd Clothe and 3 Cusshons more	}	0 9 8
--	---	-------

**In the Gallery ou' the Appell Chamb'**

7 Curtayn Rods 2 old warming panns 4 scrue peens 2 Locks 2 Latches A Iron grate 5 fork stules A dozen and $\frac{1}{2}$ of trenchers 3 Lanthorns 2 Latten Candelsticks A tray A paire of brass skals A bridell bitt	}	0 1 0
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**In Mr Willmers Chamb'.**

On highe bedsteed A trundell bedd 2 cheares A Court Cubberd And A Littell Table	}	0 16 0
--	---	--------

A fetherbed A pillow A paire of Blanketts A Rugg A Couerlett A sett of Curtayns and valiance	}	1 0 0
---	---	-------

A Wicker Cheare A stoole A Coffe A window Curtayn and tow Rods A paire of Littell Land- irons A fire Shoule A paire of bellows A paire of tables w <sup>th</sup> men	}	0 5 0
---	---	-------

tow paire of sheets A blankett 3 pillowes and A window Curtayn	}	0 9 0
---	---	-------

**In the Mayds Chamb'.**

two Low bedsteeds 4 Coffers A screene to hang Clothes on	}	0 10 0
---	---	--------



£ s. d.

tow Mattrisses A bolster 3 blanketts A old	}	0	8	0
Cou <sup>r</sup> Lett and 2 paire of sheets				

**In the store Chambr.**

A still 2 great drinking Jacks A strike A appell	}	0	10	0
press 8 appell shelues				
The Clocke		1	0	0

**In the Kitchine**

3 brass potts A Iron pott 2 brass kettels 2	}	2	10	0
posnetts A brass chafing-dishe 4 brass candel-				
sticks A spice Morter and A skimmer				
13 dyshes of pewter 2 basons 2 porrengers 5	}	0	15	0
sacers 3 pie plats 2 Flagons 7 Chamb <sup>r</sup> potts				
2 pewter drinking potts haulfe pinte pott and q <sup>t</sup> er				
the Limbeck & other old peuter		0	5	0
8 spitts A paire of Racks 3 paire of pott hangers	}	0	13	0
2 paire of pott hooks A Littel grate A fier shoule				
A paire of tongus 2 dripping panns 2 frieing				
panns and A brass frieing pann				
A Cubberd A table & A Jack		0	8	0
62 pewter dyshes 10 sallet dishes A bason and	}	4	0	0
13 small plats				
A paire of brass skals		0	0	6

**In the Larder**

A safe 2 washing booles A wushing Kiffer and	}	0	13	0
A powdering trunke				

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**In the halle**

tow tables A Courte Cubberd 2 Cheares and 7	}	1	4	0
stooles				

**In the parler.**

One table 2 Courte Cubberds A Cheare 7 stooles	}	1	0	0
A paire of Landirons				

**In the Littell parler.**

One bedsteed A court Cubberd 2 Cheares A	}	0	14	0
stoole				
One fether bed A Mattriss 2 bolsters A paire	}	2	0	0
of Blanketts A Cou <sup>r</sup> lett A paire of sheets and A				
brushe				

**In the saddell Chambr.**

A bedsteed A woole bed A mattrise 3 blanketts	}	0	10	0
and A paire of sheets				

In the gate house Chamb <sup>r</sup> .		£	s.	d.
One highe bedsteed	}	0	10	0
A Mattriss A blankett and A Rugg				
In the Clarks Chamb <sup>r</sup> .				
One bedsteed and A Mattriss		0	5	0
In the husbandmens Chamb <sup>r</sup> .				
tow bedsteeds A wole bed	}	0	6	0
2 Mattrisses 3 blanketts A bolster and a sheet				
In the study.				
Books Cabonetts deskes and boxes		20	0	0
in Liunnin 19 paire of Course sheets 6 napkins	}	3	0	0
and other Linnen				
In the dary house.				
One kettell 2 Churnes 3 tubes 2 payles		0	10	0
In the brew house.				
A Malte Mille and brewing vessels		2	0	0
In the buttree and seller.				
24 hodgheads		2	8	0
In the Littell study.				
4 Candelsticks A Chaffing dishe 2 Chamber potts a Littell table 4 trunks a cheare and boxes w <sup>th</sup> Linnen	}	3	6	0
In the barne				
A Coatch w <sup>th</sup> harness		5	0	0
Rie		2	0	0
Barley		8	0	0
A Long Carte and 2 muck cart bodies		1	0	0
38 peeces of timber		8	0	0
all the houell timber		1	10	0
3 gelding and A Mare fo <sup>r</sup> drafte w <sup>th</sup> furniture fo <sup>r</sup> them	}	6	0	0
3 plowes 3 harrowes and a Role		1	0	0
5 Lathers		1	0	0
A Littell Mare And yearling colts		2	0	0
plow timb <sup>r</sup> and all other Impelments in the Woodhouse	}	2	0	0
all the Cropp in the feilde		40	0	0
In the great pasture				
Follow wethers 54 of barrag Ewes 21		33	6	0

In the New Closse	£	s.	d.
sharrags 19	10	0	0
Ewes and Lambs 41 barrage Ewes 12	20	0	0
Follow Ewes and Lames 22	10	0	0
188 - 9 - 0			
Att Hannington			
Ewes and Lames 12 barrag Ewes 12 and A wether	}	5	0 0
In the parke			
Eyght bease and a bull	27	0	0
sixe Rames	4	0	0
tenn hoggs and sowes A bore and 4 Wayning piggs	}	3	6 8
all the poltree			
12 sheep Cribbs 5 Rick penns		0	6 8
his purse and apparrell		20	0 0
60 - 0 - 0		326	0 6
som' tot'			
Thomas Andrewes <sup>d</sup>			
Henry Pendred			
and Will'm Britten			

881.—SIR SALATHIEL LOVELL.—Is anything known of Sir Salathiel Lovell, deputy recorder of Northampton, recorder of London, baron of the Exchequer, who possessed an estate at Harleston in 1709, buried there 13th May, 1713? Was he descended from Lord Lovell of this county? The Lovell arms are now borne by the Earl of Egmont.

Harleston.

T. C. P.

882.—ACCOUNT BOOK OF ROBERT SPENCER, 1613.—At the sale of the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, on the sixth day (June 16th, 1896), a manuscript account book of the first Baron Spencer of Wormleighton was purchased by Mr. John Taylor, Northampton. The book contains a detailed weekly account of the household expenses from September 4th to October 25th, 1613, and is signed "Robert Spencer" on several pages. It is of this Sir Robert Spencer that it is related Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, said to him in a debate on the Royal Prerogative, in 1621, "My lord, when these things were doing, your ancestors were keeping sheep." "When my ancestors were keeping sheep," replied Lord Spencer, "your lordship's ancestors were plotting treason." For this attack

<sup>d</sup> Thomas Andrewes, of Sywell, Yeoman, was Sir William Wilmer's bailiff.

Arundel was sent to the Tower. The book is now in the possession of Earl Spencer at Althorpe. We extract a few items :

For sweete margerom for Mrs. Seagraue	xxij <sup>d</sup>
To Goodman for 4 dayes carrying hopps and 2 dayes hovelling pease at psonage	
To Clerke for 2 dayes fishing the mote and 4 dayes at waine	
To 2 women for drawing straw 5 dayes } a peece at 3 <sup>d</sup> the day }	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Muscote—To xj women 4 dayes a peece pulling hoppes	xiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
For 20 <sup>c</sup> weight and 12 <sup>l</sup> of polesworth coles at xij <sup>d</sup> the hundred	xx <sup>s</sup> i <sup>d</sup>
For 37 <sup>c</sup> weight and 84 <sup>l</sup> of Bedworth coles at xj <sup>d</sup> the c	xxxv <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
For 4 piggs	vj <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
For 4 cowcubers	iiij <sup>d</sup>
For one c of crafishes	x <sup>s</sup>
For 4 couple of soaldes and one od one	ix ij <sup>s</sup>
For shrimpes	xviiij <sup>s</sup>
For 4 c of oysters	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
For a Turbutt	vj <sup>s</sup>
For 27 Lobsters	xxij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
For one Crabb	xvj <sup>d</sup>
To Clerke Vale and Turlington for 6 dayes a peece cleansing the moate	ix <sup>s</sup>
For a bow nett to set at the sluice at fishing the pooles	vj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
For a paire of Shoes for Barrett	xvi <sup>d</sup>
To 30 women for stripping the poles and cutting up the weedes in the hopyard	vij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
To Butlin for 5 days mending the stiles and setting up handles and wetherboards for the windowes at the new standing	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Muscote—To the peone of Blockhole for one yeares tith out of muscote as appeares by his acquittance under his hande	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
To the glasier for mending the windowes about the house as appeares by his bill	xxxvj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
For letting blood 40 hogges	
To Mr. Prockter for the charges of the Archdeacon's visitacon as appeareth by his bill	xiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>





*Yours affectionately*  
*Thomas Arnold*

To Abbott for 5 dayes threshing and wynowing and one day loking the Swannes at muscote		ij <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>a</sup> xx <sup>a</sup>
Chatton's bill For 2 c of Oysters			
to Wormleighton For 1 scale and 2 paire of soaldes		vj <sup>a</sup>	
For a dozen et di of bloe herrings			vij <sup>a</sup>
For 4 eles at viij <sup>a</sup> a peece		ii <sup>a</sup>	viiij <sup>a</sup>
For 2 dozen of pidgeons		ij <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>a</sup>
For 2 dozen of snipes		ij <sup>a</sup>	
For 2 dozen of larkes		x <sup>a</sup>	
For a woodcock		xij <sup>a</sup>	
To Harding for 2 daies driving sheepe to Wormleighton			xij <sup>a</sup>
To Dunkley for a jorney to Wormleighton and one day driving the sheep to Delapre			xiiij <sup>a</sup>

883.—THOMAS ARNOLD.—The Rev. Thomas Arnold, whose death took place on the 21st of January, 1897, at the ripe age of 80, filled a prominent position for many years in the intellectual, the political, and, more especially, the religious life of Northampton; but his name will be principally remembered—and remembered far beyond the bounds of Northampton—in connection with the education of the deaf. As one of the best known teachers and particularly as the principal English writer on this somewhat recondite subject, he has associated Northampton very closely with the special branch of education to the development of which he devoted his life. In consequence of this association a very distinct local interest attaches to the Education of the Deaf. The principal object of this short notice is to point out the leading part which Mr. Arnold took in restoring the Oral system of teaching to its merited position in this country, and thereby bringing about the commencement of a new era in the history of deaf-mute education.

The Oral method, by which the deaf are taught to communicate by speech and to understand what is said to them by watching the motion of the face and lips—Lip-reading as it is termed—is far from being a recent discovery. Without entering upon the question of its origin it may be mentioned that it was practised in the last century by several English teachers, among whom Wallis, Henry Baker, and Braidwood, are the best known examples. This system, however, was gradually dropped in favour of manual methods, the finger alphabet and the language of signs. The wave of educational development which arose in the early part of the present century spread till it reached the deaf. Schools were founded in different

parts of the country ; and these, feeble and tentative beginnings as they were, proved the parents of some of the large and noble institutions of the present day. In all these schools manual methods held the first place, and Oralism, if practised at all, filled but a subsidiary position. The pupils, or usually only a few of the most advanced among them, were taught speech and lip-reading as an accomplishment, in much the same way as music is now taught the hearing ; but communication was practically held only by manual signs or writing, and it was by means of these latter methods that the child acquired his knowledge of language, and on them his whole education was based.

This was the condition of things when Mr. Arnold first became a teacher of the deaf. Born in 1816 at the Moravian settlement of Gracehill, in co. Antrim, Ireland, he was at an early age brought into contact with the deaf, through the companionship of a deaf-mute apprenticed to Mr. Arnold's brother. His interest was at once awakened ; he soon learned to converse with him by the manual alphabet and mimic gestures. This was not without its influence on his future life-work, for when in 1839 Mr. Charles Baker, Head Master of the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf at Doncaster (where Mr. Arnold was then residing) advertised for an assistant teacher, Mr. Arnold's previous acquaintance with the deaf and their mode of communication led to his applying for the post, and probably had something to do with his being selected to fill it.

The Doncaster Institution was at that time conducted entirely on the Manual system, communication being made and language being taught by signs. Mr. Arnold, however, had once visited the Liverpool Institution for the Deaf, had there seen a class taught by the Oral system, and had been struck by the results. He obtained Mr. Baker's permission to commence an Oral class, which he taught with a fair, in one instance at least with a marked degree of success. It soon became evident that the Oral system could not show its best results when carried on side by side with the Manual system and merely as a subsidiary branch of education ; still the success attained, even in the face of such drawbacks, practically converted Mr. Arnold to Oralism, and led him greatly to wish for an opportunity of putting into practice the experience now acquired, and of giving the Oral system a fair trial as the sole basis of education, unhampered by the somewhat conflicting influences of the Manual system. Such an opportunity, however, seemed little likely to present itself, for on account of his leaving the Established Church at about this time and becoming a Congrega-



tionalist, Mr. Arnold was excluded from several important positions in the profession which would otherwise have been open to him, and was finally compelled to relinquish his position at the Doncaster Institution. This appeared to close the door upon his prospects as a teacher of the deaf. But as often happens, this very circumstance, apparently so untoward, in the end brought about the opportunity he sought. In 1858 Mr. Arnold, who had entered the Congregational ministry, accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Balmain, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. While there he undertook the education of the deaf son of the Hon. Thos. Holt. With him he employed the Oral system, and that so successfully that when, after little more than a year's stay, Mr. Arnold's health necessitated a return to England, it was arranged that his pupil should return with him, and continue his education in this country. Mr. Arnold settled down in 1860 as minister of the Congregational church at Castle Hill, Northampton, and carried on simultaneously with this work the education of F. Holt and, subsequently, of A. Farrar. It was his success with the latter pupil that demonstrated, perhaps more clearly than had ever been shown, the possibilities of the Oral method. Subsequently Mr. Arnold received more pupils, thus founding a school in which the Oral method has up to the present been successfully employed for nearly 40 years.

As a successful teacher, as a prominent organiser and supporter of conferences and other associations of Teachers of the Deaf, Mr. Arnold occupied during the remainder of his life a leading position in the country; but his chief work, and that by which his name will be longest remembered, is his contribution to the literature of the profession. No English writer has done so much to unfold and analyse the principles underlying the education of the deaf, to systematise its methods, and to chronicle its development; while as regards the Oral system he has given us by far the most philosophical and searching exposition of its principles and claims that we possess.

Mr. Arnold's chief work was the "Education of Deaf Mutes, a Manual for Teachers," published in two volumes, in 1888 and 1891. Some years previously he had published "A Method of Teaching the Deaf and Dumb Speech, Lip-Reading and Language," a work which was of great use to those who wished to become practically acquainted with the Oral system; but the later work was a much fuller and more exhaustive manual. The first volume gave a history of the education of the deaf from the earliest times to the

close of last century ; a comparison of systems, with an exposition of the principles of the Oral system ; a full and illustrated description of the vocal organs and other structures intimately connected with the production of speech ; a practical treatise on the principles of articulation ; and, finally, a full account of the method of teaching language. The second volume contained a detailed examination into the principles and characteristics of the Sign or Manual system, and continued the historical account up to recent years.

This work was undertaken at the request of the College of Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb, London, to serve as the much needed text-book for the preparatory training of teachers of the deaf ; for this purpose it practically holds the field in this country and will doubtless long continue to do so, and it is also widely used in the United States.

Mr. Arnold followed this work with various essays and pamphlets on special branches of the work he had at heart, the principal of these being the following :—" On Teaching Language to Deaf Mutes," " On Teaching Speech to Deaf Mutes," " On the Preparatory Training of Deaf Mutes," the last containing a useful series of practical suggestions to parents and teachers for the early training of very young deaf children. In 1892 he published " Lip-Reading for the Deaf," a pamphlet of 33 pages expounding the principles of lip-reading or speech-reading, and to a certain extent dealing with it in its practical application. This work has also found a very wide circulation among educationalists connected with the deaf on both sides of the Atlantic. His last literary work on educational subjects was a pamphlet on " The Language of the Senses, an enquiry into the fundamental relationships of the senses, with special reference to the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind."

Mr. Arnold's writings are distinctly of the analytical and deductive order ; his vein was a philosophical one, and he always chose to search out the underlying principles of things and thence to deduce the true method of their practical application, rather than to generalise from observed facts. Indeed one is rather struck by the comparative absence from his writings of conclusions based on his own experience as a teacher. Even when he deals with the practical details of teaching, his rules and suggestions are usually founded on an application of principles he has previously evolved on general considerations. This gives a logical sequence and a general roundedness and completeness to his system of

teaching which is its main characteristic, and which does not lose its value from the fact that in practice deviations from the lines laid down are often necessary. So too in his strenuous advocacy of the Oral system, while Manualists may reasonably claim that in certain cases and under adverse conditions the teaching of speech and of language by means of speech may be impracticable or inadvisable, few we think will deny that Mr. Arnold has shown by a logical argument based on sound and philosophical considerations, that speech is the *natural* medium of communication for the deaf as well as for the hearing; that in cultivating this faculty we are helping Nature to follow out her own course, and in so doing we may therefore expect to receive from her the readiest response.

To have placed a system of education which was, as he found it, almost entirely an empirical one, on a sound and philosophical basis, and to have demonstrated by his own teaching its practical value, is no unworthy result of a life's work; this, among many other labours, it may fairly be claimed that Mr. Arnold has done for the Oral system; and it is by this that, as he himself would most desire, his name will be longest remembered.

H. N. DIXON.

884.—SEAL OF THE HUNDRED OF FAWSLEY.—In 1874 the Rev. Benjamin Street, vicar of Barnet by the Wold, Lincolnshire, exhibited at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House a bronze seal of the Hundred of Fawsley in Northamptonshire. The conclusion arrived at was that this seal was used for the sealing of Labourers' passes. The seal came into Mr. Street's possession together with coins, &c., from his wife's father, Captain John Platt, R.N., who died at Hatfield, near Doncaster in 1832; but nothing more is known of its history. Mrs. Street died in 1891, and the seal is now (1897) in the possession of the Lady Knightley of Fawsley. The print of it given with this article is the exact size. It has lost its original handle.

In olden times "the hundred" was a much more important division of land than it is now; and the seal was probably used for other purposes besides giving passes to labourers; as each hundred had a court.

The Law Dictionaries state that the division and the term "hundred" were ordained in the time of King Alfred for the sake of better government and copied from the Constitution of Germany where Centa or Centena was a jurisdiction over 100 towns. It seems doubtful whether the term in England was because the hundred

contained 10 tythings and 100 families, or because the area was to furnish 100 men for war. After the division of England into counties and the government of each given to a sheriff the counties were divided into hundreds, of which the constable was the chief officer. Each hundred had a court for the adjudication of various matters. It is stated by students of Domesday that it is impossible to define the limits of the hundreds at the time of the survey, but our present hundreds are probably but little different in name or in area from those of the 13th and 14th century.

Little use is now made of the division, but in case of damage to property arising from riot the hundred is answerable. In the northern counties the division is usually called "wapentake," which term seems to accord with the derivation of the word "hundred" from the area being liable to furnish 100 soldiers for war. The terms "lathe" and "rape" in use in the southern counties have a somewhat similar meaning.

The hundred of Fawsley now contains 42,386 acres—extending about thirteen miles from N. to S. and eight from E. to W. At the time of the Domesday survey it was divided into two hundreds named Gravesende and Aluardeslea or Aluratleu. The whole hundred under the name of Fawsley is first mentioned in 1225.

By a statute passed in the 12th year of King Richard the second (1388-9), cap. 3 it was enacted that "No servant shall depart from one hundred to another without a testimonial under the King's seale: A servant wandering without a testimonial shall be set in the stocks." By cap. 9 in the same year "The statute of labourers shall be executed within Cities & Burroughs."

These statutes and many others were repealed by one passed in the 5th year of Queen Elizabeth, cap. 4 (1562-3); but the provision with which we are concerned was re-enacted. "And be it likewise enacted by the authority aforesaid that none of the said retained persons in husbandry or in any the arts or sciences above remembred, after the time of his retainour expired, shall depart forth of one City, Towne, or Parish to another nor out of the Lath Rape Wapentake or Hundred, nor out of the County or Shire, where he last served, to serve in any other City, Towne corporate Lath Rape Wapentake Hundred Shire or County unless he have a testimoniall under the Seale of the said City or Towne corporate, or of the Constable or Constables or other head officer or officers and of two other honest householders of the City Towne or Parish where he last served, declaring his lawfull departure and the name of the shire and place where hee dwelled last before his departure,

according to the forme hereafter expressed in this Act. Which certificate or testimoniall shall be written and delivered unto the said servant and also registered by the Parson, Vicar, or Curate of the Parish where such Master Mistresse or Dame doth or shall dwell, taking for the doing thereof two pence and not above And the forme thereof shall be as followeth 'Memorandum that A. B. servant to C. D. of E. husbandman, or taylor &c. in the said county is licenced to depart from his said Master and is at liberty to serve elsewhere, according to the Statute in that case made & provided. In witness whereof &c Dated the day moneth yeare and place &c of the making thereof.' "

Then follow provisions for punishing breaches of the Act.



In the 21st year of King James, cap. 28, it appears that this Act was continued, and no subsequent Act appears to have been passed to repeal it, and, if so, it has expired by becoming useless.

A similar system obtains at the present day in the Netherlands and in Sweden, and perhaps in other countries.

The seal is a flat disc which had a flat handle at right angles to the disc. Probably it is of bronze—which is a mixture of copper and tin. The inscription is

SIG(I)LLV(M) . HV(N)DRED(I) . DE . FAVLLESLEY .  
and in the centre

(Comitatu) North(an)t(on)ie).

The seal would have been in the custody of the Constable of the Hundred.

Probably each Hundred had a seal long before the Statute of Labourers was passed; but, so far as the evidence of the letters

goes, the date may approximately be put at 1400. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, and long before, the hours and wages of labourers were yearly assessed by the sheriff and justices.

"Those that work by the day or week shall continue at work betwixt the middle of March and the middle of September from 5 in the morning till betwixt 7 and 8 at night except 2 hours allowed for Breakfast Dinner and Drinking and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour for sleeping, from the midst of May to the middle of August; and all the rest of the year from twilight to twilight, except an hour and an half allowed for Breakfast and Dinner; in pain to have one Penny defaulted out of their wages for every hours absence. None shall give greater wages than those so rated in pain of £5 and 10 days imprisonment and any one taking more wages shall suffer 21 days imprisonment."

It is interesting in the light of history to note what matters can be legislated on in a satisfactory manner; what cannot; and what legislation has been disliked and repudiated by servers and served.

H. DRYDEN.

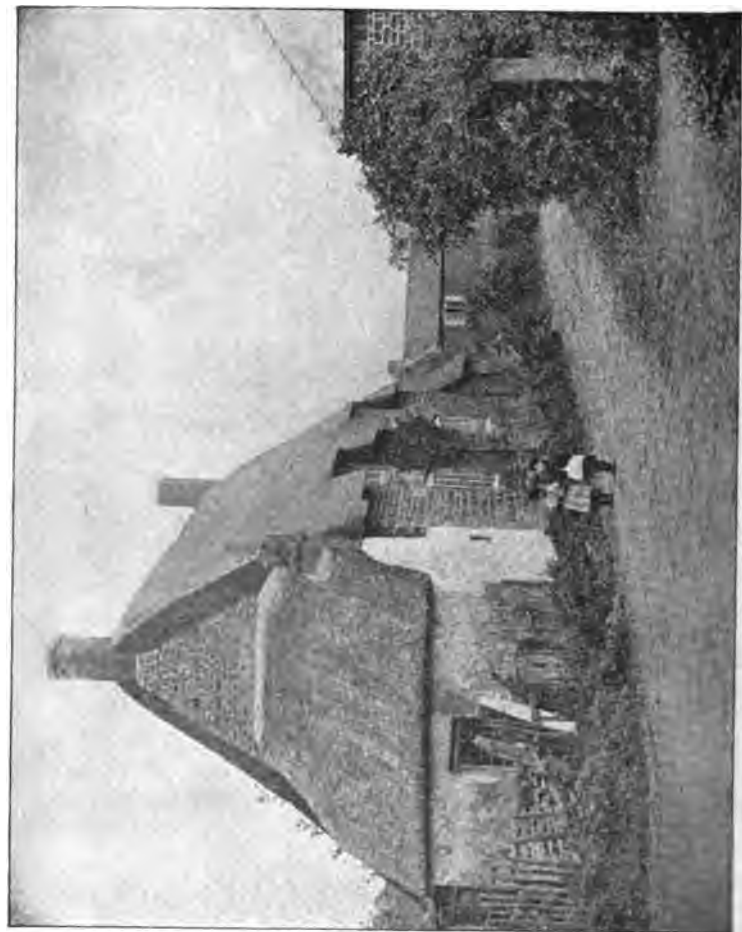
885.—BRACKLEY RACES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Baker in his "Northamptonshire" (vol. i., page 573) says: The following agreement for a match between two gentlemen of the same family is dated 13 July 1612: "It is agreed on betweene Henry Throgm'ton [Throgmorton] and Thomas Throgm'ton, the daye and yeare above written, that the above named are to meete together the Twesday after Michelmas next at Brackley Cwoorse, and thether to bringe a graye mare and a gray shorne mane nadgge, and each of them to ridde the same course uppon equal wate in there one parsones, for x quarter of oates." (Signed) "Henry Throckm'ton, Thomas Throckmorton." This item was furnished to Baker by Mr. William Hamper, F.S.A. In "Memoirs of the Verney Family During the Civil War," by Lady (Frances Parthenope) Verney, published in 1892, is the following (vol. i., p. 185):

"That Ralph<sup>a</sup> was no preaching prig, unable to enter into the amusements of his brothers, appears from a good-natured letter to Henry at the Hague in 1639. Henry seems to have been at home for a short time and is anxious about the matches at Brackley.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Ralph was the eldest son of Sir Edmund Verney. His three brothers were: Tom, "a picturesque vagabond;" Edmund, "the young cavalier;" and Henry, "the racing man."

<sup>b</sup> Anthony Wood in "Lives of Antiquaries" (vol. ii., p. 217), says that when Sir Edward Bishe, Clarencieux King of Arms, went on a visitation to Oxford in March, 1669 (1668-9), "few gentlemen appeared, because at that time there was a horse race at Brackley." In Baker's time the races had been discontinued "many years."





SCENE IN BROUGHTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



'My Lord Carlile's White Nagg, says Ralph, 'hath beaten Dandy, and Sprat woone the cup, and Cricket the plate; and which you will most woonder at the Weaver hath beaten the Sheepheard shamfully and offerrs to run the same number of miles for £500 with the Sheepheard and bee tied to hopp the last 12 score y<sup>d</sup> My Lord of Salisburies horse Cricket was matched with Banister's bauld horse for £1000 a horse and £200 forfeiture—they are to run the four miles at Newmarket—they would never run for so much money unless they certainly know Banister's horse to be sound."

886.—BEEBE, BROUGHTON.—The Beebe family of Broughton, Northamptonshire, seems to have been the origin of the Beebes widely distributed in the United States and Canada. John Beebe of Broughton had five sons and three daughters. "It may be said," says "The Beebe Monthly," published and edited by Mr. Clarence Beebe, of 49, State Street, Rochester, N.Y. (U.S.A.), "that the descendants of Benjamin, son of John, son of John of Broughton, may be found in Eastern New York State, and those of Samuel son of Samuel, son of John of Broughton, over Long Island. Connecticut monopolises those of William, son of Samuel, son of John of Broughton." The father and seven at least of his eight children went to America in 1650. The fourth brother died unmarried, the others all left descendants. The editor of "The Beebe Monthly" suggests a connection with the Beeby Wallis's of Northamptonshire. He is anxious for all possible facts connected with the family history. The accompanying "Scene in Broughton, Northamptonshire, England," is from "The Beebe Monthly," for which the photograph was specially taken.

Ed.

887.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MILITIA.—The following curious poem is found in a somewhat rare book entitled "Thoughts in Prose and Verse started in his Walks," by John Hope, published at Stockton in 1780. This book is dedicated to the Officers of the Northamptonshire Militia, the writer stating that he had received infinite pleasure in their company.

C. A. M.

In Memory of ROBERT COX,  
Who died on the 26th of March 1777, in the 78th  
Year of his Age;  
Having long and faithfully served, in the Office  
of Common-Crier, the Town and  
Corporation of Northampton.

THEN silenced, by the voice of Death,  
Tall *Robin* fell—whose mighty breath  
Gave vent to speech, in stronger strain

Than Mortal e'er shall speak again;  
 Who words, in tidings, never spared,  
 But freely with his neighbours shared;  
 Who news of \* *wanton murder* bore,  
 With sound of bell, to ev'ry door;  
 And oft, in honour of the *dead*,  
 Such fervent praises sang, or said,  
 Some were (he'd vow with little thinking)  
 Return'd to *life*, † when they were *stinking*;  
 Who loud proclaim'd, to foe and friend,  
 The *losses* which misfortunes send;  
 Who told of *robberies* and *theft*,  
 And men of goods, by *fraud*, bereft.—

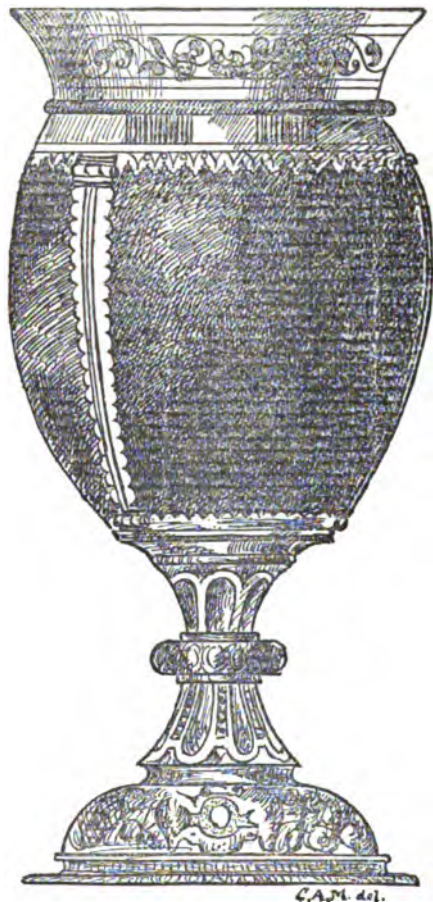
*Such* were the services, of late,  
*One noisy Man*, perform'd the state!  
 And now *another*, with *his* bell,  
 Attempts to toll the warning knell;  
 Attempts the praises of the dead;  
 O! may ye profit by his trade!  
 Each time his bell alarms the streets  
 Remember,—life is short and fleet!  
 Think on the hours (to your sad cost)  
 Which time hath *sto'l'n*, and ye have *lost*;  
 Reflect how oft ye heedless *stray*  
 From honour's path, from virtue's way;  
 O! let *its sound* supply your *sense*,  
 And think—ye'll soon be *summon'd* hence!

\* Dead rabbits, turkeys, and geese;—fresh salmon, cod, and all kinds of fish, † eke live lobsters and oysters, are advertised for sale by the town-crier.

888.—HALL MARKS.—The plate of a silver mounted cocoa-nut forms the frontispiece to a new edition of "Chaffers' Hand Book to Hall Marks\*," edited and extended by Mr. Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A. As Mr. Markham explains in the brief preface this edition may be considered almost a new work. The marks have been carefully revised, and more than forty have

\* Chaffers' Hand Book to Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate. With revised Tables of Annual Date Letters employed in the Assay Offices of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Edited and Extended by Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A., Author of "The Church Plate of the County of Northampton," Etc. Published for Reeves and Turner by Gibbins and Co., 18, Bury Street, Bloomsbury, London. 1897. Crown 8vo., published at 5/-

been redrawn from the originals. Especial care has been given to the outlines of the shields enclosing the letters, a matter which experience has shown is of more importance than was at one time thought. Mr. Markham claims, and after a careful examination of his book and those which have gone before we believe the claim can be substantiated, that the representations of the date marks and their chronological allocation are the most accurate in existence. The various alphabets, it is explained have been continued to the end of the present century, but this is hardly accurate, for in no case as far as we can see is the mark given that will be in use towards the end of 1900, and the century does not close until the last day of that year. The book is well printed, the marks are with very few exceptions well drawn. Being handy in size the work is sure to be a companion of everyone interested in old plate. The cocoa-nut cup has been in Mr. Monckton's family for over a hundred years. It bears the London Hall marks for 1586-7, and the maker's mark, I N (or N I), linked in a plain shield. The cup was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on November 22nd, 1894. The drawing is by Mr. Markham. Ed.



889.—A TUDOR RENTAL.—I have had in my possession for some years, though I cannot now say when I acquired it, a book which I think may interest some of your readers. I never looked

at it at all carefully until two days ago and I will now briefly describe it. It consists of nearly one hundred pages of parchment, 15 by 11½ inches, bound in calf, with a good deal of elaborate blind tooling. There is a heraldic border, in which the Royal Arms and crown, the portcullis, the fleur de lis, and a monogram, are repeated. The book has no title, and I cannot give the date of it, though possibly this might be ascertained on a careful perusal.

It is a rental of estates, some of which, at all events, are in the county of Northampton. It is apparently written about the time of Elizabeth. It contains a list of tenants arranged under manors or parishes with a description of the holding of each and the rent paid. The estate must have been considerable, since sixty pages are written upon. A portion of the land at all events appears to have been the property of a gentleman of the name of Edward Gryffyn. The first place named is West Chelworth, and I see that other places named are situate in the neighbourhood of Market Harborough and Rockingham.

I shall be glad to give any further information respecting it to anyone who is interested in the matter.

Denison Hall, Leeds.

EDMUND WILSON.

890.—WELLINGBOROUGH: LETTERS PATENT UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF ELIZABETH.—Elizabeth D.G. of England &c. To all to whom these present letters shall come greeting know that We for the sum of £1415 4s. 11½d. . . . at the Receipt of our Exchequer to the hands of our beloved servant Robert Freke Esquire and one of the Tellers of our Exchequer to our use by our beloved subjects Richard Knowlis & William Dodington well and faithfully paid Of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion . . . for ourselves our heirs & successors give & grant to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis & William Dodington all those our four virgates of land called Brodeland with their appurtenances lying & being in Wenlingborough alias Wellingborough alias Wedlingborough in our county of Northampton And all those our four virgates of land called Grasse with their appurtenances in Hurlepoole Head in Wenlingborough alias Wellingborough alias Wendlingborough alias Wedlingborough aforesaid And all those five virgates of pasture land with their appurtenances in Wenlingborough . . . aforesaid now or lately in the tenure or occupation of Richard Cley or his assigns And also all and singular the lands tenements . . . & hereditaments of ours whatsoever with their appurtenances lying & being in Wenlingborough . . . aforesaid now or lately in the joint or several tenures

or occupations of Robert Picader Robert Wolriche John Gilbert John Rogers William Robert John Battye John Watts Henry Rosse William Dennett Henry Ive Thomas Bosyat Henry Ball William Hill Thomas Castlon Robert Rushby John Holmes and William Murlowe or any one or more of them or of the assigns of any one or more of them all which premisses in Wenlingborough aforesaid formerly belonged and appertained to the late college of Irthlingborough and were formerly parcel of its possessions.

We give further & for the consideration aforesaid, etc. . . . we grant to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis and William Dodington all our lordship and manor of Wenlingborough . . . with all its rights members and appurtenances in our county of Northampton and recently belonging or appertaining to the late Monastery of Crowland in our county of Lincoln and once being parcel of its possessions And also all and singular the messuages . . . common lands belonging to the lordship wastes . . . Rents of obligation dry rents and rents & services as well of freemen as of customary tenants fee-farms and fees of soldiers wards marriages escheats reliefs heriots fines penalties courts leet views of frank pledge perquisites and profits of courts leet and all things belonging to courts leet and views of frank pledge bondmen born bondwomen born and villeins with their issue estovers and commons of estovers free warrens fairs markets tolls taxes customs rights jurisdictions franchises privileges and hereditaments of ours with their appurtenances and all manner of woods underwoods and trees of ours in and upon all the premisses growing and being and all the ground and soil of the same woods underwoods and trees and the reversion etc.

And further of our more ample special grace we for ourselves our heirs & successors give & grant to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis and William Dodington their heirs & assigns that they for ever may hold & enjoy within the aforesaid lordship manor etc. . . . such and the same courts leet views of frank pledge lawdays assize & assize of bread wine & ale As well as chattels of waifs and strays chattels of felons fugitives & suicides and writs of exigent deodands estovers free warrens & all other rights jurisdictions franchises liberties privileges customs etc. . . . in such most ample manner & form as the Abbot Abbots Prior or Priors of the said late Monastery of Crowland or any Master Warden Provost or Incumbent of the said late College of Irthlingborough or any other or others the aforesaid lordship manor etc. . . . before this time having possessing or being seised have or has ever had or enjoyed in the lordship manor & other premisses before granted by reason or pretext of any charter

gift grant or confirmation by us or by any of our progenitors before this time made granted or confirmed or by reason or pretext of prescription use or custom before this time had or used or otherwise by any lawful manner or title And so fully and in such ample manner as we or any of our progenitors the said lordship & premisses have had and enjoyed

We give further & by the presents for us our heirs & successors grant to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis & William Dodyngton the aforesaid lordship manor and all other premisses above expressed & by the presents granted as fully etc & in such ample manner as all the premisses to our hands or to the hands of our Father & Brother Henry the Eighth & Edward the Sixth late Kings of England or to the hands of either one of them or to the hands of our Sister Mary late Queen of England by reason or pretext of the dissolution or surrender of the said late monastery of Crowland or of the said late College of Irthlingborough or by reason or pretext of any exchange or purchase or of any gift or concession or of any attainder or forfeiture or by reason or pretext of any Act or Acts of Parliament or by whatsoever other lawful manner right or title they have come and are now in our hands Which lordship manor & premisses now extend to the clear annual rent or value namely the premisses in Wenlingborough alias Wellingborough aforesaid to the said late College of Irthlingborough belonging to the clear annual rent or value of fourteen pounds & twenty pence And the aforesaid lordship and manor of Wenlingborough alias Wellingborough aforesaid to the clear annual rent or value of thirty eight pounds three shillings & eight pence three farthings Excepting however always and outside the present grant to us our heirs and successors altogether reserving all advowsons to the premisses or any one or more of them appendant incumbent belonging or appertaining To hold and enjoy the aforesaid lordship manor & premisses above expressed & specified and granted to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis & William Dodyngton their heirs & assigns to the sole use of them Richard & William their heirs & assigns for ever To hold all & singular the premisses in Wenlingborough alias Wellingborough aforesaid which once belonged to the said late College of Irthlingborough of us our heirs and successors as of our Manor of East Greenwich in our county of Kent by fealty only in free and common socage and not in chief nor by military service And to hold the aforesaid lordship & manor of Wenlingborough alias Wellingborough aforesaid of us our heirs & successors in Chief by the twentieth part of a military fee for all rents services exactions & demands whatsoever from it to us our heirs and successors in any manner to be rendered paid or done

And further of our more abundant special grace we give & grant to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis & William Dodyngton all the outgoing rents & profits of the aforesaid lordship manor & all the premisses before granted from the feast of S. Michael the Archangel last past to the present time coming issuing or growing To have to the same Richard and William of our gift without composition or anything else from it to us our heirs and successors in any manner to be rendered paid or done

And further of our more ample grace we wish and by the presents for us our heirs and successors grant to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis & William Dodyngton their heirs and assigns that we our heirs and successors for ever and from time to time will exonerate acquit and hold indemnified as well the aforesaid Richard Knowlis & William Dodyngton as all & singular the aforesaid lordship manor and premisses . . . against us our heirs and successors concerning all corrodies rents arrears fees . . . and burdens whatsoever from the premisses to us our heirs & successors in any manner issuing or to be paid or hereafter against us our heirs & successors laid or to be laid except concerning the services by these presents to us our heirs & successors reserved & except concerning arrears of rent to us for the premisses or any parcel of them at or before the aforesaid feast of S. Michael the Archangel last past due or payable And except concerning demises or grants from the premisses or from any parcel of them made And except concerning existing covenants in such demise And except concerning burdens which any farmer or any one of the farmers of the premisses by reason of any indentures or demises of theirs is held or are held to be quit And except concerning three shillings from the said lordship & manor of Wenlingborough aforesaid issuing & to the Rectory of Doryngton annually for ever to be paid

At the same time we wish & by the presents strictly charge it to be enjoined as well to the Treasurer Chancellor & Barons of our Exchequer aforesaid & of our heirs & successors .as. to all Receivers Auditors & other Officers & Ministers of us our heirs & successors whatsoever for the time being That they & every one of them upon the single exhibition of these our letters patent or enrolment of them without any other brief or warrant from us our heirs & successors in any manner to be got or procured full award and manifest discharge concerning every & every sort of corrodies rents arrears fees & burdens to us our heirs from the premisses issuing or to be paid or hereafter against us our heirs or successors laid or to be laid to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis & William Dodyngton will make & cause to be made

And these our letters patent & enrolment of them shall be annually & from time to time to the said Treasurer Chancellor & Barons of our Exchequer aforesaid of our heirs & successors whatsoever for the time being sufficient warrant and discharge

And further of our more ample grace etc we . . . grant to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis & William Dodyngton their heirs & assigns that they their heirs & assigns may have hold & enjoy the aforesaid lordship manor & premisses before granted to them according to our intention in these our letters patent contained And that these our letters patent shall be in all things and through all things valid & effectual in law notwithstanding bad description or bad recital of the premisses or of any parcel of them And notwithstanding the non-recital of bad or false or untrue recital of any demise or grant of record or not of record concerning the same premisses by us or by any one of our progenitors or by any other person whatsoever for a term of life or lives year or years formerly made or granted or any defect of prosecuting any brief of "Ad quod damnum" or of discovering any duty which ought to be discovered before the completion of these our letters patent or any uncertainty of the premisses And notwithstanding any defect or uncertainty of the reckoning or declaration of the true annual value of the premisses And notwithstanding the not naming or badly naming any tenant farmer or occupier of the premisses or of any town parish hamlet or county in which the premisses are or is. And notwithstanding the not naming or not reciting the premisses or any parcel of them in its or their proper nature kind quantity or quality

We wish also and by the presents grant to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis and William Dodyngton that they shall have these our letters patent under our great seal of England in due manner made & sealed without any fine or fee great or small to us in our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use for it in any manner to be rendered Because that express mention of the true annual value or of any other value or certitude of the premisses or of other gifts or grants by us or by any one of our progenitors or predecessors to the aforesaid Richard Knowlis and William Dodyngton or either of them before these times made in the presents is not at all made Or any statute act ordinance proclamation provision or restriction thence to the contrary made or any other thing cause or matter notwithstanding

In testimony whereof these our letters we have caused to be made patent



Witness myself at Westminster the 26th day of March in the thirty second year of our reign POWLE.

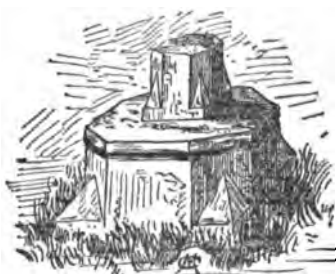
By brief of Privy Seal of date aforesaid &c.

Enrolled by me Alex<sup>r</sup> King Auditor of the said County of Northampton in Easter Term in the 32<sup>nd</sup> year of our Lady Queen Elizabeth [1590].

The deed is on one parchment with a highly ornamental heading, including a portrait of the Queen, the Royal Supporters, and the heraldic rose crowned for England, the fleur de lis for France, and the harp for Ireland. J. T.

891.—THE STONE CROSSES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—We have received a copy, reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Northampton and Oakham Architectural Society," of a valuable and interesting paper on "The Stone Crosses of the County of Northampton," read before the Society by Mr. C. A. Markham, F.S.A. After a brief history of pillars, memorial stones, and crosses, commencing with the notices in the Hebrew Scriptures, Mr. Markham refers to nearly every known cross in the county. We say "nearly" because curiously enough in the very volume of "Proceedings" from which Mr. Markham's paper is reprinted there is a reference to an existing cross at Barnack which has escaped the careful eye of Mr. Markham. In a paper read before the Architectural and Archæological Society of the Counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, Canon Syers, rector of Barnack, states that a portion of an early English churchyard cross is in the rectory garden. Mr. Markham mentions the three portions of a Saxon cross, or Saxon crosses, built into the church. These stones, Canon Syers explains, were at one time covered with plaster; and to some these facts militate against Barnack being considered an early Saxon church. Several villages in Northamptonshire possess remains of Saxon crosses which are the earliest known examples. "Whenever a thirteenth or fourteenth century church is pulled down or restored," says Mr. Markham, "remains of Saxon crosses are found. In this county there are at least a dozen fragments of such stones, some of which are ornamented with very beautiful lacing work." Besides at Barnack, such fragments are remaining at Castor, Desborough, Mears Ashby (cross head of Celtic form), Moulton, Nassington, Peterborough, and Stowe Nine Churches. "The Normans do not appear to have erected crosses; at all events we cannot point to any in this county of the Norman period." Mr. Markham adds a doubtful identification of a stone in the base of a cross at Bainton. Mr. Markham takes the villages at which he has found crosses or parts of crosses or references to formerly existing crosses in alpha-

betical order, commencing with Aynho and ending with Woodford Halse, where he has been unable to find the remains of a cross said by Bridges to be in the churchyard walls there. The market cross at Brigstock contains the earliest incised date on the crosses of Northamptonshire—1586. The Bocase tree in the same parish Mr. Markham thinks was merely one of the forest boundaries. The capital on the cross at Great Brington has disappeared since Baker's time. Of the churchyard cross at Castor only the base remains. "This stone was apparently a Roman altar wrought by the Saxons with interlaced work on the front and back, and a winged dragon with tail forming knot-work on each side." At Cotterstock there is an inscription on the socket of a cross which has been read differently by Bridges, Gough, and de Wilde. Mr. Markham says that Mr. de Wilde's reading is correct "Johs leet et . . . . uxor eius . . . . fecerunt fieri." At Dallington the upper step of an old cross supports "an ugly cast iron monument erected in 1864." The Eydon cross was rebuilt in 1865. Much information is given respecting

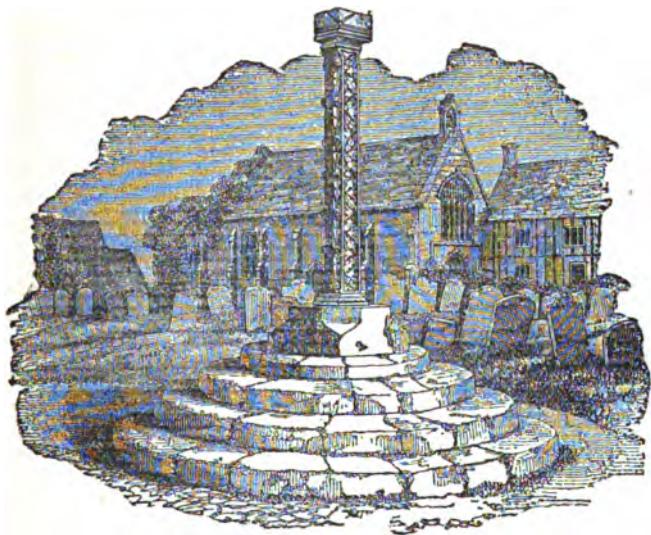


COLD HIGHAM.

the Queen's crosses at Geddington and Northampton (Hardingstone). At Helpston the memorial cross to John Clare is described. At Cold Higham are the remains in the churchyard of a once elegant cross. The socket rests on the ground, and is 16 inches high, and at the bottom 31 inches square. The shaft is 11 inches square and is fitted to the socket with lead.

All that remains is only seven inches high. Higham Ferrers "still contains two excellent stone crosses, the one in the market place, the other in the churchyard. There were apparently other crosses in the parish, for the Mayor of Higham owned a manor called Borough Hold, which extended from Stump Cross in the north to Spittle Cross in the south. These crosses have, however, been destroyed, and even the places where they stood forgotten. The churchyard cross stands near the Grammar School, and due west of the church tower. It is quite a small monument, being only 11 feet high. The calvary is composed of four steps, which are circular, and quite plain; the upper is hollowed, as if by the knees of devotees. The socket is large and solid, square below, and broached so as to form an octagon. The shaft is square below and above, and splayed for the greater part of its length, so as to form an irregular octagon, the sides being slightly hollowed. It has plain moulded members where it joins the socket, and is elegantly

ornamented with oak-leaf foliage on the broader faces, and with leaves and ball-flowers or crockets on the narrower faces. The capital is deep and square, with plain moulded members beneath, and triangular ornaments on the four faces. This cross is of the Decorated period, and was erected about 1320. It has been much mutilated. The present market cross stands in the centre of the town. The base now consists of a conical pile of masonry, which is probably formed by casing round the original circular or polygonal steps. This peculiar shape of the base gives the cross a somewhat unusual appearance. The shaft is a single stone, 16ft. high, octagonal for the greater portion of its length, but becoming



circular near the top. The capital is formed by graceful Early English foliage beneath a pear-shaped form supporting a square abacus. It is surmounted by a long iron rod, on which is a somewhat quaint weather vane. This cross was erected about 1280. In Bridges' time there was on the summit a small stone cube, carved with figures representing 'The Crucifixion'; this has now disappeared."

The legend connected with the cross in the wall of a house by the side of St. Sepulchre's churchyard, Northampton, as given by Mr. Markham, is that it commemorates the crucifixion of a boy by the Jews in 1631.\* Mr. Markham has wisely not restricted his

\* This of course is a misprint for 1279 which is the date given by Bridges. See "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," vol. ii., p. 239.

paper to crosses, and this fact is responsible for some of the most interesting items. For instance, the monument in Boughton parish, a prominent object in the landscape for miles around, constructed of quite small stones, which has generally been thought to commemorate the grave, or death, of a favourite horse. Mr. Markham has by some means, he does not say what, rescued from oblivion the history of the erection and the inscription it bore. He gives the following as the reading which it formerly possessed, and which was erased by the occupier of the farm because he "had so much trouble from persons trespassing to read" it:

This Obelisk was erected in the year 1764 in memory of His Grace William Cavendish Duke of Devonshire.

Here in the Rich  
The Honoured Name  
and great,  
See the false scale  
Of Happiness  
Compleat.

"This Duke as a young man read with one of the incumbents of Boughton, and for this reason the monument was erected." Other monuments, not crosses, are the Bocase Tree at Brigstock, "Robin Hood" and "Little John" in Castor, the Naseby obelisk (accompanied by the full inscription), and a mounting block in Chipping Warden. This last, described as a "pack horse stone," is on the main road between Byfield and Warden and bears in small incised Roman capitals:

THOMAS HIGHT OF WARDEN  
SET UP THIS IVLY THE 30  
1639.

The paper is illustrated by a number of original drawings by Mr. Markham and several other representations of crosses culled from various sources. We are indebted to the author for the loan of the two blocks accompanying this notice. The Cold Higham view is by Mr. Markham himself. The Higham Ferrers engraving is from the "Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton," and is valuable as giving a full view of the Bede House before it was restored.

K.

892.—SPECIMEN OF THE DICEY PRESS (824, 383, 526, 793, 828, 838, 862).—On the following page we give a facsimile of the title of the first volume of William Spencer's "Sacred Tragedy," printed by William Dickey in 1743. The title to the second volume has the same lettering (except the date, 1744), but differently arranged, and with the addition of "VOL. II."

T H E  
*Atheist* Converted:  
O R, T H E  
Flesh reconciled to the Spirit.

A CONFLICT between the *Spirit of Truth* and  
the *Spirit of Error*.

Being carried on in the Method of a Disputing  
DIALOGUE, or CONTROVERSY, between an  
*Atheist*, or the *Flesh*, and a *Christian Believer*, or the  
*Spirit*.

T H E  
Sacred Tragedy,  
In the several Acts and Scenes of *Human Life*.

Wherein are proved those Great and Divine Truths,  
*viz.* the Being of a GOD, the Immortality of the Soul of  
*Man*, and *Future Rewards and Punishments*; and that JESUS  
CHRIST is the Only Son of GOD, and Saviour of *Mankind*:  
All manifestly proved by the *Holy Word* of GOD, by the  
*Glorious Works* of GOD, and by the *Holy Spirit* of GOD,  
that faithful Witness within us, and by *Human Reason*.

---

In 5 BOOKS, and 31 ACTS:

In which all these Great and Divine Truths, and other  
Points pertaining to them, are argued and defended against the too  
common rash Objections and Practices of too many *Wicked Men*,  
with their vain Poms and Vanities of this *World*, the corrupt  
Inclinations of the *Flesh*, and the evil Suggestions of the *Devil*.

---

*Hereby we know the Spirit of Truth, and the Spirit of Error.*

*If ye live after the Flesh, ye shall die; but if ye through the Spirit*  
*do mortify the Deeds of the Body, ye shall live.*

1 John iv. 6.

Rom. viii. 13.

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By WILLIAM SPENCER.

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NORTHAMPTON: Printed by WILLIAM DICKEY.  
M.DCC.XLIII.

The first volume, printed in eights, consists of title; Epistle Dedicatory, two pages; Preface to the Reader, five pages; a table of "The Principal Parts of this Book" which includes both volumes), one page; Prologue on "Self-Examination," two pages; and 64 pages occupied by Books i. and ii. The Epistle is signed Nuneaton, June 11th, 1743. The Preface has a curious headpiece representing in the centre a castle on a mount, with a town or city on the right, and a palatial residence in the foreground on the left. Behind is a church on a hill. On another hill, near the centre, is an uncertain object suggesting a large monument. There are trees on each side of the castle, and apparently there is water between the vegetation and the town. The view is signed F. H. Can it represent Northampton? On page 17, at the end of the First Book, is a woodcut representing the head of the Saviour with the legend "Ecce Agnus Dei Qui tollit peccata Mundi."

Volume 2 is paged afresh from title (which is page 1) to the end (page 112). Book III., Act xii., commences on page 3 and the Tragedy ends on page 111. Page 112 is occupied with an Epilogue on Human Life and Death.

The title sufficiently indicates the character of the book. We have made these brief notes from a copy kindly lent us for the purpose by Mr. Stewart Beattie, of Northampton. This copy may be incomplete, though it appears otherwise, for there does not appear in it either a table of contents nor "An Appendix concerning the sudden Death of a Son, &c. design'd for the University, for a Minister of the Church of Jesus Christ," as promised in the first volume. The author may have felt compelled to curtail the second volume, which is nearly twice as large as the first. The later "Acts" bear evident signs of having been shortened.

893.—PREBENDARIES OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL (489, 497, 653).—The following are the prebendaries of the fourth stall. Any additional particulars will be very welcome. This stall is now annexed to the archdeaconry of Northampton.

W. D. SWEETING.

#### FOURTH PREBEND.

- 1 John Barlow, M.A., 1541.

Believed by Willis to have been appointed dean of Worcester.

- 2 Nicholas Murrey, LL.B., 1544.

- 3 Miles Johnson.

He was prebendary from 1559 to 1569, but how much earlier or later is not known.

- 4 James Ellis, LL.D., Cant.

Held this stall in 1579. He was also treasurer of Bangor Cathedral and rector of Llanworoc in that diocese. He died in 1595.

- 5 Richard Clayton, D.D., Cant., 21 June, 1595.

Master of Magdalene, 1593, and afterwards of S. John's College, 1595; archdeacon of Lincoln, 1601; dean of Peterborough, 1607. He died in 1612, and was buried in S. John's college chapel without any memorial.

- 6 Richard Cleyburne, B.D., Cant., 1 Sept., 1607.

Afterwards D.D.; fellow of Sidney Sussex; rector of Stanwick, 1608. He was buried there, 31 Oct., 1623, the very day his successor was instituted.

- 7 John Pocklington, D.D., Cant., 31 Oct., 1623.

Also canon of Windsor; rector of Yelden, co. Beds.; prebendary of Lincoln; and vicar of Waresley, co. Hunts. He had been scholar of Sidney Sussex and fellow of Sidney Sussex and Pembroke; and he was chaplain to Charles I. and to the Bishop of Lincoln. He was author of:—

Sunday no Sabbath: a sermon preached at Ampthill. 1636.

Altare Christianum: or, The dead Vicar's Plea. 1637.

A second edition, published in the same year, is corrected and enlarged by the author, "to give answer, in sundry particulars, to a Lincolnshire Minister [J. Williams], his Holy Table."

These two works were very offensive to the Parliamentary party, and they were ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, and the author was deprived of his preferments in 1641. He died 14 Nov., 1642. It is believed the instructions in his will were carried out, which directed his body "to be buried in the Monks' churchyard, at the foot of those monks martyrs whose monument is well known, let there be a fair stone with a great crosse cut upon it laid upon my grave." This stone, on which was the simple inscription, "Joannes Pocklington, S.S. Theologiæ Doctor, obiit Nov. 14, A.D. 1642," has long perished. The monks' stone, referred to in his will, is that now preserved in the new building at the east end of the cathedral. See *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. viii. 215, and ix. 247; and, for an account of his family and descendants, 2nd S. iv. 211.

Dr. Bray and others published replies to Dr. Pocklington's pamphlets. The proceedings against him are printed in Howell's *State Trials*, v., 747.

- 8 William Towers, B.A., Oxon., 20 Apr., 1641.

Son to the bishop, born 1617. Student of Christ Church, M.A., 1641; B.D., 1646. Rector of Barnack, 1644. He was deprived of his preferments, and "lived upon mean places and employments," one being a curacy at Upton, near Northampton. At the Restoration of Charles II. he appears to have been restored to his stall, and in 1663 he was rector of Fiskerton, co. Linc. Willis says he was also rector of Uffington, co. Linc.; and he certainly died there, but according to Wood's *Athena Oxonienses* (iii. 736), it was when he was "on a visit." He was buried in the chancel of Uffington, 20 Oct., 1666; and a small inscription was placed over his grave, which was subsequently removed when the chancel was repaved.

He was author of:—

Atheismus Vapulans, or Treatise against Atheism. 1654.

Polytheismus Vapulans; or, There is but one God. 1654.

Sermon Against Murder, or Massacre of Protestants. 1655.

Sermon on Obedience perpetually due to Kings. 1660.

Thanksgiving Sermon for the blessed Restauration of King Charles II. 1660.

Sermon at Visitation of Archdeacon of Stowe. 1663.

9 Thomas Greaves, D.D., Oxon., Oct., 1666.

Son of John Greaves, rector of Colemore, co. Hants. Fellow of Corpus Christi. He had three brothers, who all attained eminence: John, Savilian professor of astronomy; Sir Edward, M.D.; and Nicholas, fellow of All Souls, dean of Dromore. He was rector of Benefield, and deputy reader of Arabic at Oxford. He died 22 May, 1676, and is buried at Weldon. Bridges gives this inscription on his monument:—"Thomas Greavius, S. Th. D. Ecclesiæ Petroburg. Præbend.; vir summæ pietatis, et eruditionis; in Philosophicis paucis secundus; in Philologicis peritissimis par; in linguis orientalibus plerisque major; quarum Persicam notis in Appendice ad Biblia polyglotta doctissime illustravit; Arabicam publice in Academia Oxon. professus est dignissimus etiam qui et Theologiam in eodem loco profiteretur, Poeta insuper, & orator insignis, atque in Mathematicis profunde doctus Reipublicæ literariæ & Ecclesiæ Christianæ flebilis obiit Maii **XXII** MDCLXXVI. Æt. suæ LXV." Before the Restoration he had been rector of Dunsby, co. Linc. He was made D.D. in 1661. "Some years before his death, he resigned this living [of Benefield] through trouble from his parishioners, who on account of his bold utterances, notwithstanding he was a man of great learning, held him insufficient for it." (Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, ii., 399.)

He was author of:—

De Linguae Arabicæ Vtilitate et Præstantia. Oratio Oxonii habita. 1639.  
Observationes in Persicam Pentateuchi Versionem.

A Life of Dr. Greaves was written by Thomas Smith.

He was also a contributor to the *Biblia Sacra Polyglotta*, edited by B. Walton.

10 David Llewellyn, M.A., 28 May, 1676.

Rector of Alwalton, co. Hunts., 1679-1685; rector of Peakirk and Ginton, 1685. He died 18 Aug., 1685, and is said to have been buried "obscurly" in London. He was also vicar of Hamelden, and rector of Tansor and Gretton. He published one sermon, preached at the Assizes at Northampton, 13 Aug., 1677.

11 John Taylor, M.A., Cant., 22 Aug., 1685.

Of S. John's College, B.A., 1666; M.A., 1668. Vicar of Harlow, co. Essex, 1679; rector of Irthlingborough, 1707. He died 26 May, 1726, and is buried at Harlow; where there is an inscription on a brass tablet in the chancel:—"M. S. Johannis Taylor, A.M. istius Ecclesiæ per Annos 46, & Menses decem, Vicarii meritissimi Qui recuperatis Ecclesiæ in Usus pios redditibus, Ædem hanc exornavit sacram, eandemque collapsam fortuito Arte qua polluit Architectonica, suisque aliorum collatis donariis, protinus restituit; pristino Ictus Paralysi, fractusque senio, Diem supremum obiit 7 Cal. Junii, A.D. 1726, Ætatis suæ 85, Spe beatæ Resurrectionis." He repaired the monument of Queen Katherine in Peterborough Cathedral at his own cost; and had engraved the small brass inscription, of which a fragment still remains.



- 12 Thomas Gibson, M.A., Oxon., 6 June, 1726.

Of Queen's College. Rector of Paston, 1720; also rector of Polebroke. Buried at Paston, where there is the following inscription on the outside of the chancel wall :—"Reader This Marble Stone presents to thy View the Mortal State of the Revd. Thomas Gibson Rector of this, and also the Church of Polebroke and one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, Whose Body lyes Reposited at thy Feet, A Prisoner of Hope, and A Candidate of Immortality, If Thou would'st know what he was in Life & Death This Faithful Memorial Stands to inform thee. He was a Genuine Son of the Church Established, Distinguished by the Generosity of his Mind, And the Hospitality of his Table. As he was no less for the Openess of his Heart & Hand In Giving Aid to the Distressed and Relief to ye Indigent, In Conversation Easy & Affable In Friendship Sincere and Invariable, In every office of Humanity always Devoted. The Esteem, he enjoyed, was equal to his Merit. He dyed at last as he Lived without an Enemy. He added very signally to his Felicity in Life by his Marriage with Mrs. Sarah Howse, Niece to Bishop Kennett, his Munificent Friend & Patron By Whom he had Issue Thomas and George Who Dyed Young, Kennett now Rector of Marham, And Mary Married to Mr. Henry Wilson of Whitehaven in Cumberland. He departed this Life June the XXII M DCC LIX In the LXVII Year of his Age."

He was author of :—

The Birth of Christ ; an irregular Ode. 1755.

- 13 Samuel Terrick, M.A., Cant., 26 June, 1759.

Of Clare Hall. He resigned this prebend on being appointed canon of Durham in the same year. He was of the same college as bishop Terrick, but two years senior to him. I do not find any mention of the relationship between them ; nor of any parochial preferment held by this prebendary. He died 6 Aug. 1761, and was buried in Peterborough Cathedral. The following inscription remains in the south choir aisle :—"Samuel Terrick M A (col)lated to the fourth Prebend (in) this Church June 26th 1759 (an)d afterwards removed to a Stall at Durham, Died Aug. 6 1761 in the 54th year of his life and was buried in this place."

- 14 William Gery, M.A., 12 Dec., 1759.

Rector of Billing Magna, 1748. He died 26 Aug., 1787, and is buried at Peterborough cathedral. The following inscription remains on a tablet in the north choir aisle, but the tablet has been removed from its original position in the new building ;—"M.S. Gulielmi Gery A.M. Per viginti et octo annos Hujus Ecclesiæ Præbendarii, Qui, sine querela, sine injuria, Deo, sibi et amicis vixit. Obiit Augusti vicesimo sexto. A.D. 1787 Ætatis 79. Juxta quem Positæ sunt reliquiæ Susannæ fidelissimæ Uxoris. Connubialis felicitatis anni 47 erant Testes. Vitæque pure et integerrime actæ, Placida et lenis est senectus. Obiit primo Decembris A.D. 1788 Ætatis 78."

- 15 Samuel Smith, LL.D., 28 Sep., 1787.

Was this Dr. Samuel Smith, head master of Westminster school, 1764-88, and father of Dr. Samuel Smith, dean of Christ Church ? If so, he had been fellow of Trinity, Cambridge ; B.A., 1754 ; M.A., 1757 ; LL.D., 1764.

## 16 Joseph Stephen Pratt, LL.B., Cant., 28 Mar., 1808.

Of Trinity Hall. Vicar of Peterborough, 1806-1833; vicar of Maxey, 1817-1831; afterwards incumbent of the Donative of S. Margaret's, Stanstead, co. Herts. He died 3 Apr., 1838, and was buried at S. Margaret's. On a tablet in S. Margaret's chapel is this inscription:—"In Memory of The Revd. Joseph Stephen Pratt, B.C.L., Prebendary of Peterborough, and formerly for 27 years Vicar of the Church of St. John Baptist in that City. When, through declining strength, he felt himself no longer equal to the duties of that important Charge, He resigned the living and retired to this place; Where, having at his own expense, repaired and beautified the Chapel, He made it the solace of his latter years to Preach the Gospel to the Poor. As a preacher, faithful, perspicuous, pointed, impressive, As a pastor, watchful, affectionate, sympathizing, benevolent, wise; In both characters, with a simplicity of purpose and expression Peculiarly his own, he laboured to reclaim sinners From the error of their way, By leading them to the knowledge, And love of Jesus Christ: In Whose great day many will rise up and call him blessed. Soli Deo Gloria. Belov'd through life, He died in perfect peace April 3, 1838. Aged 77 years. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, For the end of that man is Peace." Frances Cecilia Pratt Relict of the above and Lady of this Manor Departed this life September 27, 1849 in the 86th year of her age. She was the daughter of William Cowper of Park House in this County Esqre. By his wife Maria Frances Cecilia, and last surviving among three brothers And an only sister, wife of the late Henry Cowper Esqre. of Lewin Water. The poet Cowper was first Cousin to her Father. Her only hope was in the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, And it was her delight, after His example, to relieve the sorrows And minister to the Wants of the Poor."

He was author of:—

Short and Plain Sermons, for Reading in Families. 1834.

## 17 William Strong, D.D., Cant., 24 Mar., 1841.

Of Queens' college; B.A., 1779; M.A., 1782; D.D., 1802. He was chaplain to the King and to the Bishop of Lincoln; rector of Bolingbroke with Hareby, co. Linc., 1781; vicar of Billinghay with Walcott, 1789; archdeacon of Northampton, 1797. He succeeded to this stall under the provisions of the Act of Parliament which annexed it to the archdeaconry of Northampton. He died 8 Sep., 1842, and is buried in Peterborough cathedral. In the new building is a tablet with an impaled coat of arms, and beneath it this inscription:—"Near this spot are deposited the remains of the venerable William Strong, D.D., Canon of this Cathedral Church, and for the space of forty five years Archdeacon of Northampton. Throughout a long and active life he was a firm supporter of the institutions of his country, and a zealous and discreet servant of its church. His devout and unaffected piety, and liberality to the poor and his daily practice of all other Christian virtues, secured to him the love and veneration of the clergy in his archdeaconry and of all classes in this city and neighbourhood. As a magistrate for nearly half a century he dispensed justice tempered with mercy and kindness. In the private relations of life, he was the most affectionate of husbands and fathers, a warm and unshaken friend, and a never failing protector of the afflicted and distressed. He died universally beloved and lamented September 8 1842 in the eighty seventh year of his age. This monument is erected by her who for fifty seven years was the faithful partner of his life."

He was author of :—

A Sermon occasioned by the death of Mrs. Eleanor Row. 1819.

Radical Reformation, A Sermon. 1819.

A Sermon occasioned by the much-lamented death of K. George III. 1820.

Discourses, chiefly delivered, or prepared for delivery, at the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace 1833.

18 Owen Davys, M.A., Cant., 15 Sep., 1842.

Of S. John's College; B.A., 1817; M.A., 1820. Brother of bishop Davys. Son of John Davys, of Loughborough. Vicar of Cranwell, 1834, and of North and South Rauceby, co. Linc., 1844; rector of Fiskerton in the same county, 1846-75. He died 7 Feb., 1875; and is buried in the cathedral graveyard at Peterborough. In the new building is a tablet with this inscription :—"In memory of the Venerable Owen Davys, Archdeacon of Northampton, and Canon of this Cathedral, born May 25th, 1794, died Feb. 7th, 1875. Also of Selina Davys, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, Rector of Aylestone & Hoby, Leicestershire, who died Jan. 20th, 1846. Also of John William Owen, their son, who died March 1st, 1846, aged 2 years."

19 Francis Henry Thicknesse, M.A., Oxon., 27 Feb., 1875.

Of Brasenose college; B.A., 1851; M.A., 1854; D.D., 1879. Son of W. E. Coldwell, M.A., prebendary of Lichfield, rector of Stafford, vicar of Sandon. Changed his name by Royal License to Thicknesse, 1859. Vicar of Deane, co. Lanc., 1855-68; hon. canon of Manchester, 1863-75; vicar of Brackley, co. Northants, 1868-79; rector of Bruntingthorpe, co. Leic., 1887-92; rector of Oxendon, co. Northants, 1892. Consecrated bishop-suffragan of Leicester, 15 July, 1888.

He is author of :—

Prayers for Schools. 1864.

Farewell Address to the Parishioners of Deane. 1868.

Easter Address. [To the Parishioners of Brackley.] 1870.

The Great Commission of the Great King, Ordination Sermon. 1870.

Happy Homes and how to make them. 1871.

"A Happy New Year to you," or a Letter on Happiness. 1876.

A Charge. Easter Visitation. 1876.

A Charge. Easter Visitation. 1877.

Self Help the Help of all. 1877. [Another edition. 1885.]

Union in the Parish, the Diocese, the Church of England. A Charge. 1879.

Ministerial Tone and Character. [Ordination Address.] 1879.

The Offertory in a Free and Open Church, the Church's Duty to Large Towns, &c. 1880.

Religion among the People. 1882.

Speech in Convocation. 1884.

The Trust of Government. A Sermon Preached in All Saints' Church, Northampton, on the Occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. 1887.

Prayers for Schools: Sunday, Day, and Infant. 1894.

Education! What is it? What ought it to be? An Appeal to Parents. [1894.]

Advice about Prayer. [To the Inhabitants of Oxendon Parish.] 1894.

894.—JOSEPH MARSHALL OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. — Joseph Marshall, who flourished in the middle of the last century, travelled a good deal abroad, mostly in the North of Europe; and on his return to England he published an account of his adventures\*. Is it known where this gentleman came from? In his writing he frequently speaks of his Northamptonshire estates, and asked foreigners to visit him on his return to England. In the second volume, p. 204, after a long account of a stay (Sept., 1768) of a few days with a Danish nobleman (Count Roncellen or Rontyan), in Jutland: "Taking leave of the Count and particularly requesting his company in Northamptonshire, in case he ever came to England again." Vol. III., p. 197, November, 1769: "Upon my arrival at S. Petersburg I hired my old lodgings, business wanted me much in England for I had received letters from three tenants in Northamptonshire, complaining of my agent; and counter ones from my agent, complaining of my tenants." Same vol., p. 223: "I shall bend my course homewards with the pleasing idea of turning a country farmer in Northamptonshire and putting into practice on my own estate 'the methods I have viewed in so many places.'" His views of life are entirely those of a gentleman of good family and property. At St. Petersburg he hired (vol. iii., p. 105) "a first floor—of two dining-rooms, a drawing-room, dressing-room, and bed-chamber, besides servants' apartments, for three guineas a week. Such a suit of rooms at London it would be very difficult to have at twelve." In his tour in Russia, he took with him, by the favour of General Worosoff (most probably Woronzoff) two foot soldiers from his regiment, besides his own servants. At Paris he mentions as his friends various well-known names among the nobility.

Was he a nobleman himself?

The personality of Mr. Marshall was doubted immediately after the publication of his book, as appears from the following extract from a contemporary review:—

"Some doubts have been entertained of the authenticity of this work. Nor can we positively say whether there ever did exist such a person as Mr. Marshall. Nor indeed is that material, for if a traveller has chosen to oblige the world with his observations, and those observations are worthy of an enlightened curiosity, it is very little material whether the author is or is not a gentleman of good estate in any particular county in England. But undoubtedly it is material whether the facts are founded on which

\* The Travels of Joseph Marshall, 1773, 2nd Ed.

the writer reasons, and in justice to our readers we cannot but inform them that some doubts are entertained even on this head, yet still the manner and plan of travelling is so well conceived that we hope it will at least be at least an example to travellers to inform themselves thoroughly on those points of which our country may be interested to instruction." &c.—Review of Marshall's Travels, 1st Ed. Annual Register, 1772, p. 241. C. A. M.

895.—WELLINGBOROUGH DEED, TEMP. ELIZABETH.—An interesting deed relating to the manor of Wellingborough, dated the 1st day of March in the 32nd year of the reign of Elizabeth (1589-90) bears the signature and seal of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, executed shortly before his death in 1591. Christopher Hatton was born at Holdenby in this county in 1540, in the old manor house, the home of his ancestors. No trace of this earlier house now remains. It was pulled down and replaced by Sir Christopher, with perhaps the finest house ever built by the celebrated John Thorpe; but the glories of "Holdenby Palace" are no more. Only a very small portion now remains of this once magnificent mansion—the palace and prison of Charles I. Henry Hatton came from Cheshire and married Elizabeth, the heiress of the Holdenbys, from whom was descended William Hatton, Esquire, of Holdenby, father of Sir Ch. Hatton, by his wife Alice, daughter of Laurence Saunders, Esq., of Hannington. Christopher was the third but sole surviving son (his brothers Francis and Thomas having died in their youth). At the age of 20 he entered the Middle Temple, and by his proficiency in dancing, soon attracted the attention of the Queen, from which time the royal bounty flowed upon him in so copious a stream as to excite wonder and suspicion. The stewardship of the manor of Wellingborough was granted to him in 1572. The new mansion in Holborn, mentioned in the deed called "Hatton House als Ely place" was once the episcopal "hostell" of the see of Ely. In 1574 Hatton with the royal sanction applied to Dr. Cox, then bishop of Ely, for a lease of this house. The Bishop was loth to part thus with his property, and made a vigorous though fruitless attempt to protect the possessions of his see, which called forth the following reprimand from Queen Bess:

"Proud Prelate! I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement, but I would have you know that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement by God I will immediately unfrock you  
Elizabeth"

The Francis Nicholls, of Hardwick, Gentleman, referred to was son of Thomas Nicholls, of Pytchley, who died there in 1568, and brother of Sir Augustine Nicholls, of Faxton, Judge of Common Pleas. Sir Augustine was poisoned when on circuit at Kendall, where he was buried. Two monuments from the same design were raised to his memory, one at Kendall, the other in the little secluded chapel at Faxton, known to few, saving antiquarians and foxhunters.

The Seal is a good impression and in perfect condition ; it is on red wax and measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

As Sir Christopher was a Knight of the Garter (elected 1588) the shield, as will be seen from the engraving, is surrounded with the garter bearing the motto of the order "Honi soit qui mal y pense." The shield is quarterly of six. i Hatton, ii Golborne, iii Brune, iv Hallom, v Hellesby, vi Holdenby. The shields over the two remaining arches at Holdenby have 14 quarterings which include all those in this seal. The arms of Sir Christopher Hatton with the same 14 quarterings may be seen in stained glass in the Manor House at North Cadbury, Somerset.

I append a full copy of the deed.

Church Brampton.

THOMAS SHEPARD.

This Indenture made the first daye of Marche in the two and Thirtieth Yeaere of the raigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of Englande ffrance and Irelande defendor of the ffayth &c Betwene the righte honorable Sr Christofer Hatton of the moste noble order of the garter knighte Lorde Chauncelor of Englande of the one pte and ffrancis fflower of Eltham in the Countie of Kent Esquier and Edwarde Dodge of Compe in the sayd Countie Esquier of the other pte ~~Witnesseth~~ That the said Sr Christofer Hatton lorde Chauncelor for dyvers goode causes and consideracons him hereunto especiallie movinge ~~That~~ graunted bargayned solde assigned and sett over and by theis pnts doth graunte bargayne sell assigne and sett over unto the sayd ffrancis fflower and Edwarde Dodge All that the Scite and Capitall Messuage of the Manor of Wenlingborowghe als Wellingborowghe als Wendlingborowghe als Wedlingboroughe in the Countie of Northt and all and singuler howses Edifices buildings Barnes stables malt-houses Kyles Dovehowses mylls gardens Orchards demesne Landes piscaries ffyshings meadowes feedings Leasnes pastures and hereditaments whatsoever comonlie called the Demesne Lands of the said Manor And all those Customarye workes called worke places

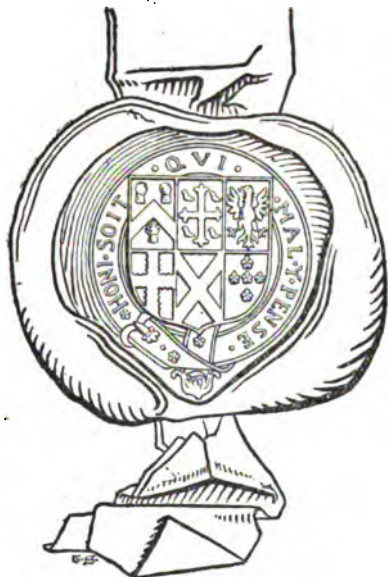
And also all those workes of dayes called winter workes and somer workes for dyvers Lands and tenements dewe to be payde and done to the Manor aforesaid aswell of Sokens and Cotcetnles as of mylls and all the Rents and payments payde for them or anie of them and of the workelande And all rents revercons and services of all everie or anie meane tenants of the prmises or of anie pte thereof duringe their estate or estates by from or under the estate of the said Sr Christofer Hatton lorde Chauncelor his executors administrators or assignes or anie of them or by from or under their or anie of their assignee or assignes or by from under or by reason or meanes of severall Letters Patents under the greate seale of Englande heretofore graunted by our sayd Soveraigne Ladie to one Thomas Pynner deceased late one of the Clarks of her ma<sup>ties</sup> kitchin or anie of them And also all that the ffarme and all and singuler the lands tenements and hereditaments called Wastell fee w<sup>th</sup> all and singuler their appurtenances And all lands meadowes Leasnes pastures and other profits comodities emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever to the sayd ffarme called Wastell fee by anie meanes belonginge or appteyninge And all and singuler the Rents Revercons and services of all and everie the meane Tennts of the sayd ffarme called Wastell fee or of anie pte of the prmises to the said ffarme belonginge duringe their estate from by or under the estate of the said Sr Christofer Hatton Lorde Chauncelor his executors administrators or assignes or by from or under them or anie of them their or anye of their assignes or by from or under or by reason or meanes of the said Letters patents or eyther of them And also all the Tolls of ffayres holden and from tyme to tyme to be holden w<sup>th</sup>in the sayd Manor of Wendlingboroughe And all and singuler the stalles shoppes standings and the sheepe pennes att or in the place called the Markett place in Wendlingborowghe aforesaid And also all and singuler profits comodities advantages and emoluments whatsoever to the said ffayres Markets Tolls or to anie of them by anie meanes belonginge or appteyninge And also all the Rents of the Rent hennes otherwise called Lock hennes and all the Rent hennes in Wendlingborowghe als Wedlingborowghe aforesaid (Except suche thinges as in the said Severall Letters Patents or in anie other Indentures or meane conveyances of the before bargayned prmises or of anie pte or pcell thereof made graunted or assigned to the said Sr Christofer Hatton Lorde Chauncelor his executors administrators or assignes or to anie of them is excepted) To have And to holde the said scite of the said Manor and all and singuler other the Demeane lands meadowes feedings pastures Tolls of

ffayres Shoppes Rent hennes and the said ffarme called Wastell and all the Landes and tents to the same belonginge and all and singuler other the prmisses before by theis pnts graunted bargayned solde assigned or sett over or menconed or intended to be graunted bargayned solde assigned or sitt over w<sup>th</sup> all and singuler their and averie of their appurtenances and everie pte and pcell thereof and all the terme and termes for yeares of the said Sr Christofer Hatton lorde Chauncelor his executors administrators and assignes or anie of them of in or to the prmisses or anie of them or of in or to anie pte or pcell thereof (except before excepted) unto the said ffrauncis fflower and Edwarde Dodge their executors administrators and assignes to their owne prop use and behoofe from the daye of the date hereof for and duringe so manye yeares as the said Sr Christofer Hatton lorde Chauncelor hath of in or to the same prmisses or anie pte or pcell thereof by vertue and force of one Indenture thereof had and made betwene the said Sr Christofer Hatton of thone pte and ffrauncis Nycolls of Hardwick in the said counte of Northt gentleman of the other pte bearinge date the Tenthe daye of November in the three and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our said Sovereigne Ladye ~~Provided~~ <sup>Provided</sup> alwayes That if the sayd Sr Christofer Hatton lorde Chauncelor his heires executors administrators or assignes or anie of them shall att anie tyme hereafter well and trulie satisfie content and paye or cause to be well and trulie satisfied contented and payde unto the said ffrauncis fflower and Edwarde Dodge or to either of them their or either of their executors administrators or assignes or to anie of them the some of Twelve pence of good and lawfull Englishe money att or in the new Mansion howse of the said Sr Christofer Hatton lorde chauncelor scituate in Holborne in the countie of Mydl comonlie called Hatton house als Elye place That then and from thenceforth this prsent graunte shall cease and be utterly voyde and of of none effecte and yt shall and maye be goode and lawfull to and for the said Sr Christofer Hatton Lorde Chauncelor his executors administrators and assignes and everie of them into all and everie the prmisses before by theis pnts graunted bargayned solde assigned or sett over or menconed or intended to be graunted bargayned solde assigned or sett over w<sup>th</sup> all and singuler their and everie of their appurtenances wholie to reenter and the said ffrauncis fflower and Edwarde Dodge and either of them their and either of their executors administrators and assignes and everie of them from thence to amove and the same to have agayne reposseede and enjoye as in his or their former estate anie thinge herein conteyned to the



contrarie hereof in aniewise notw<sup>th</sup>standinge In witness wherof the  
pties first above named to theis pnts Interchangable have putt  
their Seales the Daye and yere first above written

*Thos. Hatton. Sec.*



[Endorsed] Sealed and Delyvered in the prsence of George  
Gascoyne James Morburge John Forreste Henry Lanmond.

An assignemt by Sr Xpofer Hatton Lo: Chaur to to ffrancis  
fflower & Edw : Dodge of the lease of Wellingborowe upon Condiocn  
Dat primo Martij 32 Eliz :

896.—SAUNDERS, *ALIAS* SHAKESPEARE.—Mrs. C. C. Stopes in a  
valuable article on Shakespeare in "The Genealogical Magazine"  
(Nos. 1 and 2, May and June, 1897) mentions Hugh Saunders,  
*alias* Shakespeare, of Merton College, Oxford, principal of St.  
Alban's Hall, vicar of Mepham, rector of Mexbury, canon of St.

Paul's, and rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel. Can anyone give a clue as to his *alias*? "The Genealogical Magazine," issued by Mr. Elliot Stook at a shilling a month, is a large new publication, devoted to family history, heraldry, and pedigrees, and both for the value of its contents and the way in which they are presented in its pages deserves a prosperous future. K.

897.—THE EVOLUTION OF THE ARYAN.—The members of Parliament returned to the House of Commons by Northamptonshire and its corporate towns have not, with rare exceptions, adopted letters either as a pursuit or a recreation. It is gratifying to find that Mr. A. Drucker, M.P., the junior member for Northampton, has been able to divert a large portion of his time in the last year to purely literary work, with the result that English readers have the opportunity of studying Rudolph von Ihering's valuable and extremely interesting German work, "*Vorgeschichte der Indo-Europäer*." Ihering argues for the descent of modern Europeans from the Aryans, not so much from the linguistic or philological standpoint as from the evidence of existing customs and known historical facts. Most readers nowadays know that it is generally accepted by philologists and ethnologists that the ancestors of the inhabitants of Europe, as a whole, lived together as one people in Central Asia, apparently near the Pamir Steppe. Their separation, explains Professor Max Müller, took place at so remote a period that while they seem to have known gold, silver, and copper, they were unacquainted with iron. This conclusion, like most opinions upon the Aryans and their descendants, is based on the evidence of languages. Mr. Drucker explains in his brief preface that, interested in this subject, he hastened to read Ihering's work, although he rather feared that it might be another of the numerous attempts which had been made to establish the descent of the Aryan by linguistic methods. To his surprise and delight he found that his author "based his hypotheses far more upon facts and upon customs than on mere words and expressions. For," he continues, "whatever philology may have, and has, done for our knowledge of hitherto unknown phases in the existence of nations, sometimes, unless strongly corroborated by extraneous evidence, it cannot be denied that errors have been made." Mr. Drucker wisely determined to give Ihering's work in an English dress; and the volume has just been published (May, 1897) by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein, and Co., Limited, with the title: "*The Evolution of the Aryan*." Mr.

\* "*The Evolution of the Aryan*," by Rudolph von Ihering, translated from the German by A. Drucker, M.P. London: Swan, Sonnenschein, and Co., Limited, Paternoster Square, 1897 (large 8vo., pp. xviii., 412, with index. Published at 10s. 6d.)

Drucker is to be heartily congratulated on the skill with which he has accomplished his labour of love. He shows in his translation a minute acquaintance with German, and he has succeeded in rendering the work into good nervous English, so that the book in its English dress can be read with a great deal of interest and considerable profit by everyone. It is well known that the translation of a scientific work is at all times a difficult task. In this instance it was particularly so, not only on account of the large number of technical expressions, which required a wide knowledge of the subject to render into accurate English terminology, but also on account of Ihering not being able to revise either his own manuscript or the proofs of his book before his decease. K.

898.—SEAL OF THE HUNDRED OF ORLINGBURY (884).—In the collection of casts of seals in the possession of the Architectural Society of our Archdeaconry is one of the Hundred of Orlingbury, of which a representation is here given full size. It must have been



T.S.

taken from an impression of the seal and not from a matrix, and we have no notice of where either one or the other is or was. The inscription is

HUNDREDE OF ORLIBERE . NORTHAMPTON

From the style of letters and the fact of the Fawsley inscription (ante pp. 221-4) being in Latin we may conclude that the Fawsley seal is earlier than the Orlingbury one.

Since sending the account of the seal of Fawsley hundred I have been favoured by a copy of an account of the seal of the hundred of Langley in Gloucestershire, written by Dr. Cox, and published in the "Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," vol. xv., 1890-1. In this much information is given on the subject and the orders as to the design and arrangement of the inscription. It was ordered that the name of the county should be

*round* the seal and the name of the hundred, rape, or wapentake should be *across* it. The Langley seal conforms to this order, but the Fawsley and Orlingbury seals have the name of the hundred *round* the seal and the name of the county *across* it. Dr. Cox gives a list of the eight examples then known, and neither the Fawsley nor Orlingbury example is among them.

H. DRYDEN.

899.—LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLÆ NORHAMPTONIÆ, *circa* 1490 (164, 628, 671, 684, 737, 774, 799, 811, 836, 850).

ORDINACIO FACT TEMPE LAURENCII WASHINGTON MAIOR

ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI OCTAVI XXXVI<sup>o</sup>

[ORDINANCE MADE IN THE TIME OF LAURENCE WASHINGTON<sup>a</sup> MAYOR IN THE 37TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY VIII.]

At the common assenble holden at the Guyhalde in the towne of Northmpton the xxvj<sup>th</sup> daie of Nouember [1545] in the xxxvij<sup>th</sup>

<sup>a</sup> This Lawrence Washington was twice Mayor of Northampton, in 1532-3 and 1545-6. He was descended from a family long settled at Whitfield and Warton in Lancashire. His father was John Washington, of Warton. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Robert Kitson, of Warton, and sister of Sir Thomas Kitson, a successful merchant and an alderman of the city of London, whose daughter married Sir John Spencer, of Althorp, and by whose advice Lawrence Washington settled in Northampton in order to take advantage of the then increasing wool trade. [Vide Nassau Simpkinson's "Washingtons," pp. 5, 6, 8, 308. Baker i., 513. "Harper's Magazine," American Edition, March, 1879.] Lawrence Washington was a member of the Society of Gray's Inn, and he married, firstly, Elizabeth, widow of William Gough, of Northampton, who died without issue; secondly, Amee, daughter of Robert Pargiter, of Greatworth, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters. The manor of Sulgrave, which adjoins Greatworth, was granted to him in 1538, on the Dissolution of the Monasteries; and in the floor of Sulgrave Church he placed six brasses (some of which still remain), five of them representing himself, his wife, his four sons, his seven daughters, and his coat of arms, the sixth recording the death of his wife Amee, which occurred on the 6th October, 1564. A space was also left to record the date of his own death, but it was never filled up. [N. N. and Q., Vol. iii., Part xxiv.] Lawrence Washington died on the 19th February, 1584. His son and grandson united in disposing of the Manor of Sulgrave in 1610, when the family migrated to Brington. His great grandson was the well-known Reverend Lawrence Washington, Fellow of B.N.C., Oxford, and Rector of Purleigh, who was father of the two Washingtons who emigrated to Virginia and great great grandfather of the first President. [For the descent of President Washington from Lawrence Washington, Mayor of Northampton, and the Washingtons of Sulgrave and Brington, see N. N. and Q., Vol. vi., Parts xlv. and xlv.; Col. Chester's article in the "Herald and Genealogist" for August, 1866; Mr. Henry F. Waters' articles in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" for October, 1889, and January, 1890; and "The Times" of August 29 and September 24, 1894.]

WILLIAM GREY.

yere of the raigne of our sournaine lord henri the eight bi the grace of god of england fraunc yrelande kynge defender of the faith and off the church off England and also of yreland the supreme hedde by the examinaton and the discrite difreton of Laurens Waffhington Maire of the saide towne of Norh<sup>m</sup>pton with the hole condicent and agrement of his cobretherne the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> coburgeffes and the hole bodi of the faide towne That wher the bakers of this borow hathe and dothe send fourth bred in to the country to a great number on horsbak euery daye that which is thought to be a great dearthing of the corne that comyth to this markett hit is therefore fully condyftendyd and agreyd by the meyre his brethern the xxiiij coburgenfys and the hole bodeye off this faide towne that from the vij<sup>th</sup> daye of december next folowyng that no baker of this faide town shall sende fourth of this townne in to the countrey but one horse lodyd w<sup>t</sup> brede euery daye vppone the payne of euery default so taken to forfett leys and pay vjs viiiij<sup>d</sup> the one half therof to the meyre forthe tyme beyng and the other half to the vfe and profett of the chamber of the said towne

And farther that no mylner nor loder to the myll beyng frenchified or othirwyfe from this daye fourthe to Refort into the markett place vppone the markett daye wher anye manner of grayne is to be folde w<sup>in</sup> this borow vppone the payne aforefaid that is to faye vjs viij<sup>d</sup> the one half therof to the mayre for the tyme beyng and the other half to the vfe and profett of the chamber of this towne

And farther that no howsholder w<sup>in</sup> this borow beyng franchyfed or otherwyfe frome henseforth do suffer anye manner of grayne to be sett vp in his howse of anye foryner or other from markett daye to markett daye wherby it is thought that corne dothe kepe the heir prife vppone the payne to forfett leys and paye vjs viij<sup>d</sup> the one halfe therof to the meyre for the tyme beyng and the other halfe to the vfe and profett of the chamber afore faide

And farthermore that no baker chaundler nor anye other persone of this towne carry fourth anye tallow candells of this towne in to the contrith to be folde vppone the payne of euery default so taken that he or they forfett leys and paye xxs the one halfe to the mayer for the tyme beyng and the other halfe to the vfe and profett of the chamber of the forsayd towne

And that no chaundeler nor any other of this towne or of the countryth do sell anye candells within this towne by the penyworthe but that that the fayde jd worth shall agree after the pounce vppone the payne for euery defaulte so taken to forfett leys & paye

vjs viijd the one halfe thereof to the mayr for the tyme beyng and the other halfe to the vie and profett of the chamber aforefayd

Provydid alwayes that no baker aforefayd shall carry forth of this towne but one horfe lodyd w<sup>t</sup> bred euery daye and the faide horfe to travele but once a daye vponne the payne aforefayd for euery horfe fo taken

900.—“FORFETT LEES” AND “LEES” (899).—The term “forfett lees” or “forfett leys” occurs no less than four times in the “ordinance” of Lawrence Washington, Mayor. When the obscure and unusual words in the “*Liber Custumarum*” are explained in the forthcoming work on the Records of the Borough of Northampton, this will be among them. Meanwhile, it is suggested that it means that the offender was to lose his right of pasturage. It has also been suggested that it means that he was to lose what he had *left* of his goods. In the part of the “*Liber*” published in “*Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*” (p. 28, vol. v.) there is “. . . ne come hit nought down on the erthe from his hedde till they haue solde hit And if thei done lese they the burthene” that is “And if they do they *lose* the burthen.” On the same page in “*Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*” is “And who so dothe hit lese he the tymber wode or stokke to the profite of the Bailliffs,” that is “And who so does it *loses* the timber wood or stock.” In “*Johnson's Dictionary*” “To leese, To lose.” If this explanation is correct to “forfett lees” means “suffer loss.”

H. D.

901.—HIGHAM FERRERS DOCUMENTS.—The Account of William Deen Mayor and John Blake his bailiff of the perquisites of the Court of Burgesses of Higham Ferrers made in the 18<sup>th</sup> year. [Richard II.—1394-5.] Memorandum of the expenses made about the hall of the Burgesses of Heigham by William Deen Mayor there commenced in the 18th and 19th years of the reign of King Richard the Second. First he accounts for payments to John Meger for stones bought to repair anew the east wall of the hall afore said by the said William, Mayor, and William Marchall 2s. 4d. And for payments to John Meger for 2 cartloads of stones bought for the corners of the gable of the said hall 6d. without the carriage of the same and the carriage of all the aforesaid stones which extended to 11 cartloads, which said carriage and the costs of the said carriage were made by the Mayor, whereof he prays allowance 2s. 9d. And he prays allowance for 12 cartloads of cement with the carriage of the same with all other charges 3s. 4d. And for payments to John Mason for the making of the said wall

and for a servant for the same 13s. 4d. by covenant made by the Mayor and William Marchall. And for payments to John Mason for the mending of the corner gable aforesaid and the Shoppewyndou and about the door of the hall 20d. And for payments to Nigel Fysshe for boards or planks for repairing anew the entrance about the door of the hall 12d. And to John Turneye carpenter for the making of the same 4d. And for payments to William Marchall for nails for the same 2d. halfpenny. And for the carriage of chalk or lime from Boseyate 16d. And paid to John Potter for the covering of the said hall 13s. 4d. and for chalk or lime for the said hall. And for payments to Nicholas Elys for the carriage of sand and for sand 12d. And for payment to John Potter for 1 quarter of chalk or lime to paint the side walls and the gable of the said hall 10d. And for payment to John Mason for the painter of the same brought for 4 days by the task 16d. And paid for 1 cartload of sand for the plaster within the burgess hall 3d. And for 1 quarter of chalk or lime for the same 5d. Whereof the sum total is 44s. 4d. halfpenny. And paid for parchment bought for the Court Rolls to be written upon 7d. And he prays allowance for 3s. in decay issuing out of the land of one William Soutere. And for ale at the time of the counting 3½. And for the amerciament of Gilbert Taylor 3d. whereof the sum is — &c. For which he prays allowance and they are allowed to him.

Memorandum of the perquisites of the Court, to wit, received by William Deen Mayor in the present year. First for the fine for the suits of the court to be released from three weeks in three weeks 10s. 4d. And of the fine for entry 28s. 4d. whereof the sum is 38s. 8d. And of the arrears of John Froyll his predecessor 26s. 7d. whereof the sum in the whole received by the Mayor is £3 5s. 3d. without the amerciaments of the aforesaid year of John Blake on this roll which extend to — And the said Mayor and bailiff owe of the account to be accounted for and of the allowance to be allowed for to the community of the borough, clear, 8s. whereof he renders with the emoluments of the following year. Which said true account was made on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March in the 19<sup>th</sup> year of King Richard the Second before William Hyltesle, Master Henry Barton, William Marshall, John Froyll, John Sherman, John Maysham, William Mynere, Thomas Percyлле Robert Braser, Gilbert Taylor, John Bernesle, John son of Jeoffry Colle and others, ordained and sworn to hear the said account.

Memorandum of the expenses made by William Deen about the hall of the Burgesses of Heigham in the 19<sup>th</sup> year of the reign

of King Richard the Second [1395-6] and in the 20<sup>th</sup> year of the said King [1396-7]

First paid to William Jeckes for the plaster for the new wall within the hall and for a white-washer for the hall aforesaid hired for three days by the task 12d. receiving by the day 4d. And for two estrych boards 8d. And for three boards of oak bought for the counting machine to be repaired anew 2s. And delivered to John Wryght for "rayltres" for the same 9d. And for four feet for the same bought of the same 6d. And delivered to William Marchal for 100 nails bought for the same 5d. And delivered to John Wright carpenter for making the same hired by the day by the task for six days receiving by the day 5d., 2s. 6d. And to John Turneye for making the same hired for the same time by the task 2s. And for two . . . and nails and for other hinges (hengelos) and latches (hagedayes) bought for the same 22d.

Sum—11s. 8d.

And he prays allowance for 3s. of the rent of 1 acre of land late of William Sowtere lying in decay in this said 19<sup>th</sup> year. And for 7d. for parchment bought for the Court Rolls to be written this year, whereof the sum in the whole is 15s. 3d. And for 9d. of the amerciaments of Sir Richard Massyngham in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of the said King.

Higham Ferrers.

C. PARKER.

902.—THE MAYORS OF NORTHAMPTON.—The true dates for the mayoralty of Lawrence Washington are 1532 and 1545, that is the mayoralty began at Michaelmas of those years. Confusion is at once introduced into the chronology of mayoral lists if any other system is adopted other than giving the year when they entered on office. With regard to the roll of mayors of Northampton, I have collated three manuscript lists with the Town Hall shields and the last edition of Freeman, and tested them by the Orders of Assembly from Philip and Mary downwards, and for earlier years with a very large number of deeds at the Public Record Office, British Museum, etc. The result is that there are many blunders in all the lists, and that the Town Hall shields are full of mistakes. The chief flaw that gets all the lists wrong for the last three centuries is that they all omit William Raynsforde, who was chosen mayor in 1576, and fulfilled his year of office. I have also been able, from original records, to supply the names of forty mayors of earlier years than any yet given. The list will be printed in the appendix to the second volume of the forthcoming work on the Borough Records.

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



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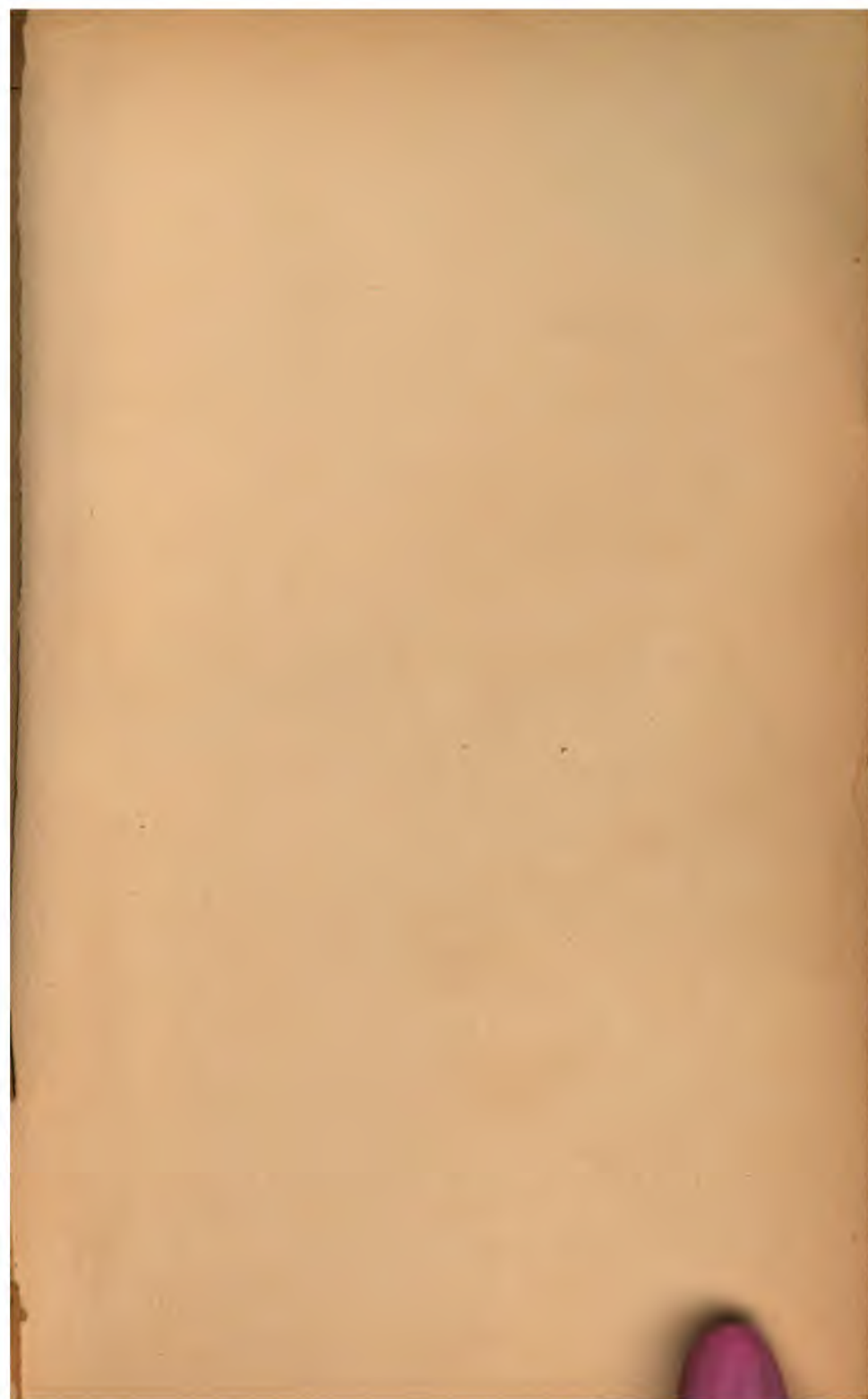
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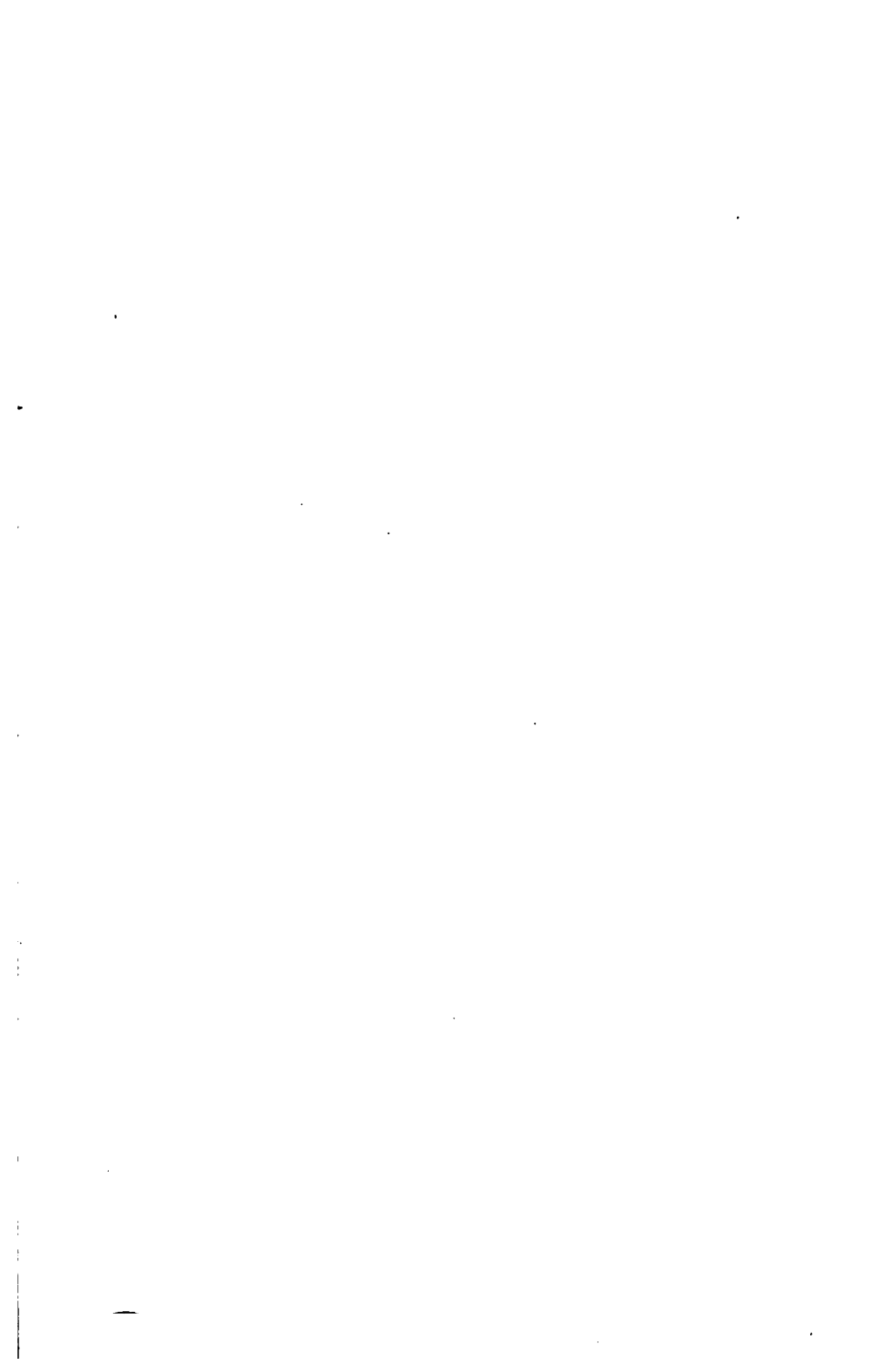
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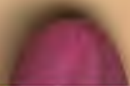
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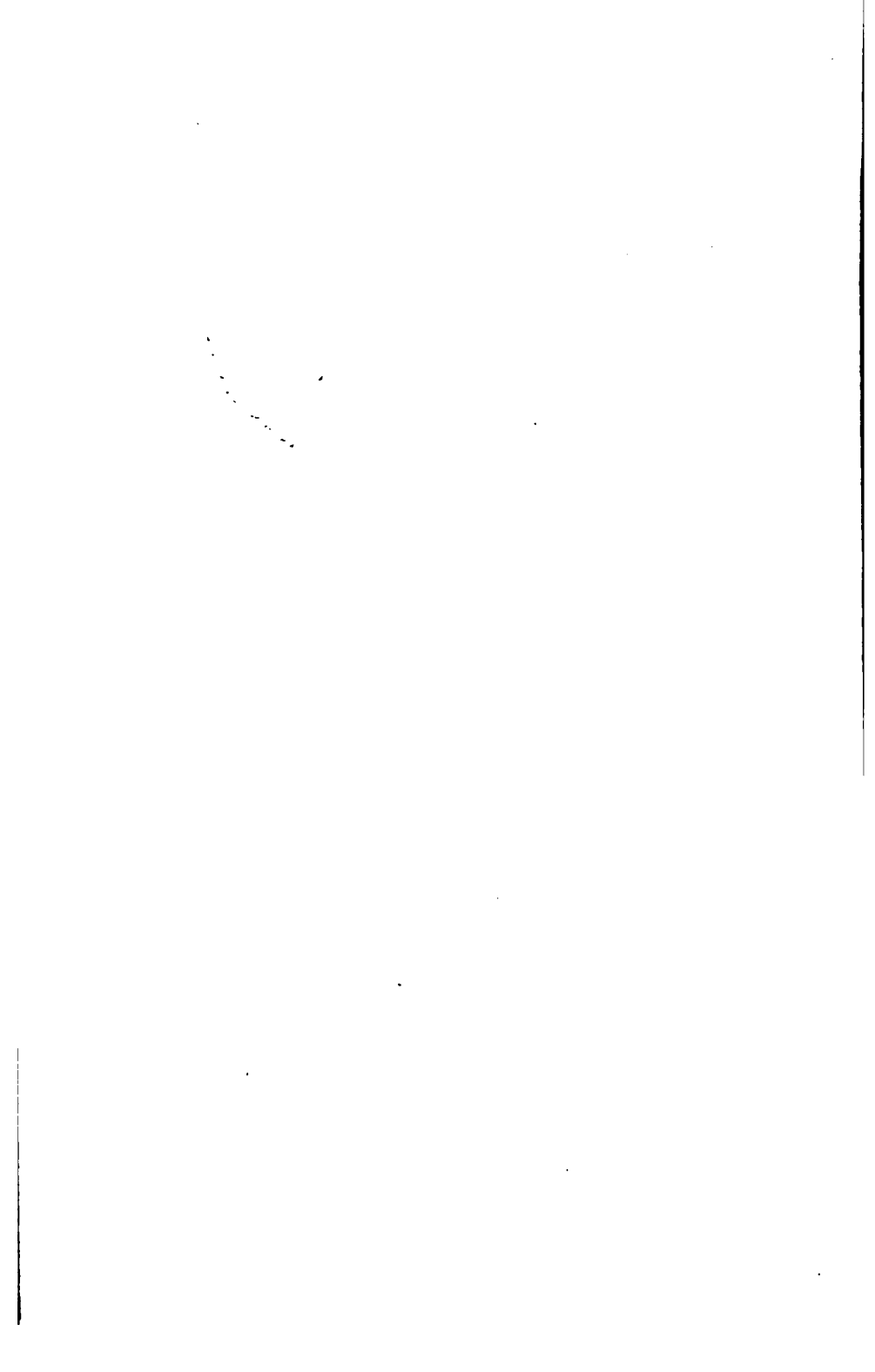
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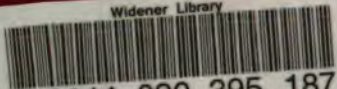
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